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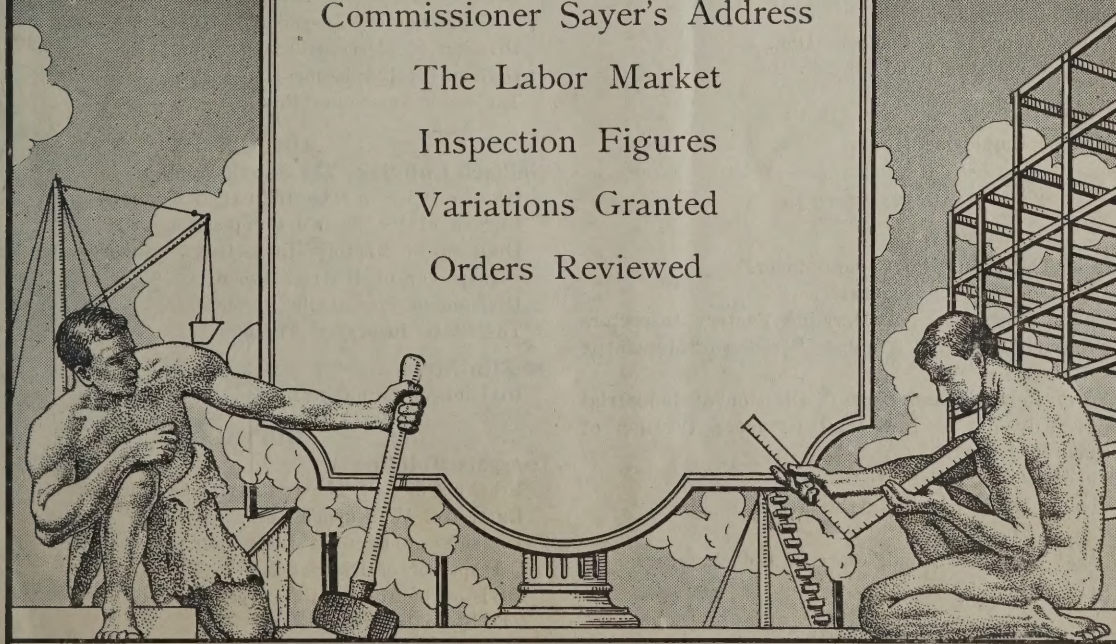
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# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN



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The Labor Market  
Inspection Figures  
Variations Granted  
Orders Reviewed



*Issued Monthly by The Industrial Commissioner of New York State*  
Vol. 1 Albany, N. Y., October, 1921 No. 1



# DIRECTORY OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ALBANY OFFICE  
THE STATE CAPITOL

NEW YORK OFFICE  
124 EAST 28TH STREET

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER  
HENRY D. SAYER, Richmond Hill

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER  
M. H. CHRISTOPHERSON, Yonkers

INDUSTRIAL BOARD  
JOHN D. HIGGINS, Oswego, *Chairman*  
RICHARD H. CURRAN, Rochester      ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY, Brooklyn

## ALBANY

### State Capitol, Fifth Floor, Rooms 514-526

Offices of The Industrial Commissioner.

Chief Statistician.

Bureau of Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspector  
of District No. 5; Division of Boiler Inspection, Chief  
Boiler Inspector.

Bureau of Industrial Relations: Division of Mediation  
and Arbitration.

Division of Engineering.

Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

The State Insurance Fund.

### 132 State Street

Division of Employment.

## NEW YORK CITY

### 124 East 28th Street

Offices of The Industrial Commissioner.

Office of Deputy Commissioner.

Bureau of Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspectors  
of Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Division of Mercantile  
Inspection.

Bureau of Research and Codes: Division of Industrial  
Codes; Division of Industrial Hygiene; Division of  
Women in Industry.

Branch office of Chief Statistician.

Division of Mediation and Arbitration.

Division of Employment.

The State Insurance Fund, Office of the Manager.

### 125 East 27th Street

Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Division of Home Work Inspection.

Division of Aliens.

## BROOKLYN

### 310 Jay Street

Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Division of Employment.

## SYRACUSE

### Griffin Building, No. 120 W. Jefferson Street

Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.

Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Division of Factory Inspection: Branch Office of Super-  
vising Factory Inspector of District No. 6.

Division of Mercantile Inspection.

Division of Employment.

The State Insurance Fund.

## ROCHESTER

### Nelbach Building, 134 South Avenue

Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.

Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Division of Factory Inspection: Supervising Factory  
Inspector of District No. 6.

Division of Mercantile Inspection.

The State Insurance Fund.

### 40 Elm Street

Division of Employment.

## BUFFALO

### Iroquois Building

Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.

Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Division of Factory Inspection: Supervising Factory  
Inspector of District No. 7.

Division of Mercantile Inspection.

The State Insurance Fund.

### 357 Washington Street

Division of Employment.



# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN

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Commissioner of New York State

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at Post Office, Albany, N. Y.

HENRY D. SAYER . . . The Industrial Commissioner  
VICTOR T. HOLLAND . . . . . Editor

Vol. 1 Albany, N. Y., October, 1921 No. 1

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## TWO PUBLICATIONS COMBINED

In accordance with the directions of The Industrial Commissioner, pursuant to the policy of eliminating duplication of effort and reducing unnecessary expenditures, two of the Department's monthly publications, The Bulletin and the Labor Market Bulletin have been combined to form THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN. This is the first issue of the combined publications.

Statistical information as to employment and earnings of factory workers, retail food prices and building activities which has heretofore appeared separately in the Labor Market Bulletin will appear each month in THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN in the form of a review of the labor market by the chief statistician. Reduction in the space allotted to the Labor Market Bulletin material has necessitated only the elimination of the tables relating to the work of the state employment offices and the estimated cost of building work in first and second class cities. The charts formerly appearing on separate pages have been reduced in size and appear on one page.

THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN will contain also information as to all activities of the Labor Department.

## ENGINEERING DIVISION'S REPORT

Plans for construction work on industrial buildings outside of Greater New York, which were submitted to the Division of Engineering during the month of October, while less in number than during September, represented an increase in expenditure of over \$360,000. The October plans numbered twenty-seven and represented an expenditure of \$1,030,345. The September plans numbered forty-three but the expenditure represented was \$670,313.

The October plans included ten sets for new buildings at a cost of \$973,600, three plans for alterations to buildings at a cost of \$22,500, and thirteen plans for elevators entailing a cost of \$33,445. In the distribution by counties, Herkimer was high in expenditures with two plans representing a cost of \$625,000; Erie with four plans representing an expenditure of \$206,900 was second; Monroe was third with one plan representing an expenditure of \$55,000 and Broome was fourth with two plans representing an expenditure of \$24,000.

The Division during October examined forty-five plans for construction work, of which thirty-four were approved, five disapproved and six returned for amendment.

## DINNER TO COMMISSIONER SAYER

Commissioner Sayer was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Syracuse Manufacturers' Association at Syracuse October 25th. There were about 150 members present, and John W. Brooks, president of the association, presided.

Commissioner Sayer, in an address, told of the reorganization of the Labor Department, concluding with the following:

"Many economies have been effected. The payroll of the department has been reduced without sacrificing efficiency. In fact, every proper function of the department is being conducted at the present time, although upon a greatly decreased expense to the taxpayers. For the last fiscal year which ended June 30th last, the average monthly expense of the department was \$190,000, while for the three months of the new fiscal year our average monthly expenditure is less than \$115,000. It cannot be said that the saving of \$75,000 a month to the State, if brought about without crippling the service that the people demand and are entitled to, is an unimportant factor.

"In conclusion, I may say that it will be our aim to continue to conduct the department in such manner as to merit the approval of the people of the State and to serve the interests for which the department was created. This can best be done by all parties in industry joining to help us. I need your help. The department needs your cooperation. We seek not to embarrass industry but to help regulate and aid industry, in the interests of the whole people. This is not an impossible task and, with the assistance of such organizations as yours, I am sure it can be brought about."

## GENERAL ORDER NO. 28

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
ALBANY.

*General Order No. 28, Effective November 18, 1921.*

WHEREAS, controversy has arisen between the employers and employees in the garment industry in New York, relating to wages and the conditions of work in such industry, and

WHEREAS, a strike has been begun in such industry;  
*It is ordered that*

1. There is hereby created within the Department of Labor a board of mediation and arbitration and there is hereby referred to such board for investigation and amicable adjustment the aforesaid controversy and strike in the garment industry in New York.

2. Such board shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be the Chairman of the Industrial Board of the State of New York, Hon. John D. Higgins, together with Mr. Marcus M. Marks and Mr. Hugh Frayne, both of New York City. The Industrial Commissioner shall ex officio be a member of such board.

3. The Director of the Bureau of Industrial Relations, Seaman F. Northrup, is hereby assigned to such board and shall conduct any investigation that said board may undertake or direct, and shall act as counsel to such board.

4. Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the provisions of the Labor Law, I do hereby specially authorize the members of said board to administer oaths and take affidavits in any matter relating to the investigation hereby referred to them, and to issue subpoenas for and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, contracts, papers, documents and other evidence.

5. The board hereby created is specifically authorized to conduct such investigation and inquiry as it deems necessary with regard to the causes of the aforesaid controversy and strike and for that purpose to hold public hearings, and to endeavor to effect an amicable settlement thereof by mediation or arbitration. Upon the conclusion of such investigation, the said board shall file in the Department its findings and recommendations.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
*The Industrial Commissioner.*



# THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD

## Variations of the Labor Law Granted After Examination of Plans and Hearings by the Bureau of Research and Codes

The Industrial Board has granted the following variations from the Labor Law upon the report of the Bureau of Research and Codes:

### STRUCTURAL CHANGES

WHEREAS, Joseph A. Brown, 778 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y., on behalf of J. Christensen, 633-5 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated September 16, 1921, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270-3, 4 of the Labor Law, required exits in the building erected at 633-635 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on October 11, 1921, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the building is constructed of brick walls, first floor concrete, second floor wood, wood roof covered with rubberoid, two stories in height, dimensions 35 feet by 75 feet; first floor to be used for car storage, auto sales and service station, with a stated occupancy of 3 persons; second floor to be used as stock room for supplies, automobile parts and supplies, stated occupancy will be 3 persons. The owner's residence, a two story non-fire proof building is located 10 feet east of this building and there is a two story frame building located 3 feet to the west. Exits will be an interior double run type wood stairs from second floor to ground floor, 2 feet, 6 inches in width, located in the northwest corner of building, enclosed in 6 inch hollow tile on the ground floor terminating at the ceiling of ground floor, provided with a door 3 feet in width opening outwardly to the street. An opening in the west end of southerly wall of building on second floor with a fire door, 3 feet in width, opening on the roof of adjacent building, close to a pent house, with wood stairs leading to the ground floor. Buildings are separated by an unpierced building wall of masonry. And it appearing from such examination and correspondence that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of Department of Labor that variations be and they hereby are granted to J. Christensen, on the building at 633-635 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y., upon the following terms: That an interior double run type wood stairs, 2 feet, 6 inches in width from second floor to ground floor, located in northwestern corner of building, enclosed in 6 inch hollow tile partitions on the ground floor, terminating at the ceiling of ground floor, provided with a door 3 feet in width, opening outwardly to the street and an opening in the west end of southerly wall of building on second floor, with a fire door 3 feet in width opening on to roof of adjacent building close to a pent house, with wood stairs leading to the ground floor—buildings are separated by an unpierced building wall of masonry—be permitted as the two required exits from the building.

*Be it further resolved* That the said variations are granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc. are maintained.

Effective October 25, 1921.

WHEREAS, Monks & Johnson, 99 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass., on behalf of The Lamson Co., Eastwood, Syracuse, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated September 19, 1921, for a variation from the requirements of Section 270-4 of the Labor Law, required construction of exits in the building to be erected at Eastwood, Syracuse, N. Y., to be known as "Building B", and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on October 11, 1921, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the building will be constructed of brick walls, concrete floors with wood top covering, plank roof with tar gravel top, 149 feet wide, 300 feet long, one story in height, except at the north end a section approximately 40 feet by 149 feet will be two stories in height. On account of grade the ground floor becomes the second floor at the north end section. Building will be sprinklered. First floor of two story section will be used for carpenter shop, pattern storage and locker room. Second floor will be used for tool room and offices. Occupancy of the entire two story portion will be 20 persons. The remainder of floor will be used as machine shop, plating room and polishing room, with an occupancy of 400 men and 50 women. Store cash conveyors and other conveyors will be manufactured.

Exits will be an interior enclosed fireproof stairway, 8 feet in width, from second to first floor at center of north end of building enclosed on the ground floor in 4 inch terra cotta blocks, enclosure to encompass a locker room approximately 36 feet by 33 feet located west of and adjoining the stairs and will extend to the ceiling of ground floor, openings protected with fire doors. The stairway on second floor will be enclosed in 8 inch brick walls to a point 7 feet above that floor, and provided with a fire door. At about center of east wall a 6 foot doorway opening with 6 concrete steps to the ground. Approximately 26 feet from the south wall a 4 foot door in the east wall opening out on a loading platform to the ground. On west side of building about 38 feet north of the south wall a door 4 feet wide opening outwardly and 4 steps to the ground. And it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there is an unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved* by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to The Lamson Co., on "Building B" to be erected at Eastwood, Syracuse, N. Y., upon the following terms: That an incombustible stairway 8 feet in width, enclosed from ground floor to ceiling with 4 inch terra cotta blocks, enclosure to extend along the southerly side of locker room to the west wall of building, with fire doors in all openings; enclosure on the second floor to be 8 inch brick walls, terminating at a point not less than 7 feet above the floor, roofed with a fireproof slab and fire door at opening, be permitted as a required exit.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective October 25, 1921.

WHEREAS, Monks & Johnson, 99 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass., on behalf of The Lamson Co., Eastwood, Syracuse, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated September 19, 1921, for a variation from the requirements of Section 270-3 and 4 of the Labor Law, required exits in the building to be erected at Eastwood, Syracuse, N. Y., to be known as "Building A", and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on October 11, 1921, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the building will be constructed of brick walls, concrete floors, wood top covering on second floor, and roof of wood, two stories in height, irregular in shape, 160 feet by 160 feet, with a section 40 feet wide extending 100 feet east from the north side of easterly wall. The second floor of main section is separated into two wings by a light court 40 feet, 8 inches wide, extending approximately 120 feet south from the north wall; building will be sprinklered. First floor will be used as a warehouse and shipping room; second floor for offices, cafeteria and drafting room, with an occupancy on second floor of 130 males and 20 females. Exits will be an interior enclosed fireproof stairway 5 feet wide in northeast corner of east wing; an interior fireproof stairway, 7 feet wide near the center of easterly wall, enclosed in fireproof walls from the ground floor to ceiling of ground floor and provided with fire doors; at the north end of west wing a door 3 feet wide in the east wall opening out on a concrete roof will afford access to the east wing through a door 3 feet wide in the north end of east wing; an exterior open iron stairway approximately 42 inches wide from the second floor to the ground at the east end of building; an interior communicating circular iron stairway 60 inches in diameter in the northwestern corner of building, enclosed in fireproof walls from ground floor to the ceiling of ground floor, provided with a fire door at ground floor opening. And it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there is an unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that variations be and they hereby are granted to The Lamson Co., on "Building A" to be erected at Eastwood, Syracuse, N. Y., upon the following terms: That the above described exits be permitted.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variations are granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective October 25, 1921.



WHEREAS, Carl C. Ade, 344 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y., on behalf of Martha M. Harper, Rochester, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated October 22, 1921, for a variation from the Provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits in the building now being erected at 1233 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on November 3, 1921, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the building will be of brick concrete and wood construction, 3 stories high, and approximately 120 feet by 67 feet on first floor; second floor "L" shaped, approximately 17 feet by 67 feet and 17 feet by 20 feet; third floor approximately 21 feet, 4 inches, by 49 feet; building will be sprinklered; the three story portion contains tanks which are filled from hoppers located on third floor, the second floor is omitted in this portion; occupancy will not be more than 5 persons on ground floor, not more than 5 persons on second floor, and one person once a month on the third floor; exits will be one interior fireproof enclosed stairway serving all floors, and from second floor a door opening on to roof of one-story portion, thence to ground by means of stationary platform and counterbalanced drop stairway; from third floor, the interior stairway leads to the roof of the two-story portion; this roof can also be gained through windows in exterior wall of third floor; a stationary iron ladder affords means of reaching the roof of the one-story portion; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

Be it resolved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Martha M. Harper on the building now being erected at 1233 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted as the required exits in this building.

Be it further resolved, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective November 15, 1921.

WHEREAS, Thompson & Binger, Inc., 280 Madison Avenue, New York City, on behalf of Barnet Leather Co., Little Falls, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated October 27, 1921, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits in proposed Building No. 15 of the Barnet Leather Co., Little Falls, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on November 3, 1921, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the building will be of fireproof construction, 5 stories high and sprinklered; is irregular in shape, approximately 208 feet on one side, one end 137 feet, other end 95 feet, other side 80 feet, parallel to long side, and side connecting smaller side and smaller end approximately 124 feet; will be used for a Tannery, with an occupancy not to exceed 125 persons per floor exits will be, one exterior stairway serving all floors and on each floor three horizontal exits through wall into adjoining building on west, and an opening in east wall and steps to floor of adjoining building on the east; fire doors on each side of opening; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

Be it resolved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Barnet Leather Co. on Building No. 15, Little Falls, N. Y., upon the following terms: That an opening in fire wall with platform and seven steps of incombustible material leading down to floor of adjoining building be permitted as one of the required exits from each floor of this building.

Be it further resolved, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective November 15, 1921.

WHEREAS, James N. Byers & Son, Inc., 700 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated October 31, 1921, for a variation from the provisions of Section 264, Subdivision 7, of the Labor Law, re fireproof windows in the building now being constructed at 505-509 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on November 7, 1921, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the building will be of fireproof construction, six stories high and approximately 90 feet by 77 feet, and will be sprinklered; will be occupied as a film exchange, occupancy not to exceed 30 persons per floor; exits will be two interior fireproof enclosed stairways serving all floors, each extending to the roof; vaults and workrooms are provided on each

floor as follows: First floor, 2 workrooms and 4 vaults; second floor, 2 workrooms and 2 vaults; third floor, 2 workrooms and 2 vaults; fourth floor, 2 workrooms and 2 vaults; fifth floor, 3 workrooms and 3 vaults; sixth floor, 3 workrooms and 3 vaults; the vaults will be constructed of brick walls, with two fire doors on each opening; the workrooms will be enclosed in brick walls, in which it is proposed to install wooden doors on openings; windows in side and rear walls will be fireproof windows; those in front wall will be wood frame and sash glazed with 1/4-inch plate glass; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

Be it resolved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to James N. Byers & Son, Inc., on the building now being constructed at 505-509 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., upon the following terms: That the windows located in the front wall constructed of wood frame and sash and glazed with plate glass not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness be permitted.

Be it further resolved, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective November 15, 1921.

### BAKESHOP VARIATION

WHEREAS, Morris L. Rosenwasser, attorney and counselor at law, 53 South Broadway, Yonkers, New York, under date of July 22, 1921, filed a verified petition in behalf of Hannah Klein, owner, for a variation from the provisions of Section 338-1 and 338-2, Chapter 50, Laws of 1921, and rule 347 of the Industrial Code, to permit the reopening of a cellar bakery at No. 50 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, which such cellar bakery, it was alleged, had not been used for a period of four months; and

WHEREAS, The Industrial Board on October 11, 1921, by resolution directed that testimony under oath be taken in this matter by the Chief Factory Inspector acting as referee; and

WHEREAS, such testimony was taken on November 4, 1921, in the afternoon, at the office of the counsel for the petitioner and at which such time there were present and testified, Nathan Klein, husband of the owner, Joseph Wiel, son-in-law and agent of the owner, Sam Pearl a disinterested spectator, Harry Katz, secretary of the Riverdale Baking Company, lessee of the cellar bakery, who was represented by Edward Lauterbach as counsel; and

WHEREAS, such testimony indicated that the Riverdale Baking Company was lessee and occupant of the cellar bakery at 50 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, in February of 1921, at which time the present owner bought the premises, and the new owner would not make repairs to the cellar bakery, which, in the opinion of the occupier were necessary and the lack of which interfered with maintaining of said bakery in a clean and sanitary condition at all times; and

WHEREAS, The Riverdale Baking Company discontinued regular baking in such bakery but continued its lease and continued to pay rent and has continued as occupant, although not actually working in such bakery for a period of more than four months, to wit, from March 1921, to October, 1921; that since approximately October 1st, baking has been done for two days a week in such bakery; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Industrial Board herewith grants an exemption from the provisions of the law and code and permits such cellar bakery to be used for baking purposes without complying with the requirements as to new cellar bakeries; provided that the owner and occupant, or both, place such cellar bakeshop in proper repair, in a clean and sanitary condition and provide proper ventilation for such bakery; that thereafter the bakery be maintained at all times in a clean and sanitary condition; and bakery must be used at least three days a week for baking purposes.

Effective November 15, 1921.

### INSPECTION BUREAU ORDERS REVIEWED

Orders issued by the Bureau of Inspection in the cases enumerated below were reviewed by the Industrial Board under the provisions of section 110 of the Labor Law and action taken thereon as herewith set forth by resolutions adopted at its meeting on October 25, 1921.

In each case a statement of existing conditions and a recommendation were submitted to the Board by The Industrial Commissioner, a copy of which had been previously submitted to the appellant, together with a notification of the date of hearing. Reference is made to the section of the law or code affected by the order and the decision. Orders are indicated in short form and the descriptions of conditions are digested but a complete record in each case is filed in the Department's offices No. 124 East 28th Street, New York City, and are subject to examination by the public. Decisions of the Board are set forth in full:

Premises affected	Appellant
(1) Buffalo, 1492-1502 Niagara St.	F. N. Burt Co., Ltd.
Order No. 1 — August 12, 1921 — Guard two power paper cutters.	per Associated Industries.

(Sec. 256 — Rule 992)

Appellant claimed that use of "two handed" safety device would prevent operator from holding stock up to the knife when doing narrow cutting and that use of left hand is necessary for such purpose.

DECISION: Modification of order denied; Factory Division to supply description of practical guard.



Premises affected Appellant  
(2) Buffalo, 75-77 Tonawanda St. Pratt & Lambert, Inc.,  
per Associated Industries.  
Order No. 1 — October 8, 1921 — Guard power paper cutter.  
(Sec. 256 — Rule 902)

Appellant claimed it was not practical to guard machine without interfering with work of operator.  
DECISION: Modification of order denied; Factory Division to supply description of practical guard.

Premises affected Appellant  
(3) Auburn, 41-43 Market St. Henderson & Lathrop,  
per F. M. Webster.

Order No. 2 — December 8, 1920 — Provide locks or latches on elevator gates (Rule 420).

Order No. 3 — December 8, 1920 — Provide keys for unlocking same (Rule 420).

Two-story and cellar building erected before October 1, 1913; 22 employees. Plunger type elevator installed before November 1, 1920. Terminals cellar and 2d floor; speed 35 ft.; no regular operator. Cellar gate 42 inches high, set back 14 inches. First floor gates 50 inches high and 67 inches high, set back 14 inches. Second floor gate 42 inches high, set back 6 inches, full automatic; height of floor will not allow 5 feet, 6 inch gate. All gates are substantially constructed and in good working order. Cellar gate is hinged overhead and swings up against cellar ceiling. No factory occupancy in cellar. First floor gate has spring catch operable from hoistway only.

DECISION: Orders modified to accept present conditions as satisfactory, while conditions and occupancy remain unchanged.

Premises affected Appellant  
(4) Nunda, N. Y. The Foote Co., Inc.

DECISION: Referred back to Factory Division for further investigation.

Premises affected Appellant  
(5) Rochester, 177 No. Clinton Ave. Wagner Trouser Co.,  
Max J. Wagner, Prop.

Order No. 1 — April 27, 1921 — Provide additional means of exit. (Sec. 271-1)

Three-story non-fireproof building erected before October 1, 1913. Occupancy 44, of whom 31 are above the first floor and 9 above the second floor. Stairs not required to be enclosed. Exits: One interior stairway; one imperfect fire escape. Tenant of second floor will move May 1, 1922, after which owner will occupy entire building.

DECISION: Order No. 1 to be held in abeyance with the understanding that occupancy of third floor be limited to 10 persons and second floor to 25 persons until May 1, 1922, and thereafter not more than 10 persons to be employed on third floor, provided that at once the exit door at east end of hall, third floor, be arranged to swing outward, and exit signs and red lights be provided over east hall door, third floor, and west hall door, second floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
(6) Buffalo, Hertel Ave. Black Rock Milling Co.  
& Foundry St.

Order No. 3 — December 7, 1920 — Provide additional exit. (Section 271-1)

Four-story non-fireproof building erected before October 1, 1913; no sprinklers. Occupancy 25, of whom 23 are above the first floor and 18 are above the second. Stairs not required to be enclosed. This is a 4-story section of plant known as office building separated from factory proper by a fire wall. Twenty employees in building are not factory employees. Exits: One interior stairs. Horizontal exits on first and third floors. Exit from fourth floor to roof of adjoining 2-story section; different heights of floors in two buildings makes this possible. Open stairway third to second floor.

DECISION: That existing conditions be accepted as a compliance with order when the stationary window in laboratory which leads out on two-story roof has been provided with an opening at least 2 inches wide by six inches high and a stationary ladder or stairs connecting floor and opening has been provided, while conditions and occupancy remains unchanged.

Premises affected Appellant  
(7) Buffalo, 1118-1120 Main St. Kam-Kaderbeck, Inc.  
Order No. 3 — February 16, 1921 — Provide additional exit. (Secs. 270-3-4)

Appeal from decision of July 5, 1921, as follows: "That when door is provided at west end, first floor, and fire door provided at openings between one and two-story parts, same be accepted as satisfactory compliance with order, while no part of second floor is used for factory work, for the reason that present two-story part is entirely mercantile and one-story part entirely factory."

Appellant requests that previous decision be amended by adding thereto the following: "as long as not more than 5 persons are employed at manufacturing in the 2-story part."

One and two-story building divided by fire wall. More than 5 factory employees in entire building, but not in two-story section. Two-story section has two stairways, imperfect but safe and if it were a separate building law would not apply.

DECISION: Accept present exits as a compliance with the order when door is provided to the outer air at west end, first floor, and fire doors are provided and properly maintained at all times at the openings between the one and two-story part.

Premises affected Appellant  
(8) Cortland, 52 Elm St. M. E. Tallett, owner,  
per Chas. E. Thompson.

Order No. 1 — December 20, 1920 — Provide additional exit. (Sec. 271-1)

Three-story non-fireproof tenant factory building erected before October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinklers installed. Enclosure of stairs necessary. Occupancy of building, 41, of whom 40 are above the first floor and 36 above the second floor. Exits are one interior stairway, extending from first to third floor; one imperfect fire escape. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

DECISION: Order to stand as issued. Accept as a compliance the fire escape erected at northwest corner of building, same to be in accordance with the requirements of Rule 4-A and Sec. 273 of the Labor Law, i. e., windows on second floor to be fireproofed and balcony at second floor of iron or steel. As a secondary exit from second floor, provide door to roof of adjacent building and stair at least 3 feet wide from said roof to grade. In addition to the above, the main stairway to be enclosed in partitions of fire-resisting material, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 2. Direct exit to be provided from stair enclosure on first floor to street. Outstanding order for fire alarm system to be complied with immediately.

Premises affected Appellant  
(9) Jamestown, Allen St. Level Furniture Co.,  
per Associated Industries.

Order No. 14 — Provide locks or latches on all hoistway gates or doors. (Sec. 434)

Order No. 15 — Provide fireproof doors, self-closing by action of car, at entrances to elevator hoistway. (Sec. 425)

Plant is practically closed. Only 9 out of a normal force of 300 at work. Item No. 14 relates to an old freight elevator in a 3-story building erected before October 1, 1913. Elevator travels between first and third floors, distance of 24½ feet, speed of about 40 feet per minute. Hoistway protected at first and third floors by automatic roll type vertical gates, closing the entire openings. There is also a trap door at the third floor. On second floor there is a self-closing vertical gate. Item No. 15 relates to elevator doors on a new freight elevator in a building erected after October 1, 1913. Elevator has a travel of 24½ feet; speed of about 50 feet per minute. Hoistway enclosed on four sides, fireproof, except that fire doors are not self-closing by the action of the car.

DECISION: Re item No. 14 — Accept as a compliance with the order a self-closing gate at the second floor, same to be equipped with lock or latch, so as to prevent the gate being opened from the outside without the use of a key.

Re item No. 15 — Accept present fire doors held open by fusible link, provided reliable men are designated to close same in case of emergency and provided further that self-closing gates, as now installed, be provided with locks or latches, so arranged as to prevent gates being opened from outside hoistway except by use of a key.

Premises affected Appellant  
(10) East Aurora, Church St. Victor Toothaker.

Order No. 3 — August 21, 1921 — Provide 2 additional means of exit. (Sec. 270-3)

Two-story non-fireproof factory building, erected after October 1, 1913; divided lofts. Stairways required to be enclosed fireproof. Occupancy of building, 19, of whom 6 are above the first floor. Part of first floor used as garage and living apartments; second floor, same. Exit consists of one interior unenclosed wooden stairway, 36 inches wide, located at about center of building; same does not lead directly to outer air.

DECISION: That order be complied with by providing 2 means of exit remote from each other, i. e., moving present stairway to north end of building and providing a new stairway at least 36 inches wide at south end of building, both to be enclosed in partitions of fire-resisting material between first and second floors and leading directly to outer air; or use second floor for dwelling purposes only.

Premises affected Appellant  
(13) Dansville, Ossian St. Macomber Garage, Inc.

Order No. 1 — August 26, 1921 — Enclose carriage elevator to height of 5 feet 6 inches. (Rule 448)

Order No. 2 — August 26, 1921 — Enclose hoistway to height of 6 feet. (Rule 410)

Two-story building erected in 1912. No regular occupancy on second floor. Elevator installed in 1914, same as carriage hoist suspended by four ropes, no crosshead. Elevator descends into driveway near main entrances to garage. No gates or enclosure on first floor; no gates on second floor, hoistway guarded by railings 3 feet high; car platform unenclosed; hand power with power attachment. This case was No. 22 on Calendar October 11, 1921, and the decision then made was appealed from subsequent to the date of hearing.

DECISION: Board confirmed previous decision, to wit: No. 1 to be complied with. No. 2, four-hinged gates to be suspended from ceiling, so arranged that same would have to be lowered for car to ascend or descend and that power attachment be removed. Enclosure on second floor including gate to be 5 feet 6 inches high if within 12 inches of hoistway, or if 12 inches away from hoistway, enclosure and gate to be 3 feet 6 inches high.



# SEPTEMBER LABOR MARKET

Reviewed by The Chief Statistician

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(As reported by 1648 firms with over 460,000 employees or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly payroll of over \$11,000,000).

Employment in New York State factories increased 3.9 per cent from August to September. This was the most important gain in employment that has occurred since the end of 1919. All of the chief industry groups with the exception of the chemical products and paper industries reported a gain in employment during the month. A gain occurred in the metal products group for the first time in more than a year.

In comparison with September, 1920, there were 22 per cent less people employed in the factories of the State in September of this year. All of the main industry groups show less employees than a year ago with the exception of the light and power industry. Several of the groups show a marked improvement over the early months of this year, however.

The increases in employment from August to September were mainly the result of an improvement in demand. Seasonal requirements caused the increases in some industries, while in others the greater demand was caused by improved business conditions. In other industries the re-opening of factories after shut-downs for vacations and repairs caused the employment of numbers of workers. The decreases in employment which were reported were the result of continued depression in some industries.

The clothing, millinery and laundering group showed the greatest gain in employment from August to September, every industry in the group reporting more people employed during the month. Two factors caused the increase in employment of 13 per cent which occurred in this group. One factor was a greater seasonal demand, and the other was the re-opening of factories which had been closed on account of the depression. The largest gain was in the men's shirts and furnishings industry. This increase, which was almost 68 per cent, was caused chiefly by the re-opening of the shirt and collar factories in the Troy district. The New York City factories, however, also reported greater activity. Another large increase, of 18 per cent, occurred in the millinery industry as the result of seasonal demand. The increase of 7 per cent which occurred in the women's clothing industry was caused by greater activity in the waist and dress factories. Seasonal demand was responsible for the increase of 6 per cent in employment in the women's underwear and furnishings industry. The men's clothing industry reported practically no difference in employment from August to September. The laundering, cleaning and dyeing industry reported a gain of almost 2 per cent. An increase of 4 per cent occurred in the miscellaneous sewing industry. The group as a whole shows a decrease of only 1 per cent when compared with September, 1920.

Every industry in the textile group of industries showed an increase in the number of workers employed from August to September. The largest increase appeared in the silk and silk goods industry. Improved business conditions and the end of the vacation season were the causes of this increase of 12 per cent, which occurred chiefly in the silk glove and hosiery mills. The cotton and woolen knit goods industry reported a large increase—10 per cent—because of the re-opening of several large factories.

The cotton goods industry also showed an increase of almost 8 per cent during the month. The change in employment was not as great in the wool manufactures and the miscellaneous textile industries. The increases were 2 per cent in the wool manufactures industry and 1 per cent in the miscellaneous textile industry. These changes occurred mainly as the result of increased employment in the rug and carpet factories, in a few felt and worsted mills, and in the rope and twine, and oilcloth factories. The textile group as a whole reported an increase of 6 per cent in

employment, which brings the number of employees almost up to last year's level.

The volume of employment in the water, light and power industries showed no material gain during September, although when compared with September, 1920, it is 1 per cent greater.

The very small decrease which occurred in the paper making industry was due to a continuance of the business depression. Improvement was reported by some mills but a number of mills showed a reduction in employment from August to September. The net result was a reduction in employment of about 1 per cent. In comparison with last year, employment in this industry has decreased by 34 per cent. This is due partly to business conditions and partly to labor troubles.

The printing and paper goods industry group reported almost 2 per cent more employees in September than in August, mainly because of the large increase in the miscellaneous paper goods industry. The gain in this industry was 7 per cent, almost every factory reporting more employees although the largest gains appeared in the wall paper and paper bag factories. Increases in employment of 2 per cent in the paper box and tube industry and 1 per cent in the printing and bookmaking industries occurred from August to September.

Seasonal demand was the important factor in the increase in employment that occurred in the food, beverages and tobacco group of industries. The chief increase was a seasonal gain of 31 per cent in the candy factories. The tobacco products industry, and the flour and cereals industry each reported 5 per cent more employees during the month, while the increase in the canned goods industry was 4 per cent. Lessened demand for soft drinks was responsible for the 6 per cent decrease in the beverages industry. The laying off of large numbers of employees in the sugar refineries caused a decrease of 5 per cent in the miscellaneous groceries industry, although the cocoa and chocolate manufactures reported gains. Practically no change in employment occurred in the meat packing and dairy products industry. A loss of 3 per cent occurred in the bakery products industry. The group as a whole showed a gain of 2 per cent from August to September, but a small decrease in comparison with September, 1920.

The outstanding increase in the stone, clay and glass products group of industries occurred in the lime, cement and plaster industry. This increase amounted to 18 per cent and was the result of the re-opening or increased operations of several cement plants. The miscellaneous stone products industry and the glass industry each showed a 3 per cent decrease in the number of employees. Employment in the brick, tile and pottery division remained practically the same as in August. This group as a whole showed 25 per cent less employees than in September, 1920, but 2 per cent more than in August, 1921.

The metals, machinery and conveyances group of industries as a whole showed an increase of 3 per cent during September. This is the first time since June, 1920, that this group has reported more employees than in the preceding month. However, in comparison with September of a year ago, the decrease in employment is still very large—42 per cent. An improvement in the demand for silverware caused the increase of 22 per cent in the gold, silver and precious stone division. The instruments division also reported a large increase in employment—16 per cent—as the result of the re-opening of type-writer and meter factories which had been shut down during August. In this division, however, some camera and optical goods factories showed a reduction in the number of workers employed. Improved business conditions caused the employment of more workers to the amount of 1 per cent in the brass, copper and aluminum division, 8 per cent in the pig iron and rolling mill products industry, 3 per cent in the sheet metal work and



hardware division, 5 per cent in the firearms, tools and cutlery, 7 per cent in cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus industries, 4 per cent in the automobile industry, and 1 per cent in the railway equipment industry. Firms manufacturing electrical goods and printing machinery reported reductions in employment which were responsible for the decrease of 2 per cent in the machinery division. Continued depression was the main reason for the 11 per cent decrease in employment in the ship-building industry. A 5 per cent decrease occurred in the structural and architectural iron industry.

The wood manufactures group of industries reported 1 per cent more employees in September because of a large increase in the piano industry. Improved demand caused the re-opening of several factories and increased employment in this industry. The increase amounted to 11 per cent. There was practically no change in employment in the miscellaneous wood products industry or in the furniture industry during the month. The saw mill and planing mill products industry showed a seasonal loss of 2 per cent. The group of wood products industries employed 25 per cent less workers in September, 1921, than in September, 1920.

The leather industry was the only industry in the furs, leather and rubber goods group to show a reduction in the number of employees from August to September. Poor business conditions was the reason for the decrease of 4 per cent in this industry. The furs and fur goods industry responded to seasonal demands with an increase of 6 per cent in employment, and improved conditions are shown by the employment of 8 per cent more workers in the rubber goods industry.

Of the two chief industry groups in which employment decreased during the month, the greater decrease occurred in the chemicals, oils and paints industries. This decrease, of 2 per cent, was primarily due to the reduction of employees in the miscellaneous chemical products industry. The loss amounted to 8 per cent and was quite general throughout although the largest reductions occurred in the factories manufacturing photographic chemicals, and in the fertilizer and glue factories. The other industries in this group showed no material change in employment from August to September. The group as a whole shows a 23 per cent decrease in comparison with September of last year.

#### COURSE OF AVERAGE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING

The average weekly earning of New York State factory workers was \$25.07 for the month of September. This was a drop of 36 cents from the average weekly earning in August. The month of highest earnings was October, 1920, for which the average was \$28.93. In comparison with that month, New York State factory workers earned \$3.86 or 13 per cent less weekly during September, 1921. The total weekly wage expenditures of the manufacturing industries of the State have been reduced 32 per cent since September, 1920.

It will be noted that a new line appears in the chart on page 9. This line represents the index series of the cost of living in the United States as a whole, which is computed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The index numbers that are charted have the average for the year 1913 as the base or 100. For the purposes of this chart, it was assumed that the cost of living in June, 1914, remained practically the same as the average for 1913.

The cost of living in the United States declined about 1.7 per cent from May to September according to figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The drop in the cost of living is 18.1 per cent as compared with June, 1920, the month when the highest point in the rise was reached. The cost of living in the United States, however, is still 77.3 per cent higher than in 1913. The figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that there was a drop of 1.3 per cent in retail food prices in the United States from August to September.

The most important factor in the decrease in the average weekly earnings of New York State factory workers from August to September was the reduction in wage rates which went into effect in some factories in numerous industries. Another reason for the decrease was that some

factories re-opened and employed more lower paid help, which tended to lower the average earnings. Seasonal lack of demand and dull business conditions also affected average earnings in some industries. In some localities State and County fairs were responsible for a loss in working time. Improved demand, partly seasonal, was the most influential factor causing higher average earnings in those industries that reported an increase during September.

Average weekly earnings decreased from August to September chiefly in up-State factories, the up-State figures showing a reduction of 82 cents, whereas the New York City average showed a decrease of only 3 cents. The September average weekly earnings were \$23.59 in up-State factories and \$27.36 in New York City factories.

The clothing, millinery and laundering group of industries showed the largest reduction in average earnings—a reduction of \$1.67. This was partly the result of the cut in wage rates of 15 per cent in the shirt and collar industry of the Troy district which occurred August 22 when the factories re-opened. Another cause was the re-employment of large numbers of lower paid employees. The reduction in this industry amounted to \$2.91. The millinery and women's clothing industries also reported reductions in weekly earnings of \$2 and \$1.85, respectively. The women's underwear and furnishings industry showed an increase of \$1.06.

The decrease of \$1.48 in average earnings in the production of groceries was due almost entirely to the reduction in wage rates which occurred in sugar refining. The great increase in activity in the confectionery industry, which involved the employment of many of the less skilled and lower paid workers, caused the reduction of average weekly earnings by \$1.18 in that industry.

The average earnings of the metals, machinery and conveyances group of industries were less in September than in August. The largest decrease—\$1.96—occurred in the automobile industry chiefly because of the fact that the plants manufacturing automobiles and automobile parts in the Syracuse district closed for one day on account of the State Fair. The reduction of \$1.37 in average weekly earnings in the instruments industry was caused partly by wage reductions in some optical goods factories, but primarily by the fact that many typewriter factories opened after a shut-down and re-employed many of the lower paid workers. Wage rate reductions in a few copper mills were partly responsible for a decrease of 99 cents in average earnings in the brass and copper industry. A decrease of 51 cents occurred in the sheet metal work industry also because of wage rate reductions. The railway equipment industry reported a decrease in average earnings of 67 cents due to the fact that the railway repair shops were closed on Labor Day.

Dull business and wage rate reductions of from 10 to 16 per cent in some factories were the cause of the reductions in average weekly earnings in the paper making industry and in the miscellaneous paper goods industry. Earnings in the leather industry were reduced by 96 cents also as the result of dull business.

Large increases in average earnings were reported in several industries as the result of improved demand. The largest increase, of \$2.26, occurred in the piano industry. For the same reason an increase of \$1.11 occurred in the miscellaneous leather goods industry, \$1.22 in the rubber goods industry, and 75 cents in the printing and book-making industry.

#### BUILDING ACTIVITY IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

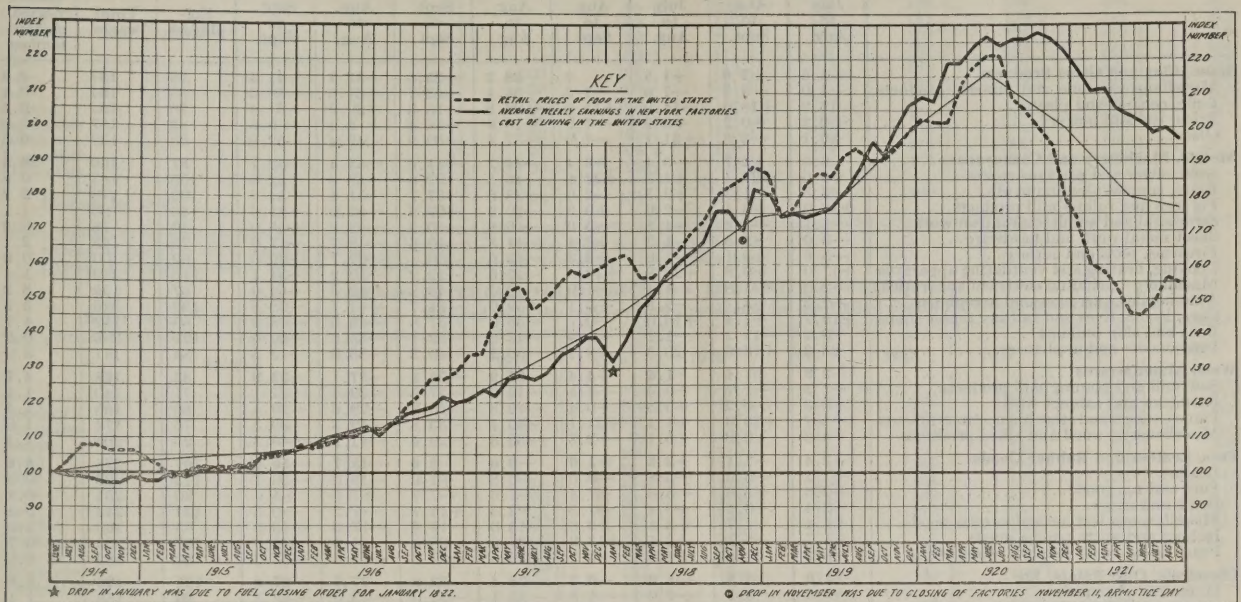
(As reported by building departments)

The usual fall decline in permits for building work occurred from August to September, but the estimated cost of work authorized in September was still a very substantial amount. The total for the ten first and second class cities of the State was \$41,198,280—a reduction of 19 per cent from August, but more than twice the amount reported for September of last year. Of this amount \$36,926,138 or 90 per cent was for new buildings.

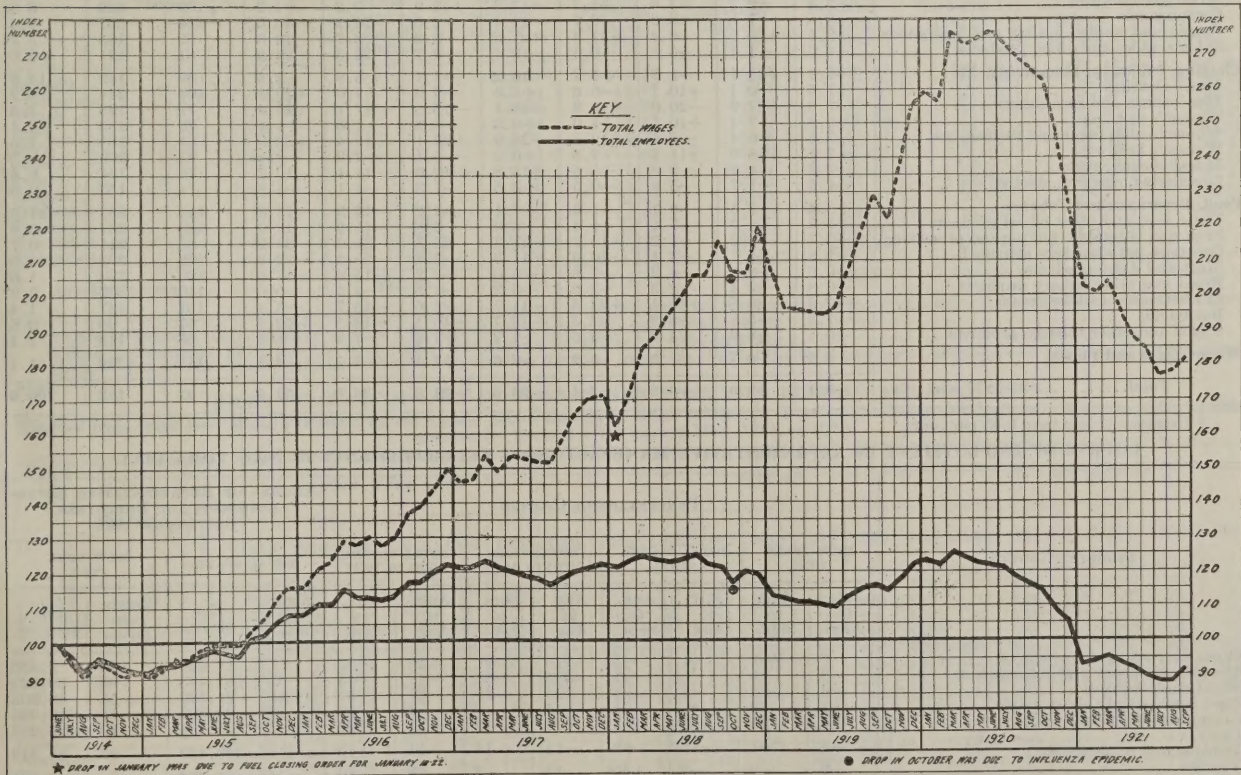
An increase in the amount of building work for which permits were issued occurred in Binghamton, Buffalo, Syracuse, and in New York City in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond from August to September. A decrease during the month was reported for Albany, Rochester, Schenectady, Troy, Utica, Yonkers and the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx.



# COMPARISON OF COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES WITH COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES



## INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE





## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								RATIO OF		Per-centage distribution of employ-ees reported in Sep-tember
	EMPLOYEES, 1921		TOTAL WAGES, 1921		EMPLOYEES, 1920 to 1921		TOTAL WAGES, 1920 to 1921		SEPTEMBER, 1921, TO JUNE, 1914 (JUNE, 1914 = 100)		
	July to Aug.	Aug. to Sept.	July to Aug.	Aug. to Sept.	Aug. to Aug.	Sept. to Sept.	Aug. to Aug.	Sept. to Sept.	Em- ployees	Total wages	
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.....	-3.5	+2.0	+1.3	†	-28.2	-25.0	-42.1	-41.4	78	153	2.4
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	-4.0	-3.3	-7.6	-1.5	-54.4	-52.7	-61.6	-59.0	88	164	0.4
Lime, cement and plaster.....	-18.2	+18.0	-14.9	+15.8	-26.8	-15.3	-39.9	-34.4	76	151	0.5
Brick, tile and pottery.....	-0.2	+0.2	+3.2	-7.5	+13.9	+18.4	-6.4	-9.5	83	157	0.9
Glass.....	+6.1	-3.3	+31.1	-1.9	-37.4	-39.9	-49.4	-52.0	69	139	0.6
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.....	-0.5	+2.7	-0.4	+0.4	-44.2	-41.6	-53.4	-52.7	87	160	28.5
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	+5.6	+22.1	+4.3	+22.8	-46.5	-37.0	-59.8	-52.6	105	183	0.8
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.....	+8.8	+1.3	+9.3	-3.0	-38.6	-37.7	-51.4	-54.8	102	178	2.2
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	+18.0	+8.4	-2.6	+9.3	-70.9	-69.6	-82.6	-81.6	48	80	1.1
Structural and architectural iron work.....	-1.1	-4.8	-4.8	-5.6	-46.8	-50.2	-53.8	-55.0	40	78	0.2
Sheet metal work and hardware.....	-3.0	+2.5	-1.3	+0.4	-44.3	-40.6	-48.7	-47.0	73	143	2.1
Firearms, tools and cutlery.....	-5.6	+5.1	-1.6	+3.3	-63.6	-60.4	-69.7	-69.0	62	100	0.6
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.....	+17.0	+6.8	+23.8	+10.8	-22.6	-12.2	-40.2	-34.1	115	222	1.4
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).....	-2.0	-1.8	-4.4	-1.9	-43.1	-43.3	-52.3	-53.0	87	152	8.2
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.....	-2.3	+3.7	-5.8	-3.1	-39.0	-24.7	-41.1	-28.8	132	223	3.3
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.....	+10.7	+1.4	+16.0	-0.7	-36.0	-37.8	-46.6	-49.2	85	182	4.7
Boat and ship building.....	+0.4	-11.2	-1.2	-9.4	-43.3	-52.1	-55.6	-60.6	122	206	0.9
Instruments and appliances.....	-23.3	+15.6	-20.5	+9.1	-50.2	-40.3	-55.0	-49.5	84	141	3.0
Wood Manufactures.....	+2.9	+1.4	+1.6	+4.4	-26.9	-25.2	-37.1	-33.9	82	168	4.7
Saw mill and planing mill products.....	+1.3	-1.7	+0.3	-1.1	-19.0	-17.6	-29.4	-27.1	71	140	1.1
Furniture and cabinet work.....	+0.3	-0.7	+0.8	+0.4	-19.8	-20.6	-29.6	-29.4	86	168	1.5
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.....	+5.7	+10.6	+1.1	+21.1	-40.1	-33.8	-49.3	-39.3	76	174	1.0
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.....	+6.3	+0.2	+5.1	+2.8	-30.3	-29.6	-41.9	-40.3	95	201	1.1
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.....	+2.4	+1.1	+2.3	+1.0	-9.0	-2.6	-15.7	-10.0	107	225	8.5
Leather.....	-1.2	-3.9	-2.8	-8.0	-0.8	+1.0	-18.0	-20.7	113	223	0.5
Furs and fur goods.....	-0.6	+5.9	-5.6	+7.4	-7.6	-7.7	+7.3	+4.4	90	251	0.4
Boots and shoes.....	+2.4	+0.2	+3.4	-1.5	+2.5	+11.7	-7.2	-0.3	124	248	5.3
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.....	+4.4	+1.7	+3.1	+6.6	-15.0	-16.6	-17.8	-13.2	73	160	1.0
Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	+1.7	+8.1	+3.1	+13.9	-37.6	-28.8	-44.6	-36.6	107	232	0.7
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.....	+5.5	+1.8	+1.9	+3.7	-36.6	-29.6	-41.8	-33.9	80	182	0.6
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.....	-1.0	-2.3	-4.0	-0.3	-22.4	-22.8	-27.7	-27.4	101	198	5.6
Drugs and chemicals.....	-3.3	-0.1	-7.0	-1.8	-33.1	-32.0	-43.0	-42.3	90	158	1.1
Paints, dyes and colors.....	-3.7	+0.8	-3.6	+0.5	-23.6	-23.9	-25.8	-27.6	89	164	0.5
Animal and mineral oil products.....	+0.2	+0.4	-3.6	+1.6	-21.2	-19.4	-27.8	-26.3	100	194	2.3
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	-0.3	-7.7	-2.8	-1.8	-15.4	-19.8	-16.4	-17.7	118	251	1.7
Paper.....	+12.1	-0.9	+10.9	-4.2	-34.3	-24.4	-46.1	-49.0	85	174	1.5
Printing and Paper Goods.....	+0.7	+1.8	-0.9	+3.2	-15.6	-14.7	-13.6	-12.8	95	191	8.6
Paper boxes and tubes.....	+9.7	+1.7	+8.5	+2.4	-35.7	-35.8	-37.1	-38.4	65	144	0.8
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	-4.8	+7.4	-7.6	+4.1	-19.9	-17.0	-19.2	-18.9	90	178	1.3
Printing and bookmaking.....	+0.7	+0.8	-0.8	+3.1	-11.1	-10.5	-9.8	-8.4	102	198	6.5
Textiles.....	+0.8	+6.2	-0.2	+8.0	-9.0	-0.2	-20.4	-11.6	92	195	12.6
Silk and silk goods.....	-12.3	+12.4	-13.5	+18.2	-14.9	-3.9	-24.8	-9.6	93	184	2.2
Wool manufactures.....	+2.8	+2.2	+1.0	+4.7	+11.3	+12.9	-0.2	+1.2	100	229	3.8
Cotton goods.....	+6.4	+7.8	-0.9	+10.7	-11.1	+2.0	-29.2	-10.6	124	257	1.4
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.....	+3.5	+10.0	+6.3	+11.4	-21.6	-5.2	-33.7	-19.6	82	165	3.2
Other textiles and allied products.....	+4.6	+1.1	+3.6	-0.1	-10.4	-9.7	-22.3	-22.8	81	171	2.0
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.....	-5.3	+13.1	+3.7	+5.7	-10.2	-1.1	-5.8	+2.8	85	189	15.3
Men's clothing.....	+7.5	+0.1	+10.7	-0.6	+1.9	+5.9	+7.0	+20.4	104	244	5.2
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	-37.3	+67.9	-20.0	+40.9	-48.1	-15.5	-47.1	-25.4	77	125	3.3
Women's clothing.....	+6.8	+7.1	+10.7	+1.0	+0.3	-0.9	-1.6	+1.4	76	183	3.1
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	-7.6	+6.4	-9.6	+12.5	+26.9	+23.1	+15.4	+23.0	84	185	1.5
Women's headwear.....	+3.1	+18.0	+11.2	+9.8	+0.3	-5.1	+2.9	-8.4	93	209	0.7
Miscellaneous sewing.....	-2.3	+4.2	-2.2	+5.6	-15.8	-10.6	-14.4	-10.2	76	164	0.6
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.....	-4.5	+1.7	-5.9	-0.5	-3.5	-1.3	-4.1	-4.8	74	153	0.9
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	+2.4	+2.3	+0.7	+1.0	-7.1	-4.2	-15.3	-13.8	101	203	11.2
Flour, feed and other cereal products.....	+3.9	+4.7	+7.4	+4.4	-6.0	-3.8	-11.2	-10.9	129	237	0.6
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	+0.7	+4.2	+1.2	+15.1	-21.3	-25.7	-36.6	-39.2	85	211	0.7
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	+7.8	-4.7	+3.4	-10.0	-11.3	-5.4	-25.4	-22.3	108	203	1.9
Meat and dairy products.....	-0.6	-0.8	-4.2	-1.6	-8.0	-7.2	-15.6	-17.9	120	229	1.0
Bread and other bakery products.....	+0.8	-3.4	-2.3	+2.6	-3.2	-1.6	-8.5	-5.0	140	307	2.9
Confectionery and ice cream.....	+12.3	+30.8	+10.4	+22.5	-11.7	+4.6	-16.7	-5.4	157	297	1.4
Beverages.....	-7.3	-5.6	-8.2	-7.5	-12.7	-16.1	-18.5	-22.4	57	95	0.6
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	+0.1	+4.6	+4.3	+2.6	+1.2	+1.4	-1.9	-5.3	66	143	2.1
Water, Light and Power.....	+0.2	+0.7	-1.3	+0.9	+7.0	+1.1	+3.7	-4.1	113	236	1.1
Total.....	-0.1	+3.9	+0.5	+2.4	-25.6	-21.6	-34.0	-31.6	92	182	100.0

† Decrease of less than 0.05 per cent.

## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

INDUSTRY GROUPS	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, SEPTEMBER, 1921			
	EMPLOYEES 1921		TOTAL WAGES, 1921		EMPLOYEES, 1920 to 1921		TOTAL WAGES, 1920 to 1921		TOTAL STATE		NEW YORK CITY	
	July to Aug.	Aug. to Sept.	July to Aug.	Aug. to Sept.	Aug. to Aug.	Sept. to Sept.	Aug. to Aug.	Sept. to Sept.	Estab-lish-ments	Em- ployees	Estab-lish-ments	Em- ployees
Stone, clay and glass products.....	*	-1	-4	+3	-18	-21	-30	-30	73	11,258	26	2,450
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	+3	†	+1	-2	-36	-33	-42	-43	346	131,493	96	30,323
Wood manufactures.....	+6	+4	+5	+8	-28	-25	-37	-31	135	21,522	55	10,203
Furs, leather and rubber goods.....	+1	+2	*	+5	-5	*	†	+9	141	39,302	75	12,996
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	-1	-1	-3	+1	-19	-19	-21	-22	57	25,734	29	8,246
Paper.....	+1	+1	-1	+3	-15	-14	-14	-12	167	146,459	92	28,812
Printing and paper goods.....	-9	+9	-8	+10	-14	-7	-26	-19	147	58,082	30	9,273
Textiles.....	+4	+4	+9	+2	*	+1	+8	+8	398	70,525	304	41,562
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.....	+3	+3	+1	+1	-3	*	-10	-8	171	51,415	66	34,142
Food, beverages and tobacco.....	-1	*	-2	†	+10	*	+8	-4	13	4,858	7	2,696
Water, light and power.....												
<b>Total</b> .....	+2	+2	+2	+2	-15	-13	-19	-16	1,648	460,648	780	180,705

\* Increase of less than 0.5 per cent.  
6,860 workers.

† Decrease of less than 0.5 per cent.

‡ Of this number, 26 establishments manufacture paper and employ



**COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914 as 100)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January.....		98	107	120	*132	181	209	217
February.....		98	108	121	139	174	208	211
March.....		100	110	124	147	175	219	212
April.....		99	111	122	152	174	219	206
May.....		100	112	127	157	175	224	204
June.....	100	101	113	128	161	177	227	202
July.....	99	100	111	127	164	182	224	199
August.....	99	102	114	129	167	188	226	200
September.....	98	101	117	134	176	196	226	197
October.....	97	105	118	136	176	192	228	.....
November.....	97	106	119	139	†170	200	226	.....
December.....	99	106	122	139	183	207	223	.....
Average for year.....	98	101	114	129	160	185	222	.....

\* Drop in January, 1918, was due to Fuel Administrator's closing order for January 18-22.

† Drop in November, 1918, was due to closing of factories on November 11, Armistice Day.

**COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES**

(Index numbers with June, 1914 as 100. Derived from the relative prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January.....		104	108	129	162	187	203	174
February.....		102	107	134	163	174	202	160
March.....		99	108	134	156	177	202	158
April.....		100	110	146	156	184	213	154
May.....		101	110	153	160	187	218	146
June.....	100	101	113	154	164	186	221	145
July.....	103	101	112	147	169	192	221	149
August.....	108	101	114	151	173	194	209	157
September.....	108	102	119	155	180	190	205	155
October.....	106	104	122	159	183	190	200	.....
November.....	106	105	127	157	185	194	195	.....
December.....	106	106	127	159	189	199	180	.....
Average for year.....	105	102	115	147	170	188	206	.....

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**

(Includes all employees in both office and shop)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month
January.....		\$12.44	\$13.53	\$15.28	*\$16.81	\$23.03	\$26.52	\$27.61
February.....		12.41	13.77	15.31	17.66	22.07	26.47	26.77
March.....		12.65	13.96	15.79	18.71	22.20	27.87	26.97
April.....		12.54	14.15	15.50	19.25	22.11	27.80	26.20
May.....		12.74	14.24	16.08	19.91	22.23	28.45	25.86
June.....	\$12.70	12.81	14.41	16.20	20.44	22.51	28.77	25.71
July.....	12.54	12.66	14.11	16.17	20.78	23.10	28.49	25.26
August.....	12.53	12.89	14.44	16.44	21.23	23.85	28.71	25.43
September.....	12.48	12.86	14.87	16.97	22.31	24.83	28.73	25.07
October.....	12.26	13.30	14.95	17.33	22.34	24.41	28.93	.....
November.....	12.32	13.45	15.16	17.69	†21.60	25.37	28.70	.....
December.....	12.56	13.49	15.51	17.71	23.18	26.32	28.35	.....
Average for year.....	\$12.48	\$12.85	\$14.43	\$16.37	\$20.35	\$23.50	\$28.15	.....

\* Drop in January, 1918, was due to Fuel Administrator's closing order for January 18-22.

† Drop in November, 1918, was due to closing of factories on November 11, Armistice Day.

NOTE — The average weekly earning is obtained by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll for the given week.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY, BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER**

(Derived from retail food prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Base for New City and Buffalo is January, 1915, as 100, whereas for Rochester the base is May, 1916, as 100.)

MONTH	NEW YORK CITY							BUFFALO							ROCHESTER*						
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	
January.....	100	103	126	160	183	199	172	100	104	130	169	193	204	175	...	122	149	174	185	158	
February.....	97	102	131	158	171	197	156	99	102	138	168	173	202	157	...	128	149	158	184	142	
March.....	95	103	129	144	173	194	153	95	104	138	154	178	201	154	...	126	134	158	182	136	
April.....	96	104	135	145	178	204	152	97	107	150	151	182	213	150	...	135	133	162	187	134	
May.....	97	105	147	153	176	206	145	97	107	158	163	188	212	139	100	141	144	167	192	127	
June.....	97	109	147	160	178	209	144	98	110	160	167	186	219	137	103	142	149	165	194	124	
July.....	97	106	140	163	183	211	147	98	110	150	175	194	221	147	103	134	156	172	196	132	
August.....	97	108	143	166	184	199	155	99	115	154	178	197	210	157	106	136	158	175	187	142	
September.....	98	112	149	174	181	198	153	99	119	157	183	194	206	152	111	141	163	171	184	*137	
October.....	100	116	155	178	183	195	...	102	120	162	187	190	202	...	111	147	166	169	179	...	
November.....	102	120	151	182	190	192	...	103	129	162	188	192	199	...	120	145	167	174	177	...	
December.....	103	120	155	186	194	177	...	104	129	163	191	198	181	...	122	145	172	179	168	...	
Average for year....	98	109	142	164	181	198	...	99	113	152	173	189	206	...	*110	*137	*153	*169	*185	...	

\* Comparison of figures for Rochester must not be made with figures for Buffalo or New York City because the base figure for Rochester is different from that used for Buffalo and New York City.



# **AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SEPTEMBER IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**

(Includes all employees in both office and shop.†)

INDUSTRY	THE STATE					New York City					OUTSIDE New York City				
	1921	1920	1917	1915	1914	1921	1920	1917	1915	1914	1921	1920	1917	1915	1914
<b>Stone, Clay and Glass Products</b>	\$24.80	\$31.74	\$17.88	\$12.58	\$12.91	\$31.59	\$35.11	\$18.57	\$15.14	\$13.96	\$22.97	\$30.86	\$17.71	\$12.93	\$12.40
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	29.04	33.49	19.20	15.39	13.92	40.24	41.12	22.63	18.50	15.51	21.17	31.28	18.37	13.91	11.20
Lime, cement and plaster	27.53	35.53	19.43	13.44	13.26	26.04	35.01	19.96	14.21	13.01	27.87	35.00	19.32	13.26	13.30
Brick, tile and pottery	21.41	28.01	15.70	12.08	11.77	24.01	32.33	17.19	13.49	12.73	21.01	27.08	15.41	11.98	11.48
Glass	24.45	30.56	17.43	13.62	13.65	28.95	30.90	17.40	13.39	14.22	22.77	30.46	18.13	13.74	13.90
<b>Metals, Machinery and Conveyances</b>	26.24	32.38	19.49	14.63	14.53	27.06	30.67	17.40	14.01	14.59	26.00	32.44	20.39	14.80	14.25
Gold, silver and precious stones	24.94	33.13	19.22	14.10	13.08	28.32	29.98	17.63	14.51	12.81	23.61	31.04	20.39	13.64	13.57
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	22.06	37.43	19.69	12.33	13.15	23.75	29.20	17.52	11.80	13.97	20.60	31.04	20.95	13.64	12.89
Pig iron and rolling mill products	25.76	42.68	26.65	16.49	17.04	34.03	35.84	19.22	15.91	15.94	25.01	42.68	26.65	16.49	17.04
Structural and architectural iron work	28.48	31.48	19.60	15.55	15.55	25.02	25.85	15.29	11.57	11.57	25.01	42.68	26.65	16.49	17.04
Sheet metal work and hardware	24.51	27.47	16.54	12.59	12.48	25.02	25.85	15.29	11.57	11.57	24.21	25.22	17.42	13.19	12.95
Firearms, tools and cutlery	26.50	35.27	20.77	12.95	13.79	28.17	32.17	18.78	13.96	16.17	25.39	35.53	20.90	14.89	12.98
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus	25.47	30.74	18.75	14.78	14.39	25.18	29.07	17.01	14.18	16.08	25.25	35.53	20.90	14.89	12.98
Machinery (including electrical apparatus)	28.00	29.62	20.91	16.23	16.80	34.87	34.89	21.44	18.71	18.76	31.05	38.31	20.85	15.81	16.41
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes	31.18	38.21	21.00	14.23	14.23	33.05	37.73	16.96	14.08	14.63	31.05	38.31	20.85	15.81	16.41
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops	29.87	36.27	24.68	18.03	15.00	30.00	36.36	25.31	18.22	14.95	27.32	33.32	21.73	14.51	14.22
Boat and ship building	23.05	27.22	16.31	14.18	13.19	23.21	25.64	14.35	13.05	13.18	23.00	21.08	17.03	14.62	13.20
Instruments and appliances	24.68	27.94	15.78	12.74	12.27	26.04	28.42	15.81	13.10	12.49	23.47	27.50	15.75	12.40	12.04
<b>Wood Manufactures</b>	24.94	28.21	15.94	12.54	12.57	26.73	28.92	15.98	13.00	12.99	23.34	27.64	16.24	12.12	12.04
Saw mill and planing mill products	24.94	28.21	15.94	12.54	12.57	26.73	28.92	15.98	13.00	12.99	23.34	27.64	16.24	12.12	12.04
Furniture and cabinet work	26.09	27.70	16.00	13.34	13.14	29.74	30.41	17.27	15.68	15.12	23.04	25.32	15.64	12.57	12.53
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments	26.09	27.70	16.00	13.34	13.14	29.74	30.41	17.27	15.68	15.12	23.04	25.32	15.64	12.57	12.53
Miscellaneous wood and allied products	23.30	27.46	13.85	10.74	10.39	21.68	24.82	13.31	10.10	10.33	22.12	31.62	15.16	12.80	11.84
<b>Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods</b>	24.71	26.73	15.55	12.03	11.49	28.70	26.43	15.69	12.01	11.77	26.73	26.87	15.46	12.04	11.31
Leather	21.73	27.07	16.65	12.42	11.43	28.70	26.43	15.69	12.01	11.77	26.73	26.87	15.46	12.04	11.31
Furs and fur goods	36.39	32.17	23.09	14.64	16.07	33.39	32.17	23.09	14.64	16.07	23.71	27.67	16.65	12.42	11.43
Boots and shoes	27.69	32.17	23.09	14.64	16.07	33.39	32.17	23.09	14.64	16.07	23.71	27.67	16.65	12.42	11.43
Miscellaneous leather and canvass goods	24.48	27.69	15.36	12.50	11.73	28.59	23.06	13.21	12.35	11.38	23.71	23.53	15.93	12.55	11.84
Rubber and gutta percha goods	23.53	24.72	14.22	11.39	10.60	30.64	26.14	15.19	11.36	11.38	16.92	20.14	13.05	11.43	9.06
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, etc.	23.80	26.71	15.61	11.02	11.02	24.18	27.68	15.43	11.93	11.27	22.71	24.44	13.26	10.38	8.74
<b>Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.</b>	21.82	23.25	13.06	9.95	9.95	23.99	25.13	12.76	9.52	10.69	20.25	22.27	13.27	9.52	8.74
Drugs and chemicals	26.26	27.95	17.48	13.51	13.34	26.05	27.00	16.60	13.51	13.67	26.36	28.36	17.84	13.52	13.17
Paints, dyes and colors	23.13	27.28	16.17	13.21	14.19	20.16	21.91	13.17	10.57	12.37	24.67	30.08	17.80	14.94	14.86
Animal and mineral oil products	25.41	26.71	15.83	14.56	15.25	25.87	26.92	15.77	14.57	15.23	23.76	25.88	16.17	14.51	15.35
Miscellaneous chemical products	25.33	27.77	18.34	12.92	12.72	28.02	29.66	19.10	13.30	12.91	23.42	26.07	18.04	14.73	12.89
<b>Paper</b>	29.81	29.08	17.72	14.49	13.19	32.68	28.55	18.77	19.51	17.09	29.71	29.11	17.63	13.52	12.39
Miscellaneous paper goods	26.12	33.61	18.04	13.58	13.27	32.14	31.38	17.82	15.85	15.58	26.40	34.00	18.14	13.70	13.43
<b>Printing and Paper Goods</b>	30.36	29.69	17.10	15.14	15.04	32.14	31.38	17.82	15.85	15.58	26.40	34.00	18.14	13.70	13.43
Paper boxes and tubes	22.74	23.71	12.76	10.52	10.45	24.87	25.71	13.82	11.30	11.24	19.97	21.09	10.76	8.81	8.60
Miscellaneous paper goods	23.25	23.80	14.25	11.79	11.83	24.37	24.23	14.55	11.82	11.84	20.19	22.89	13.51	11.68	11.79
Printing and book making	32.69	31.97	18.53	16.85	16.60	34.30	33.49	19.12	17.62	17.15	28.11	27.53	16.81	14.40	14.74
<b>Textiles</b>	20.57	23.20	13.06	9.89	8.95	21.54	24.79	12.92	9.90	9.72	20.38	22.87	13.09	9.89	8.76
Silk and silk goods	19.61	20.86	12.05	9.89	9.78	21.81	23.24	11.96	9.90	9.57	17.95	18.98	12.12	9.87	10.03
Wool manufactures	23.12	25.80	13.93	10.47	8.21	21.81	23.24	11.96	9.90	9.57	23.12	25.78	13.94	10.48	8.19
Cotton goods	20.06	22.88	14.42	9.97	9.17	21.81	23.24	11.96	9.90	9.57	23.12	25.78	13.94	10.48	8.19
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	18.07	21.31	12.09	9.06	8.36	20.89	26.34	14.05	9.98	9.85	17.79	22.88	14.42	9.97	9.17
Other textiles and allied products	21.20	24.79	13.89	10.28	10.02	28.11	26.46	15.54	11.81	12.40	21.43	23.51	12.73	10.96	8.35
<b>Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.</b>	24.06	23.14	13.85	10.73	10.82	28.11	26.46	15.54	11.81	12.40	18.24	18.65	10.75	8.86	8.39
Men's clothing	28.12	24.73	13.98	11.14	11.54	32.29	23.13	12.78	8.70	11.11	24.67	22.82	12.64	9.88	10.31
Men's shirts and furnishings	15.18	17.43	10.65	7.98	8.04	23.46	23.13	12.78	8.70	11.11	12.06	15.53	9.83	7.76	7.44
Women's clothing	30.84	30.15	18.85	15.28	15.59	32.76	31.28	19.44	14.84	16.28	14.83	14.49	8.94	7.01	6.92
Women's underwear and furnishings	19.61	19.62	11.46	8.30	8.05	20.52	20.66	11.89	8.50	8.23	17.95	18.98	12.12	9.87	10.03
Women's headwear	26.86	27.85	17.82	11.22	11.00	26.94	27.95	17.89	11.22	11.00	16.95	16.95	10.18	8.47	8.55
Miscellaneous sewing	17.96	17.87	9.49	8.58	8.58	18.38	17.33	9.32	8.63	8.50	14.83	14.49	8.94	7.01	6.92
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.	18.43	19.10	11.09	9.52	9.11	20.32	20.71	11.81	9.90	9.68	16.95	19.40	10.18	8.47	8.55
<b>Food, Beverages and Tobacco</b>	23.46	26.07	14.88	11.79	11.57	23.77	26.04	14.98	11.97	11.60	22.86	26.12	14.73	11.50	11.52
Flour, feed and other cereal products	26.82	28.96	17.70	14.41	14.66	28.36	31.82	18.74	15.61	16.08	26.31	28.74	17.50	14.09	14.13
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	18.12	22.54	10.46	7.98	8.67	21.78	19.98	12.54	10.02	9.37	17.47	22.51	9.92	8.48	8.47
Groceries not elsewhere classified	25.11	30.57	17.20	13.34	12.77	22.76	28.77	17.26	13.25	12.50	28.62	33.21	17.11	13.48	13.20
Slaughtering, meat packing and dairy products	27.63	31.24	18.77	14.28	14.39	30.58	31.79	20.15	16.59	16.37	25.40	30.83	17.64	12.44	12.44
Bread and other bakery products	25.55	26.48	14.32	12.00	11.86	26.09	26.91	14.27	12.05	11.84	22.07	23.69	14.69	11.88	12.01
Confectionery and ice cream	17.55	19.40	11.60	8.66	9.38	17.82	19.92	11.75	8.88	9.66	16.44	17.91	11.19	7.96	7.96
Beverages	32.50	35.15	21.14	19.81	19.10	37.01	40.53	22.24	20.33	19.24	26.74	28.71	19.67	18.95	18.92
Cigars and other tobacco products	19.55	20.92	12.02	8.87	9.36	20.30	21.31	12.43	8.98	9.66	16.95	19.96	10.94	8.62	8.39
<b>Water, Light and Power</b>	33.43	35.22	20.29	16.19	15.65	33.95	35.59	19.73	15.86	15.79	32.79	34.75	20.93	16.58	15.27
<b>Total</b>	\$25.07	\$28.73	\$16.97	\$12.86	\$12.48	\$27.36	\$28.44	\$16.22	\$13.02	\$13.06	\$23.59	\$28.90	\$17.39	\$12.75	\$12.07

\* Reports do not cover a sufficient number of employees to permit the publication of an average weekly earning.

† It is commonly the case that office salaries are higher than the average weekly earnings of shop employees. However, the office employees form such a small percentage of the total number of workers that their effect, in the computation of the average earnings, is negligible.



# OCTOBER LABOR MARKET

Reviewed by the Chief Statistician

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(As reported by 1648 firms with over 470,000 employees or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly payroll of over \$11,000,000.)

An increase in employment in New York State factories again occurred from September to October, chiefly as the result of an improvement in business conditions. A seasonal increase in demand was responsible for the greater employment in some industries. In several industries employment decreased because of a continuance of the business depression or the ending of seasonal activity.

October is the second consecutive month in which there has been an increase in employment. The gain from September to October was 2.4 per cent, which makes an increase of 6 per cent from the low point. Employment in October, 1921, was still 18 per cent below October, 1920, however. As compared with October, 1914, which was also in a period of depression, factory employment was 2 per cent lower in October of this year. The October increase was not as large as that of September, but the gain in October was more general, fewer individual industries reporting decreased employment.

The stone, clay and glass products group of industries as a whole showed a very small increase in employment. The largest gain in the group occurred in the glass industry. It amounted to 7 per cent, and was apparently the result of improved business conditions. The miscellaneous stone and mineral products division and the cement and plaster division each reported more employees in October than in September. The ending of seasonal activity in the brick yards was the main reason for the reduction of about 5 per cent in the number of employees in the brick, tile and pottery division.

Employment in the metals, machinery and conveyances group of industries continued to improve during the month. The increase was almost 4 per cent and was the most important gain of the month. The greatest increase in employment occurred in the pig iron and rolling mill products division. This gain amounted to 24 per cent, and was the result of better business conditions. Seasonal demand was responsible for the 6 per cent more workers employed in the heating and ventilating apparatus industry, and the increase of similar amount in the jewelry and silverware industry. In the last named industry division the increase was mainly in the manufacture of silverware. Improved business conditions are also reflected in the employment of more workers in the brass and copper goods, structural iron, cutlery, automobile, ship-building and typewriter industries. The machinery industry reported a slight decrease in employment, chiefly as the result of reduced employment in the manufacture of printing presses and other printing machinery.

An increase of almost 2 per cent occurred in the group of industries manufacturing wood articles. The piano industry reported the most important increase—9 per cent—while the furniture industry employed about 2 per cent more workers. Both increases were caused by an improvement in business conditions. A decrease in the number of workers was reported in the saw mill and planing mill products, and in the miscellaneous wood products divisions in October.

Almost 2 per cent more workers were employed in the furs, leather and rubber goods group of industries in October than in September. Every industry division in the group reported increased employment except the leather industry. This division showed a decrease of about 4 per cent due to the dull business which it has been experiencing for some time. The fur industry employed 3 per cent more workers as the result of seasonal activity. For the same reason the miscellaneous leather industry reported a gain of 5 per cent. In the miscellaneous division which includes the manufacture of pearl, horn

and bone articles an increase of 9 per cent occurred. A substantial increase in employment was also reported in the rubber goods industry. There was practically no change in the boot and shoe industry, as a whole, but factories making the cheaper grades of shoes showed increased employment, while a decrease occurred in the factories making higher priced shoes.

An increase in employment of almost 2 per cent was reported in the chemicals, oils and paints group of industries. The drugs and chemicals industry, and the animal and mineral oil products division each showed an increase of a little more than 3 per cent. The gain in the drugs and chemicals industry was the first in a year, and was mainly because of improved business conditions. A slight decrease in the number of workers employed was reported in the paints, dyes and colors division, and in the miscellaneous chemical products division.

The paper making industry employed nearly 2 per cent more workers in October than in September.

Every industry division in the printing and paper goods group employed more people during the month. The largest increase—of 8 per cent—occurred in the miscellaneous paper goods industry due to the greater activity in the wall paper and paper bag factories. However, there was a reduction in employment in factories making paper patterns. Increases of over 1 per cent occurred in the paper box industry and in the printing and bookbinding industry. The group as a whole increased employment by 2.4 per cent.

The change in the volume of employment was the greatest in the textile group of industries. This group as a whole reported an increase of more than 4 per cent, and every division showed a greater number of employees in October than in September. Seasonal demand was the chief reason for the increase. The increases in the individual industries were 1 per cent in silk goods, 3 per cent in wool manufactures, 9 per cent in knit goods, and 5 per cent in miscellaneous textile products.

Although there was an increase of 1 per cent in the clothing group of industries as a whole, two of the most important industries—men's and women's clothing—reported decreases. These decreases were slight and were due to the fact that at this time a seasonal transition period occurs in the manufacture of men's and women's clothing. The total wage expenditures in these industries show a considerably larger reduction during the month. The men's shirts and furnishings industry employed 6 per cent more workers because of improved conditions. Seasonal demand caused the increases of 1 per cent each in the women's underwear, and in the millinery industries, and of 6 per cent in the miscellaneous sewing industry. The laundering, cleaning and dyeing industry also reported an increase of 2 per cent in employment.

An increase of 8 per cent was reported in the manufacture of candy. This follows a large gain from August to September, and marks the busy season in that industry. As the result of this increase the food, beverages and tobacco group of industries gained slightly in the number of employees reported from September to October. In the flour and cereal industry, and in the tobacco products industry employment increased by less than 1 per cent, while the baking products industry reported a gain of more than 2 per cent. The canned goods industry and the beverages industry each reported a decrease of over 8 per cent. These were the largest reductions of the month and were the result of the ending of seasonal activity. A decrease of 2 per cent in the miscellaneous groceries division was caused by the reduction in the operations of the sugar refineries. A small reduction occurred in the meat and dairy products division.

The tabulation showing the change in employment and in total wage expenditures in the various industries from



September to October, and from October, 1920, to October, 1921, with similar figures for the previous month, appears on page 16.

## COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

The decline in average weekly earnings of New York State factory workers continued in October. The weekly earning in October was \$24.53 or 54 cents less than in September. Compared with October, 1920, the average weekly earning is \$4.40 or 15 per cent less this month. According to the figures issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was no change in retail food prices from September to October for the United States as a whole, but a decline of 22.5 per cent has occurred since October, 1920. Average weekly earnings and retail food prices are 93 per cent and 55 per cent higher, respectively, than in June, 1914. It should be remembered, however, that many workers have been unemployed at least a part of the past year.

The October reduction in average weekly earnings occurred chiefly in New York City and was caused largely by the observance of Columbus Day and Jewish holidays, which fell within the period covered by most of the reports. Reductions in wage rates, ranging from 3 per cent to 33½ per cent and part-time work in some industries continued to be factors in the reduction in factory workers' earnings. The ending of seasonal activity reduced earnings in some industries. An increase in average earnings occurred in several industries partly as the result of improved business conditions and partly in response to seasonal demand.

The largest reduction for a group of industries as a whole—\$1.69—occurred in the clothing, millinery and laundering group. This was primarily caused by the ending of seasonal activity, but many factories were closed on Columbus Day in New York City also. The most important decrease was that of \$3.20 in the women's clothing industry. The men's clothing industry also showed a large reduction—\$2.71. Average earnings in the millinery and women's furnishings industries were considerably less in October. The only increase in the group occurred in the men's shirts and furnishings industry, which has shown a steady improvement since the re-opening of the factories late in August.

A large decrease in average earnings also occurred in the chemicals, oils and paints group of industries as the result of decreases of \$1.02 in the animal and mineral oil industries and \$2.76 in the miscellaneous chemical industries. Some factories in these industries reported wage reductions. Part-time work in oil refineries was also an important factor. The drugs and chemicals industry shows an increase of 60 cents as the result of an improvement in business conditions. The reduction for the group as a whole was \$1.16.

Other substantial reductions in average weekly earnings occurred in the glass, cement and plaster, silverware, shipbuilding, leather, rubber goods, shoe, and tobacco industries.

Notably increased earnings were reported in the structural iron, piano, and confectionery industries.

The tabulation of average weekly earnings in the various industries in October, 1921, with comparative figures for 1914, 1915, 1917 and 1920 appears on page 18.

## BUILDING ACTIVITY IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

(As reported by building departments)

The estimated cost of building work authorized in the ten first and second class cities of the State was higher in October than in any other month since June, 1914. The total amount was \$58,961,860, a slight increase over the previous high month which was July, 1916. Compared with September, 1921, the estimated cost of building work authorized in October was 43 per cent higher. In October, 1920, the estimated cost of building work was \$16,679,626. The total amount to be expended on building work for which permits were issued in October of this year is therefore about three and one-half times as great as the amount for October of last year.

The cost of building work for which permits were issued was 47 per cent greater in New York City as a whole in October than in September. The boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Queens increased the amount of building work planned but in Brooklyn and Richmond decreases occurred. The largest increase for the month was that of 238 per cent in Manhattan. Outside of New York City, the city of Yonkers showed the most substantial improvement—an increase of 212 per cent. Important increases were also reported in Albany, Rochester and Utica. However, the estimated cost of building work declined from September to October in Binghamton, Buffalo, Schenectady, Syracuse and Troy.

## SALARIES OF FACTORY OFFICE EMPLOYEES, 1914-1920

Average weekly earnings of factory office employees in October, 1921, were \$31.27, as compared with \$31.06 in October, 1920. The number of employees in factory offices declined from 54,066 in October, 1920, to 47,417 in October, 1921, or 12 per cent. The slight increase in average weekly earnings is probably due to the fact that the higher paid and more permanent office employees were retained on the payroll when the business depression made it necessary to discharge some employees, as it is known that office salaries have been reduced in some factories.

While the average salary of office employees in factories remained practically the same from October, 1920, to October, 1921, the average earning of shop employees decreased from \$28.70 to \$23.77 or 17 per cent during this period. It appears that while office salaries are raised more slowly than shop wages, they also decline more slowly.

The margin between earnings of shop employees and office employees decreased from \$6.12 in June, 1914, to \$2.36 in October, 1920. The difference in earnings increased in October, 1921, to \$7.50. In comparison with average earnings of June, 1914, salaries of office employees are 63 per cent higher, and earnings of shop employees are 97 per cent higher. In October, 1920, salaries of office people were 62 per cent greater than in June, 1914, while the advance in shop workers' earnings was 138 per cent.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF OFFICE EMPLOYEES IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES \*

INDUSTRY GROUPS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORY OFFICES		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FACTORY OFFICE EMPLOYEES								
	June, 1914	Oct., 1921	June, 1914	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	April, 1918	Oct., 1918	Oct., 1919	Oct., 1920	Oct., 1921
Stone, clay and glass products.....	607	655	\$18.04	\$21.73	\$21.10	\$20.76	\$21.69	\$24.35	\$26.19	\$29.33	\$29.65
Metals, machinery and conveyances...	12,122	17,311	19.69	19.57	19.95	21.53	22.53	25.19	27.97	31.97	32.83
Wood manufactures.....	1,539	1,922	18.68	20.35	20.55	22.29	23.95	24.92	27.27	34.07	33.77
Furs, leather and rubber goods.....	2,137	3,188	16.75	15.74	16.73	18.1	19.17	21.00	25.08	27.69	27.33
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	3,795	4,609	16.24	16.42	17.97	19.01	20.12	20.52	23.35	26.10	26.02
Paper.....	273	389	22.57	20.44	21.61	23.05	24.55	25.75	29.70	33.53	42.20
Printing and paper goods.....	7,075	8,240	16.60	15.99	17.04	18.41	19.86	21.45	22.73	26.96	26.54
Textiles.....	1,502	1,934	15.88	16.18	16.81	18.36	19.45	21.21	25.03	29.45	28.52
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc...	4,809	5,593	21.61	21.70	21.80	23.25	23.49	25.66	28.65	32.00	32.27
Food, liquors and tobacco.....	3,022	4,020	19.18	18.1	19.58	21.07	22.15	24.11	27.13	31.06	31.27
Water, light and power.....	455	556	19.18	18.1	19.58	21.07	22.15	24.11	27.13	31.06	31.27
Total.....	37,336	47,417	\$19.18	\$18.1	\$19.58	\$21.07	\$22.15	\$24.11	\$27.13	\$31.06	\$31.27

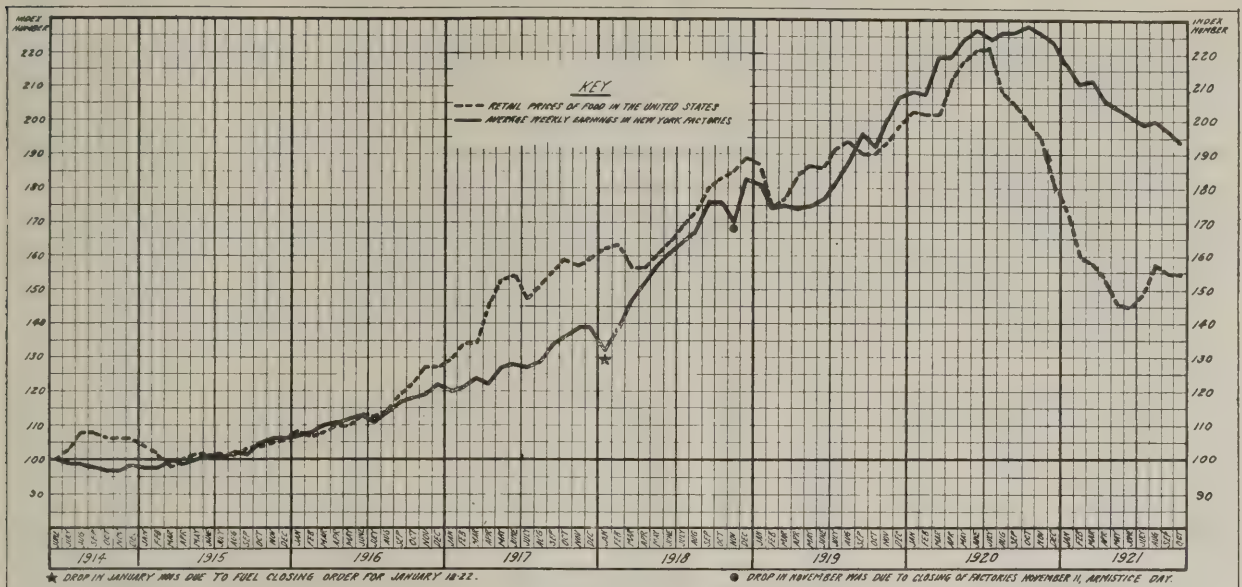
\* The total number of factories reporting is 1,648.

† Reports do not cover a sufficient number of employees to permit the publication of an average weekly earning.

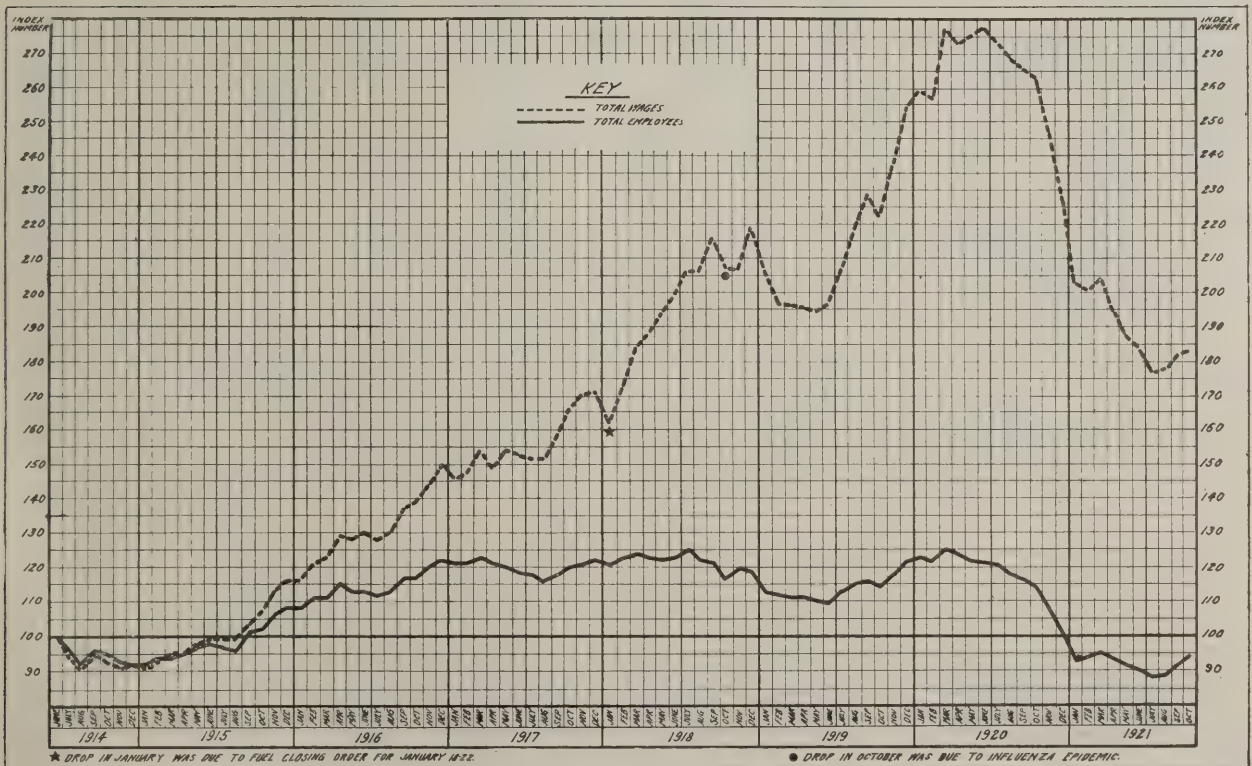
NOTE.—The employees, represented in this table, comprise those who appear on the factory office payroll, such as office clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, auditors, stock clerks, office managers, foremen, superintendents, etc.



COMPARISON OF COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES WITH COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES



INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE





## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								RATIO OF OCTOBER, 1921, TO JUNE, 1914 (JUNE, 1914 = 100)		Per-centage distribution of employ-ees reported in Oc-tober
	EMPLOYEES, 1921		TOTAL WAGES, 1921		EMPLOYEES, 1920 to 1921		TOTAL WAGES, 1920 to 1921		Em-ployees	Total wages	
	Aug. to Sept.	Sept. to Oct.	Aug. to Sept.	Sept. to Oct.	Sept. to Sept.	Oct. to Oct.	Sept. to Sept.	Oct. to Oct.			
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.....	+2.0	+0.4	†	-0.3	-25.0	-24.6	-41.4	-42.7	79	152	2.4
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products..	-3.3	+0.9	-1.5	-0.5	-52.7	-51.0	-59.0	-58.4	88	163	0.4
Lime, cement and plaster.....	+18.0	+1.9	+15.8	-1.8	-15.3	-13.7	-34.4	-37.6	77	150	0.5
Brick, tile and pottery.....	+0.2	-4.5	-7.5	-1.3	+18.4	+20.4	-9.5	-8.0	79	155	0.9
Glass.....	-3.3	+6.9	-1.9	+2.9	-39.9	-40.1	-52.0	-54.4	73	143	0.6
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.....	+2.7	+3.8	+0.4	+2.5	-41.6	-38.6	-52.7	-50.6	91	164	28.9
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	+22.1	+5.9	+22.8	-2.3	-37.0	-32.6	-52.6	-53.3	111	179	0.8
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.....	+1.3	+5.4	-3.0	+5.2	-37.7	-32.9	-54.8	-49.2	108	187	2.2
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	+8.4	+24.1	+9.3	+21.8	-69.6	-62.2	-81.6	-77.1	60	97	1.3
Structural and architectural iron work.....	-4.8	+7.0	-5.6	+13.7	-50.2	-47.4	-55.0	-51.3	42	89	0.2
Sheet metal work and hardware.....	+2.5	+2.5	+0.4	-0.8	-40.6	-37.3	-47.0	-46.9	75	142	2.1
Firearms, tools and cutlery.....	+5.1	+6.1	+3.3	+5.8	-60.4	-58.3	-69.0	-66.2	66	105	0.7
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.....	+6.8	+6.3	+10.8	+7.3	-12.2	-3.0	-34.1	-27.0	122	238	1.4
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).....	-1.8	-0.5	-1.9	-3.7	-43.3	-42.7	-53.0	-52.9	86	147	8.0
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.....	+3.7	+1.7	-3.1	+3.6	-24.7	-16.1	-28.8	-25.2	134	231	3.3
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.....	+4.4	+4.7	-0.7	+4.8	-37.8	-36.4	-49.2	-46.9	89	191	4.8
Boat and ship building.....	-11.2	+6.7	-9.4	+1.9	-52.1	-49.1	-60.6	-60.0	130	210	1.0
Instruments and appliances.....	+15.6	+5.3	+9.1	+5.4	-40.3	-36.8	-49.5	-47.1	88	148	3.1
Wood Manufactures.....	+1.4	+1.7	+4.4	+2.1	-25.2	-22.0	-33.9	-31.1	83	171	4.6
Saw mill and planing mill products.....	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9	-17.6	-16.8	-27.1	-26.6	70	139	1.1
Furniture and cabinet work.....	-0.7	+1.5	+0.4	+1.4	-20.6	-16.7	-29.4	-27.1	87	171	1.5
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.....	+10.6	+9.0	+21.1	+12.3	-33.8	-22.6	-39.3	-29.3	83	196	1.0
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.....	+0.2	-1.5	+2.8	-3.9	-29.6	-32.0	-40.3	-41.6	93	194	1.0
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.....	+1.1	+1.8	+1.0	-1.0	-2.6	+0.9	-10.0	-9.9	109	223	8.5
Leather.....	-3.9	-3.6	-8.0	-11.0	+1.0	+1.9	-20.7	-27.0	109	198	0.5
Furs and fur goods.....	+5.9	+3.3	+7.4	+3.2	-7.7	-6.0	+4.4	-4.0	93	259	0.3
Boots and shoes.....	+0.2	+0.3	-1.5	-1.8	+11.7	+13.7	-0.3	+2.3	125	243	5.2
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.....	+1.7	+4.8	+6.6	+1.4	-16.6	-12.3	-13.2	-23.1	76	163	1.1
Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	+8.1	+4.5	+13.9	-1.4	-28.8	-22.5	-36.6	-33.7	112	229	0.7
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.....	+1.8	+9.0	+3.7	+6.8	-29.6	-21.1	-33.9	-27.3	87	194	0.7
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.....	-2.3	+1.7	-0.3	-2.8	-22.8	-21.7	-27.4	-30.1	103	193	5.6
Drugs and chemicals.....	-0.1	+3.4	-1.8	+6.1	-32.0	-32.3	-42.3	-42.1	94	168	1.2
Paints, dyes and colors.....	+0.8	-1.4	+0.5	-1.2	-23.9	-21.5	-27.6	-26.2	88	162	0.5
Animal and mineral oil products.....	+0.4	+3.6	+1.6	-0.6	-19.4	-17.1	-26.3	-26.9	103	193	2.3
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	-7.7	-1.2	-1.8	-10.3	-19.8	-19.5	-17.7	-25.8	117	225	1.6
Paper.....	-0.9	+1.7	-4.2	+4.2	-34.4	-33.3	-49.0	-44.8	87	182	1.5
Printing and Paper Goods.....	+1.8	+2.4	+3.2	+1.8	-14.7	-12.7	-12.8	-13.6	97	194	8.6
Paper boxes and tubes.....	+1.7	+1.3	+2.4	+1.7	-35.8	-32.6	-38.4	-34.4	65	146	0.8
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	+7.4	+7.7	+4.1	+6.8	-17.0	-9.1	-18.9	-14.2	97	190	1.3
Printing and bookmaking.....	+0.8	+1.6	+3.1	+1.1	-10.5	-10.0	-8.4	-10.9	104	200	6.5
Textiles.....	+6.2	+4.2	+8.0	+3.4	-0.2	+12.5	-11.6	+3.0	96	202	12.8
Silk and silk goods.....	+12.4	+1.0	+18.2	-0.7	-3.9	-5.2	-9.6	-10.9	94	183	2.1
Wool manufactures.....	+2.2	+3.2	+4.7	+2.9	+12.9	+20.3	+1.2	+10.2	103	235	3.8
Cotton goods.....	+7.8	+0.3	+10.7	+0.4	+2.0	+8.0	-10.6	+3.9	124	258	1.4
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.....	+10.0	+8.7	+11.4	+10.9	-5.2	+35.1	-19.6	+25.0	90	183	3.4
Other textiles and allied products.....	+1.1	+4.8	-0.1	+0.3	-9.7	-4.0	-22.8	-17.9	85	171	2.1
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.....	+13.1	+1.3	+5.7	-5.7	-1.1	+0.3	+2.8	-10.3	87	178	15.2
Men's clothing.....	+0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-10.6	+5.9	+10.8	+20.4	+7.0	103	218	5.0
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	+67.9	+5.9	+40.9	+10.1	-15.5	-11.3	-26.4	-25.2	81	138	3.4
Women's clothing.....	+7.1	-0.3	+1.0	-10.6	-0.9	-6.8	+1.4	-25.3	76	163	3.1
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	+6.4	+1.0	+12.5	-2.4	+23.1	+22.8	+23.0	+11.3	85	180	1.5
Women's headwear.....	+18.0	+1.3	+9.8	-3.0	-5.1	-5.5	-8.4	-9.6	94	203	0.7
Miscellaneous sewing.....	+4.2	+6.3	+5.6	+5.4	-10.6	-4.9	-10.2	-6.0	81	173	0.6
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.....	+1.7	+2.0	-0.5	+1.9	-1.3	†	-4.8	-5.6	76	156	0.9
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	+2.3	+0.4	+1.0	-1.4	-4.2	+0.3	-13.8	-11.1	102	200	10.9
Flour, feed and other cereal products.....	+4.7	+0.6	+4.4	-2.2	-3.8	-3.0	-10.9	-15.4	130	232	0.6
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	+4.2	-8.6	+15.1	-9.8	-25.7	-16.9	-39.2	-31.5	77	190	0.6
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	-4.7	-2.3	-10.0	-3.2	-5.4	+0.9	-22.3	-13.5	105	197	1.8
Meat and dairy products.....	-0.8	-0.9	-1.6	-0.9	-7.2	-2.1	-17.9	-16.7	119	227	0.9
Bread and other bakery products.....	-3.4	+2.3	+2.6	+0.8	-1.6	+1.6	-5.0	-2.8	143	310	2.9
Confectionery and ice cream.....	+30.8	+7.6	+22.5	+12.3	+4.6	+14.6	-5.4	+5.6	169	334	1.5
Beverages.....	-5.6	-8.6	-7.5	-10.6	-16.1	-21.4	-22.4	-26.7	52	85	0.5
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	+4.6	+0.8	+2.6	-5.6	+1.4	+3.4	-5.3	-11.9	67	135	2.1
Water, Light and Power.....	+0.7	-0.7	+0.9	-0.9	+1.1	-2.0	-4.1	-9.8	112	234	1.0
Total.....	+3.9	+2.4	+2.4	+0.2	-21.6	-18.2	-31.6	-30.6	94	183	100.0

† Decrease of less than 0.05 per cent.

## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

INDUSTRY GROUPS	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, OCTOBER, 1921			
	EMPLOYEES, 1921		TOTAL WAGES, 1921		EMPLOYEES, 1920 to 1921		TOTAL WAGES, 1920 to 1921		TOTAL STATE		NEW YORK CITY	
	Aug. to Sept.	Sept. to Oct.	Aug. to Sept.	Sept. to Oct.	Sept. to Sept.	Oct. to Oct.	Sept. to Sept.	Oct. to Oct.	Estab-lish-ments	Em-employees	Estab-lish-ments	Em-employees
Stone, clay and glass products.....	-1	+4	+3	-1	-21	-14	-30	-27	73	11,313	26	2,558
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	†	†	-2	-5	-36	-36	-43	-45	346	136,489	96	30,276
Wood manufactures.....	+4	+2	+8	*	-25	-21	-31	-29	135	21,887	55	10,424
Furs, leather and rubber goods.....	+2	+4	+5	-3	*	*	+9	-7	141	39,998	75	13,482
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	-1	+2	+1	-2	-19	-18	-22	-22	57	26,177	29	8,413
Paper.....	+1	+3	+3	+2	-14	-11	-12	-13	167	147,539	92	29,706
Printing and paper goods.....	+9	+4	+10	+3	-7	-5	-19	-17	147	60,497	30	9,625
Textiles.....	+4	+1	+2	-9	+1	*	+8	-13	398	71,474	304	42,061
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.....	+3	+1	+1	-2	*	†	-8	-6	171	51,597	66	34,319
Food, beverages and tobacco.....	*	+1	†	+1	*	-3	-4	-13	13	4,825	7	2,725
Water, light and power.....												
Total.....	+2	+2	+2	-3	-13	-12	-16	-21	1,648	471,796	780	183,589

\* Increase of less than 0.5 per cent.

† Decrease of less than 0.5 per cent.

‡ Of this number 26 establishments manufacture paper and employ

6,976 workers.



**COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914 as 100)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January.....		98	107	120	*132	181	209	217
February.....		98	108	12	139	174	208	211
March.....		100	110	124	147	175	219	212
April.....		99	111	122	152	174	219	206
May.....		100	112	127	157	175	224	204
June.....	100	101	113	128	161	177	227	202
July.....	99	100	111	127	164	182	224	199
August.....	99	102	114	129	167	188	2 6	200
September.....	98	101	117	134	176	196	226	197
October.....	97	105	118	136	176	192	228	193
November.....	97	106	119	139	†170	200	226	.....
December.....	99	106	122	139	183	207	223	.....
Average for year.....	98	101	114	129	160	185	222	.....

\* Drop in January, 1918, was due to Fuel Administrator's closing order for January 18-22.

† Drop in November, 1918, was due to closing of factories on November 11, Armistice Day.

**COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914 as 100. Derived from the relative prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January.....		104	108	129	162	187	203	174
February.....		102	107	134	163	174	202	160
March.....		99	108	134	156	177	202	158
April.....		100	110	146	156	184	213	154
May.....		101	110	153	160	187	218	146
June.....	100	101	113	154	164	186	221	145
July.....	103	101	112	147	169	192	221	149
August.....	108	101	114	151	173	194	209	157
September.....	108	102	119	155	180	190	205	155
October.....	106	104	122	159	183	190	200	155
November.....	106	105	127	157	185	194	195	.....
December.....	106	106	127	159	189	199	180	.....
Average for year.....	105	102	115	147	170	188	206	.....

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Includes all employees in both office and shop)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month
January.....		\$12.44	\$13.53	\$15.28	*\$16.81	\$23.03	\$26.52	\$27.61
February.....		12.41	13.77	15.31	17.66	22.07	26.47	26.77
March.....		12.65	13.96	15.79	18.71	22.20	27.87	26.97
April.....		12.54	14.15	15.50	19.25	22.11	27.80	26.20
May.....		12.74	14.24	16.08	19.91	22.23	28.45	25.86
June.....	\$12.70	12.81	14.41	16.20	20.44	22.51	28.77	25.71
July.....	12.54	12.66	14.11	16.17	20.78	23.10	28.49	25.26
August.....	12.53	12.89	14.44	16.44	21.23	23.85	28.71	25.43
September.....	12.48	12.86	14.87	16.97	22.31	24.83	28.73	25.07
October.....	12.26	13.30	14.95	17.33	22.34	24.41	28.93	24.53
November.....	12.32	13.45	15.16	17.69	†21.60	25.37	28.70	.....
December.....	12.56	13.49	15.51	17.71	23.18	26.32	28.35	.....
Average for year.....	\$12.48	\$12.85	\$14.43	\$16.37	\$20.35	\$23.50	\$28.15	.....

\* Drop in January, 1918, was due to Fuel Administrator's closing order for January 18-22.

† Drop in November, 1918, was due to closing of factories on November 11, Armistice Day.

NOTE — The average weekly earning is obtained by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll for the given week.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY, BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER**  
(Derived from retail food prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Base for New York City and Buffalo is January, 1915, as 100, whereas for Rochester the base is May, 1916, as 100.)

MONTH	NEW YORK CITY							BUFFALO							ROCHESTER*						
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	
January.....	100	103	126	160	183	199	172	100	104	130	169	193	204	175	...	122	149	174	185	158	
February.....	97	102	131	158	171	197	156	99	102	138	168	173	202	157	...	128	149	158	184	142	
March.....	95	103	129	144	173	194	153	95	104	138	154	178	201	154	...	126	134	158	182	136	
April.....	96	104	135	145	178	204	152	97	107	150	151	182	213	150	...	135	133	162	187	134	
May.....	97	105	147	153	176	206	145	97	107	158	163	188	212	139	100	141	144	167	192	127	
June.....	97	109	147	160	178	209	144	98	110	160	167	186	219	137	103	142	149	165	194	124	
July.....	97	106	140	163	183	211	147	98	110	150	175	194	221	147	103	134	156	172	196	132	
August.....	97	108	143	166	184	199	155	99	115	154	178	197	210	157	106	136	158	175	187	142	
September.....	98	112	149	174	181	198	153	99	119	157	183	194	206	152	111	141	163	171	184	137	
October.....	100	116	155	178	183	195	155	102	120	162	187	190	202	154	111	147	166	169	179	*138	
November.....	102	120	151	182	190	192	...	103	129	162	188	192	199	...	120	145	167	174	177	...	
December.....	103	120	155	186	194	177	...	104	129	163	191	198	181	...	122	145	172	179	168	...	
Average for year.....	98	109	142	164	181	198	...	99	113	152	173	189	206	...	*110	*137	*153	*169	*185	....	

\* Comparison of figures for Rochester must not be made with figures for Buffalo or New York City because the base figure for Rochester is different from that used for Buffalo and New York City.



# AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN OCTOBER IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES

(Includes all employees in both office and shop)†

INDUSTRY	THE STATE				NEW YORK CITY				OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY						
	1921	1920	\$1917	1915	1914	1921	1920	\$1917	1915	1914	1921	1920	\$1917	1915	1914
<b>Stone, Clay and Glass Products.</b>															
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	\$24.61	\$32.39	\$18.30	\$13.98	\$13.14	\$29.63	\$34.95	\$16.98	\$15.17	\$14.59	\$23.14	\$31.76	\$18.65	\$13.53	\$12.51
Lime, cement and plaster.....	28.67	33.73	19.30	16.24	18.23	39.62	41.57	18.96	19.65	19.54	21.37	31.55	19.38	14.50	13.54
Brick, tile and pottery.....	26.53	36.73	19.28	14.15	12.96	23.14	37.98	17.91	14.84	12.75	27.29	36.43	19.68	14.00	13.00
Glass.....	22.53	30.96	18.43	11.74	10.40	24.63	29.00	16.69	12.43	11.02	21.78	28.96	15.89	11.54	10.81
<b>Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.</b>															
Copper, brass and precious stones.....	25.92	32.18	20.42	15.16	14.02	25.70	30.48	18.38	13.87	14.50	22.37	31.10	19.54	15.04	13.93
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	23.01	31.19	19.57	15.13	13.83	28.55	30.31	17.38	14.30	13.48	25.99	32.68	21.11	15.41	14.17
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.....	22.02	29.06	18.13	12.93	12.15	22.77	27.94	16.64	12.19	12.78	21.43	29.68	19.08	14.56	13.04
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	25.29	41.62	28.00	17.51	16.39	35.08	37.86	17.11	15.46	15.97	25.29	41.62	28.00	17.51	16.39
Structural and architectural iron work.....	23.72	32.72	19.86	14.86	12.90	23.28	28.10	15.19	11.50	11.38	23.98	27.93	17.80	13.76	12.36
Sheet metal work and hardware.....	20.25	27.99	16.86	12.91	12.00	23.28	28.10	15.19	11.50	11.38	23.98	27.93	17.80	13.76	12.36
Furnaces, tools and cutlery.....	21.60	26.70	20.58	15.48	13.72	23.28	28.10	15.19	11.50	11.38	23.98	27.93	17.80	13.76	12.36
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.....	26.74	35.54	20.64	14.85	13.83	24.46	34.26	17.42	15.26	14.81	26.88	35.65	20.83	15.51	13.73
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).....	24.64	30.00	19.17	14.81	13.60	23.77	27.09	16.88	14.38	13.55	24.88	30.75	19.67	14.94	13.61
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.....	28.52	32.00	21.68	17.16	16.80	33.92	36.21	20.48	18.47	16.78	27.44	30.87	21.78	16.11	16.80
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.....	31.20	37.37	22.67	15.58	14.96	33.18	37.50	18.03	14.02	14.49	31.07	37.37	22.88	15.65	14.99
Boat and ship building.....	28.52	36.26	23.39	19.55	15.84	28.41	36.42	22.65	19.57	15.99	29.70	31.61	26.79	19.37	14.54
Instruments and appliances.....	23.08	27.57	17.00	14.37	12.64	22.48	25.36	14.60	13.03	12.22	23.25	28.21	17.77	14.89	12.81
<b>Wood Manufactures.</b>															
Saw mill and planing mill products.....	24.77	28.03	16.25	13.36	12.24	25.59	28.47	16.46	13.89	12.22	24.03	27.63	16.03	12.83	12.25
Furniture and cabinet work.....	25.04	28.36	16.10	12.89	11.91	26.39	29.76	16.09	13.31	11.31	23.86	27.25	16.12	12.45	12.43
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.....	24.59	28.10	16.47	13.34	12.73	28.63	32.30	18.07	15.22	14.84	23.38	26.89	16.01	12.78	12.18
Planes, organs and other musical instruments.....	26.88	29.45	17.86	15.66	13.08	28.25	30.70	18.50	16.35	13.45	24.02	26.89	16.01	12.78	12.18
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.....	22.73	26.47	14.45	11.63	11.08	20.75	24.03	13.83	11.15	10.71	26.22	30.35	15.83	12.68	12.16
<b>Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.</b>															
Leather.....	24.03	26.90	15.89	12.52	11.39	26.87	28.93	16.20	13.00	11.52	22.58	25.86	15.71	12.21	11.29
Furs and fur goods.....	20.04	27.96	16.93	11.82	10.81	26.87	28.93	16.20	13.00	11.52	22.58	25.86	15.71	12.21	11.29
Boots and shoes.....	36.36	35.60	23.05	18.41	14.32	36.36	35.60	23.05	18.41	14.32	36.36	35.60	23.05	18.41	14.32
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.....	24.19	26.89	15.58	12.78	11.73	25.71	25.42	14.13	12.22	11.07	23.80	27.20	16.10	12.96	11.95
Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	23.68	27.02	15.00	11.69	11.16	22.06	22.99	16.40	12.18	11.63	16.48	19.28	13.42	10.95	9.91
Pearl horn, bone, celluloid, etc.....	22.44	26.22	16.29	11.74	10.63	22.06	23.63	15.74	12.56	11.49	21.00	22.29	17.04	10.25	9.12
<b>Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.</b>															
Chemicals.....	21.38	23.23	13.40	10.11	9.71	22.48	23.74	13.40	10.35	9.47	20.54	22.95	13.40	9.49	9.91
Oils.....	25.10	28.13	17.73	14.04	12.71	25.00	26.42	16.61	13.55	13.26	25.15	28.88	18.20	14.29	12.38
Drugs and chemicals.....	23.73	27.76	16.64	13.82	12.57	20.13	21.47	13.48	11.53	12.52	25.59	30.94	18.29	15.18	14.79
Paints, dyes and colors.....	25.46	27.10	16.13	14.13	13.75	25.84	27.10	15.94	14.08	13.56	23.93	27.08	17.20	14.46	14.79
Animal and mineral oil products.....	24.36	27.65	18.39	13.75	12.49	26.27	28.47	18.69	13.57	12.79	23.00	27.17	18.27	13.84	12.92
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	27.05	29.38	18.12	14.71	12.82	30.52	30.07	19.27	18.16	16.76	26.89	29.34	18.63	14.30	12.32
<b>Paper.</b>															
Paper.....	26.76	32.32	18.15	13.87	13.03	31.88	32.47	17.99	16.16	15.26	25.66	32.72	18.24	13.96	13.15
<b>Printing and Paper Goods.</b>															
Paper boxes and tubes.....	30.18	30.48	17.27	15.38	14.75	25.01	26.35	13.57	11.79	11.56	19.69	19.77	10.94	8.82	8.58
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	22.83	23.43	12.63	10.89	10.75	25.01	26.35	13.57	11.79	11.56	19.69	19.77	10.94	8.82	8.58
Printing and book making.....	23.06	24.41	14.11	12.13	11.61	24.09	25.31	14.37	12.14	11.53	20.43	22.50	13.50	12.11	11.86
<b>Textiles.</b>															
Silk and silk goods.....	32.54	32.88	18.80	17.10	16.24	34.09	34.57	19.43	17.96	16.79	28.05	27.92	17.03	14.34	14.41
Wool manufactures.....	20.41	22.30	13.42	10.25	9.68	24.09	23.47	13.43	10.34	9.51	20.25	21.81	13.42	10.24	8.98
Silk and silk goods.....	19.28	20.51	12.51	10.18	9.86	21.10	22.47	12.65	10.25	9.52	17.87	18.95	12.40	10.11	10.15
Cotton goods.....	23.03	25.15	14.45	10.68	8.53	21.10	22.47	12.65	10.25	9.52	23.05	25.12	14.48	10.69	8.51
Wool manufactures.....	20.07	20.86	14.40	10.09	9.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.07	20.86	14.40	10.09	9.25
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.....	18.43	19.91	12.52	9.75	8.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.16	19.64	12.54	9.71	8.46
Other textiles and allied products.....	23.71	23.71	14.01	10.58	9.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.71	21.65	10.78	9.71	8.46
<b>Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.</b>															
Men's clothing.....	22.37	25.01	13.98	11.68	10.74	25.42	29.36	15.70	12.90	11.94	18.02	18.78	10.77	9.18	8.76
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	25.41	26.30	14.77	12.64	11.03	28.39	30.55	16.31	14.27	11.94	23.06	22.24	12.47	10.09	9.81
Women's clothing.....	15.79	18.73	10.88	9.39	9.10	21.88	25.77	13.14	10.75	11.43	13.39	16.67	9.99	8.86	8.49
Women's headwear.....	27.64	34.49	18.67	14.78	14.52	28.96	35.67	19.26	15.19	14.98	14.98	14.98	8.54	7.66	6.96
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	18.95	20.91	11.69	9.11	8.81	19.65	22.25	12.19	9.34	10.18	14.93	14.63	8.54	7.66	6.96
Women's headwear.....	25.73	26.88	16.15	12.05	10.35	25.87	26.96	16.20	12.09	10.35	16.96	19.17	10.91	8.95	7.04
Miscellaneous sewing.....	17.82	18.02	9.45	8.46	8.03	18.18	17.65	9.10	8.29	8.35	16.96	19.17	10.91	8.95	7.04
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.....	18.39	19.48	11.34	9.60	8.83	20.02	21.17	10.12	9.76	9.22	15.63	16.92	10.27	9.34	8.24
<b>Food, Beverages and Tobacco.</b>															
Flour, feed and other cereal products.....	23.04	25.99	14.88	12.13	11.52	23.24	25.70	14.85	12.24	11.46	22.64	26.50	14.93	11.95	11.63
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	26.06	29.86	19.03	15.29	12.91	22.74	26.36	16.76	13.35	11.57	27.93	31.08	15.70	13.73	12.95
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	17.90	21.70	11.32	9.12	8.32	22.18	21.51	12.58	10.07	9.78	17.09	21.71	11.26	8.37	8.37
Slaughtering, meat packing and dairy products.....	24.88	32.00	16.36	13.50	12.11	22.79	26.25	16.86	13.35	11.57	25.73	32.57	18.27	12.60	12.89
Bread and other bakery products.....	27.64	32.49	18.92	14.14	14.38	30.10	32.89	19.74	16.73	15.99	23.79	23.19	15.10	11.85	11.82
Confectionery and ice cream.....	25.17	26.32	14.70	12.12	11.55	25.72	26.82	14.64	12.17	11.50	21.86	23.19	15.10	11.85	11.82
Beverages.....	18.32	19.87	11.70	9.39	8.76	18.48	20.58	11.77	9.58	8.86	17.74	19.51	11.53	8.69	8.41
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	31.84	34.14	20.73	18.92	19.71	35.57	37.78	11.77	9.21	20.01	26.76	30.22	19.31	18.52	19.34
<b>Water, Light and Power.</b>															
.....	18.33	21.52	12.30	9.65	9.32	19.03	22.02	12.60	10.42	9.68	16.28	20.33	11.40	8.66	8.24
<b>Total.</b>	\$24.53	\$28.93	\$17.33	\$13.30	\$12.26	\$26.15	\$29.20	\$16.29	\$13.53	\$12.61	\$23.49	\$28.77	\$17.92	\$13.14	\$12.02

\* Reports do not cover a sufficient number of employees to permit the publication of an average weekly earning.

† Averages for October of 1916, 1918 and 1919, appear in this Bulletin.

It is commonly the case that office salaries are higher than the average weekly earnings of shop employees. However, the office employees form such a small percentage of the total number of workers that their effect, in the computation of the average earnings, is negligible.



# BUREAU OF INSPECTION

## SEPTEMBER FIGURES

THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30,					THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30,				
INSPECTION WORK					ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES				
	SEPT., 1921	1921	1920		SEPT., 1921	1921	1920		
Factories	Regular inspections.....	7,255	15,607	20,694	Administration.....	4,024	6,825	8,322	
	Building surveys.....	1,060	2,051	13,511	Sanitation.....	2,259	5,000	8,959	
	Special inspections.....	232	392	1,168	Accident prevention.....	4,324	8,521	7,075	
	Complaints investigated.....	.....	.....	230	Fire prevention.....	193	330	528	
	Special investigations.....	302	557	900	Children.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Compliance visits.....	4,106	7,702	9,588	Women and minors.....	5	17	23	
	Department office calls.....	248	982	1,441	Day of rest.....	75	107	417	
Mercantile establish- ments	Information calls.....	3,204	6,370	5,568	Payment of wages.....	5	14	21	
	Regular inspections.....	4,304	9,227	14,125	Total.....	10,885	20,814	25,345	
	Special inspections.....	286	644	941	Administration.....	4,020	6,818	8,329	
	Complaints investigated.....	74	232	220	Sanitation.....	3,002	4,243	6,327	
Tenements	Compliance visits.....	2,724	5,190	7,226	Accident prevention.....	3,340	4,166	5,305	
	Inspections of apartments.....	17,646	31,404	60,044	Fire protection.....	287	363	705	
	Inspections, licensed buildings.....	1,371	2,588	4,661	Children.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Inspections, unlicensed build- ings.....	455	641	707	Women and minors.....	9	11	10	
	Complaints investigated.....	28	55	48	Day of rest.....	77	155	230	
	Compliance visits.....	512	1,031	1,805	Payment of wages.....	2	3	7	
	Department office calls.....	9	30	51	Total.....	\$10,737	15,759	20,913	
Mines, quarries, magazines, tunnels and caissons	Licenses: Issued.....	208	419	606	Administration.....	3,746	7,111	11,813	
	Cancelled or revoked.....	180	405	571	Sanitation.....	4,710	2,756	5,352	
	Factory permits: Issued.....	29	52	124	Accident prevention.....	170	602	354	
	Cancelled or revoked.....	.....	1	6	Children.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Mine inspections.....	3	6	†	Women and minors.....	1	4	13	
	Quarry inspections.....	33	52	†	Day of rest.....	721	1,360	1,907	
	Magazine inspections.....	181	346	296	Payment of wages.....	.....	.....	.....	
Boilers	Tunnel inspections.....	10	20	24	Total.....	6,348	11,833	19,439	
	Factory inspections connected with mines and quarries...	5	10	†	Administration.....	3,746	7,110	11,814	
	Special inspections.....	1	1	†	Sanitation.....	1,825	3,085	4,779	
	Special investigations.....	2	5	23	Accident prevention.....	342	503	344	
	Compliance visits.....	3	11	40	Children.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Complaints investigated.....	40	64	†	Women and minors.....	4	4	11	
	Information and office calls.....	268	731	646	Day of rest.....	641	1,167	1,208	
Industrial hygiene	Special investigations.....	194	689	418	Payment of wages.....	1	1	.....	
	Compliance visits.....	285	630	621	Total.....	6,559	11,870	18,156	
	Physical examinations.....	*76	*172	*260	Licensed tenement orders	Sanitation.....	143	283	625
	Trade disease investigations.....	3	20	10	Employing non-members of family.....	3	4	11	
	Special inspections.....	.....	.....	2	Prohibited employment.....	2	8	20	
	Special investigations.....	236	475	794	Licensed tenement compliances	Sanitation.....	39	131	568
	Research investigations.....	92	187	198	Employing non-members of family.....	.....	7	13	
Special details.....	53	122	265	Prohibited employment.....	2	16	20		
NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED	Complaints investigated.....	.....	2	3	Mine and quarry Tunnel and caisson Boiler	Orders.....	117	150	54
	Compliance visits.....	.....	2	3		Compliances.....	5	15	86
	Information and office calls.....	91	167	226		Orders.....	13	14	2
	In factories: under 14.....	15	35	128		Compliances.....	1	2	2
	14-16 no certificates.....	76	172	467		Orders.....	158	517	388
	14-16 no certificates and illegal hours.....	4	18	66		Compliances.....	110	295	253
	Working illegal hours.....	8	13	28		PROSECUTIONS BEGUN			
In mercantile establishments:	Under 14.....	79	193	372	Factories	Administration.....	.....	.....	1
	14-16 no certificates.....	77	251	462		Sanitation.....	13	30	61
	14-16 no certificates and illegal hours.....	8	24	64		Accident prevention.....	1	2	13
	Working illegal hours.....	2	5	13		Fire protection.....	9	13	38
	In tenements: under 14.....	58	93	175		Children.....	19	31	143
	14-16 no certificates.....	17	25	22		Women and minors.....	3	4	2
	WOMEN AND MINORS FOUND WORKING ILLEGAL HOURS					Day of rest.....	.....	.....	7
In factories	Women.....	1	1	141		Payment of wages.....	1	1	1
	Male minors.....	.....	.....	2		Total.....	46	81	266
In mercantile establishments	Women.....	15	64	66		Administration.....	.....	.....	.....
	Male minors.....	1	2	.....	Sanitation.....	1	2	11	
VIOLATIONS OF DAY OF REST LAW					Mercantile establish- ments	Accident prevention.....	.....	.....	.....
Factories						Children.....	1	3	31
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted.	*1	*12	*78	Women and minors.....		1	7	10	
	*5	*5	.....	Day of rest.....		2	6	3	
	.....	*5	*63	Total.....		4	18	55	
Mercantile Establishments					Tenements.....	2	2	15	
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted.	*18	*68	*57	Mines and quarries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	*9	*14	*9	ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS BY STOPPAGE OF WORK					
	*7	*26	*1	Stoppage of work in unclean factories.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
† Comparative data not available.					Stoppage of work in unclean bakeries.....	.....	.....	.....	
† Includes visits to non-manufacturing establishments found in buildings					Stoppage of use of dangerous machinery.....	12	18	26	
apparently used for factory purposes.					Tagging of goods in tenements.....	105	301	319	
* Number of employees.					Revocation of tenement licenses.....	.....	9	190	
* Including 569 waivers.									

Note.—Figures compiled by the Chief Statistician.



# BUREAU OF INSPECTION

## OCTOBER FIGURES

FOUR MONTHS ENDED OCT. 31,				FOUR MONTHS ENDED OCT. 31,				
OCT., 1921				OCT., 1921				
1921				1921				
1920				1920				
INSPECTION WORK				ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES				
Factories	Regular inspections*	7,412	23,031	29,412	Administration	5,846	12,671	13,339
	Building surveys	1,234	3,296	18,893	Sanitation	3,492	8,492	16,520
	Special inspections	239	633	1,479	Accident prevention	6,003	14,524	12,794
	Special investigations	330	887	1,426	Fire protection	275	605	945
	Compliance visits	4,827	12,541	16,246	Children			
	Department office calls	175	1,128	2,025	Women and minors	6	23	37
Mercantile establishments	Information calls†	3,315	10,479	8,776	Day of rest	84	191	651
	Regular inspections	4,828	14,055	21,566	Payment of wages	5	19	40
	Special inspections	288	932	1,509	Total	15,711	36,525	44,356
	Complaints investigated	56	2-8	310				
Tenements	Compliance visits	2,375	7,565	11,428	Administration	5,838	12,656	13,373
	Inspections of apartments	20,433	51,837	88,669	Sanitation	2,172	6,415	10,913
	Inspections, licensed buildings	1,819	4,407	6,943	Accident prevention	2,657	6,823	8,888
	Inspections, unlicensed buildings	257	898	1,232	Fire protection	194	557	1,094
	Complaints investigated	25	80	68	Children			
	Compliance visits	374	1,405	2,687	Women and minors	6	17	20
	Department office calls	19	49	71	Day of rest	85	240	372
	Licenses: Issued	111	530	856	Payment of wages	6	9	13
	Cancelled or revoked	285	690	775	Total	\$10,958	26,717	34,673
	Factory permits: Issued	29	81	172				
Mines quarries, magazines, tunnels and caissons	Cancelled or revoked		1	10	Administration	3,895	11,006	19,218
	Mine inspections	6	12	†	Sanitation	1,713	4,469	8,346
	Quarry inspections	17	69	†	Accident prevention	220	822	567
	Magazine inspections	126	472	372	Children			
	Tunnel inspections	5	25	25	Women and minors	1	5	15
	Factory inspections connected with mines and quarries	8	18	†	Day of rest	519	1,879	2,905
	Special inspections	8	9	†	Payment of wages			
	Special investigations		5	25	Total	6,348	18,181	31,051
	Compliance visits	9	20	77				
	Complaints investigated				Administration	3,895	11,005	19,219
Boilers	Information and office calls	39	103	†	Sanitation	1,351	4,436	7,181
	Regular inspections	256	987	841	Accident prevention	283	786	473
	Special investigations				Children			
	Compliance visits	48	131	112	Women and minors	2	6	13
Industrial hygiene	Boiler certificates issued	310	999	547	Day of rest	572	1,739	2,032
	Information and office calls	286	916	866	Payment of wages		1	
	Physical examinations	**43	**215	**540	Total	6,103	17,973	28,918
	Trade disease investigations		20	12				
	Special inspections			2	Sanitation	221	504	965
	Special investigations	238	713	1,437	Employing non-members of family	2	6	20
	Research investigations	90	277	261	Prohibited employment	4	12	26
	Special details	51	173	373				
Boilers	Complaints investigated			3	Sanitation	116	247	748
	Compliance visits		2	4	Employing non-members of family		7	21
	Information and office calls	75	242	321	Prohibited employment	4	20	26
NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED				PROSECUTIONS BEGUN				
In factories: under 14	3	38	143	Mine and quarry	Orders	90	240	211
14-16 no certificates	69	241	543	Tunnel and caisson	Compliances	2	17	138
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours	4	22	98	Boiler	Orders		14	18
Working illegal hours	6	19	40		Compliances	5	7	5
In mercantile establishments: under 14	80	273	595		Orders	198	715	493
14-16 no certificates	70	321	677		Compliances	247	542	324
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours	9	33	127					
Working illegal hours	2	7	30					
In tenements: under 14	5	98	191					
14-16 no certificates	4	29	33					
WOMEN AND MINORS FOUND WORKING ILLEGAL HOURS				PROSECUTIONS BEGUN				
In factories: Women	10	11	191	Administration				1
Male minors			3	Sanitation	6	36		125
In mercantile establishments: Women	14	78	106	Accident prevention	4	6		22
Male minors		2		Fire protection	11	24		78
				Children	8	39		179
				Women and minors		4		7
				Day of rest	1	1		11
				Payment of wages		1		2
VIOLATIONS OF DAY OF REST LAW				Total	30	111		420
Factories				Administration				
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted	**24	**36	**114	Sanitation	1	3		15
Working on designated day of rest	**2	**7	**2	Accident prevention				1
Working seven days a week	**22	**27	**100	Children	10	13		66
Mercantile Establishments				Women and minors	1	8		13
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted	**8	**76	**136	Day of rest	1	7		4
Working on designated day of rest	**5	**19	**15	Total	13	31		99
Working seven days a week	**4	**30	**6					
* The inspection of a factory occupying more than one building is now reported as one inspection. Previous to July 1, 1921, in most instances an inspection was reported for each building occupied by the factory.				Tenements	4	6		26
† Comparative data not available.				Mines and quarries				
‡ Includes visits to non-manufacturing establishments found in buildings apparently used for factory purposes.								
** Number of employees.								
§ Including 379 waivers.								

Note—Figures compiled by the Chief Statistician.



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# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN



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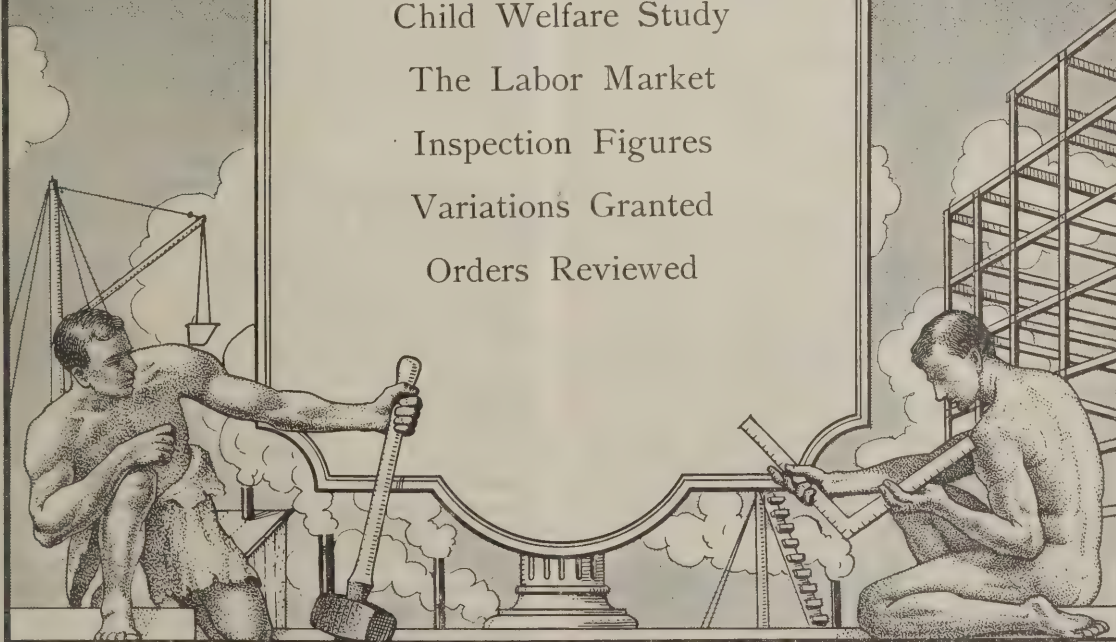
Child Welfare Study

The Labor Market

Inspection Figures

Variations Granted

Orders Reviewed



*Issued Monthly by The Industrial Commissioner of New York State*

Vol. 1

Albany, N. Y., November and December, 1921

Nos. 2 and 3



# DIRECTORY OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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ALBANY OFFICE  
THE STATE CAPITOL

NEW YORK OFFICE  
124 EAST 28TH STREET

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER  
HENRY D. SAYER, Richmond Hill

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER  
M. H. CHRISTOPHERSON, Yonkers

INDUSTRIAL BOARD  
JOHN D. HIGGINS, Oswego, *Chairman*  
RICHARD H. CURRAN, Rochester  
ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY, Brooklyn

---

## ALBANY

### State Capitol, Fifth Floor, Rooms 514-526

Offices of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Chief Statistician.  
Bureau of Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspector of District No. 5; Division of Boiler Inspection, Chief Boiler Inspector.  
Bureau of Industrial Relations: Division of Mediation and Arbitration.  
Division of Engineering.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
The State Insurance Fund.

### 132 State Street

Division of Employment.

## NEW YORK CITY

### 124 East 28th Street

Offices of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Office of Deputy Commissioner.  
Bureau of Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspectors of Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
Bureau of Research and Codes: Division of Industrial Codes; Division of Industrial Hygiene; Division of Women in Industry.  
Branch office of Chief Statistician.  
Division of Mediation and Arbitration.  
Division of Employment.  
The State Insurance Fund, Office of the Manager.

### 125 East 27th Street

Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Home Work Inspection.  
Division of Aliens.

## BROOKLYN

### 310 Jay Street

Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Employment.

## SYRACUSE

### Griffin Building, No. 120 W. Jefferson Street

Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Branch Office of Supervising Factory Inspector of District No. 6.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
Division of Employment.  
The State Insurance Fund.

## ROCHESTER

### Nelbach Building, 134 South Avenue

Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspector of District No. 6.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
The State Insurance Fund.

### 40 Elm Street

Division of Employment.

## BUFFALO

### Iroquois Building

Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspector of District No. 7.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
The State Insurance Fund.

### 357 Washington Street

Division of Employment.





# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN

Issued each month at Albany, N. Y., by The Industrial  
Commissioner of New York State

Application Pending for Second-class Mail Matter  
at Post Office, Albany, N. Y.

HENRY D. SAYER . The Industrial Commissioner  
VICTOR T. HOLLAND . . . . . Editor

Vol. 1 Albany, N. Y., November and December, 1921 Nos. 2 and 3

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## ADDRESS ON SELF-INSURANCE

On another page of this issue there appears a report of a short address by Industrial Commissioner Sayer at a recent dinner in New York city given by an association of self-insurers. It contains valuable information. It shows the extent to which the self-insurance method of protecting employees has grown and, while recognizing and pointing out to those who carry their own insurance the benefits of the system, at the same time calls attention to the obligations that rest upon self-insurers. In Commissioner Sayer's expressed opinion, self-insurance is the method that is nearest to the ideal.

Commissioner Sayer stated that 380 employers have taken advantage of self-insurance and have deposited with him over \$8,250,000 of securities as a guarantee of payment of claims for injuries. At the same time the Commissioner expressed the opinion that the law should be amended in certain respects.

## COMPENSATION DISTRICTS REVISED

Commissioner Sayer has revised the boundaries of the compensation districts of the State, the change to be made effective on January 1. Details of the districts by counties as they will hereafter exist are contained in General Order No. 29.

In the rearrangement of the districts, Orleans, Genesee and Wyoming counties are taken from the Buffalo district and added to Rochester. Broome and Tioga counties are taken from the Rochester district and added to Syracuse. St. Lawrence is taken from Syracuse and added to the Albany district, while Rockland county is taken from the Albany district and added to New York. By these changes, the Albany district will have 23 counties, Rochester 13, Syracuse 12, New York 9 and Buffalo 5.

Beginning January 1, Referee Phillips of the Rochester district will hear the cases arising in Orleans, Genesee and Wyoming counties which were previously heard by Referee Blatchley of the Buffalo district; Broome and Tioga cases previously heard by Referee Phillips will be heard by Referee Richards of the Syracuse district; the cases arising in St. Lawrence county previously heard by Referee Richards will be heard by Referee Whipple of the Albany district and the Rockland county cases which were previously heard by Referee Abbott will be heard in the New York office. Referee Abbott will hear all of the Schenectady cases. Heretofore both Mr. Abbott and Mr. Whipple heard Schenectady cases.

Referee James McLusky who has heard all the death cases since May last is still unable to preside because of

injuries he received in an automobile accident at Buffalo and Referee Whipple is hearing death cases throughout the state.

## SPECIAL HEARINGS ON VARIATIONS

Arrangements have been made by the Department to expedite action upon applications for variations from the Labor Law by holding special hearings in all of the up-State offices. Heretofore it has been necessary for applicants to either appear before the Industrial Board at the New York office or wait until the Board met up the state. Under the new plan when an application is filed and the petitioner does not want to go to New York, the Board designates a special referee to hear testimony in the vicinity of the petitioner's home.

Mr. Meeker, Secretary of the Department, has been designated to hear testimony in the Albany office when the Board does not sit: Mr. Goodrich, assistant to the Commissioner, hears the testimony in the cases at Syracuse, Mr. Marakle, assistant to the Commissioner, hears the Rochester cases and Mr. Van Volkenburg, assistant to The Commissioner, hears the cases at the Buffalo office.

## COMPENSATION CHANGES SUGGESTED

The joint Legislative Committee headed by Senator John Knight as chairman to which was referred the recodification and revision of the Workmen's Compensation Law finished its preliminary hearings during December and will submit a report and proposed bill to the Legislature early in February. The hearings were in Albany and New York and the Committee offered a tentative bill for criticism. In the tentative bill, coverage was extended to policemen and firemen; poisoning by liquids, gases, brass and zinc was made compensatable; the labor department was empowered to allow claimants mileage and fees of witnesses; funeral expense allowance was increased by \$50; consecutive compensation allowed for temporary total and permanent partial disability; responsibility of independent contractors was defined; counties, cities, villages and towns are deemed self insurers if not otherwise insured; and other changes were suggested.

In the hearings, amendments to the tentative bill were offered and there will be numerous changes in the bill when the committee offers it for consideration by the Legislature.

## GENERAL ORDER NO. 29

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ALBANY

General Order No. 29, Effective January 1, 1922:

For the purpose of the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law, the following districts are hereby established:

District No. 1.—Headquarters, 124 East 28th St., New York City. Counties included in the district—New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland and Westchester.

District No. 2.—Headquarters, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Counties included in the district—Putnam, Orange, Sullivan, Dutchess, Ulster, Delaware, Green, Columbia, Warren, Hamilton, Franklin, Rensselaer, Albany, Schoharie, Otsego, Schenectady, Montgomery, Washington, Saratoga, Fulton, Essex, Clinton and St. Lawrence.

District No. 3.—Headquarters, 120 West Jefferson St., Syracuse, N. Y. Counties included in the district—Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Herkimer, Cortland, Lewis, Oneida, Madison, Chenango, Broome and Tioga.

District No. 4.—Headquarters, 134 South Ave., corner Court Street, Rochester, N. Y. Counties included in the district—Monroe, Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Chemung, Livingston, Steuben, Schuyler, Yates, Tompkins, Orleans, Genesee and Wyoming.

District No. 5.—Headquarters, 602 Iroquois Building, Buffalo, N. Y. Counties included in the district—Chautauqua, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Allegany.

The above order is effective as of January 1, 1922.

HENRY D. SAYER,

The Industrial Commissioner.



# SELF-INSURERS NUMBER 380

Over \$8,250,000 Deposited to Secure Their Claims, Commissioner Sayer Says in An Interesting Talk Commending This Kind of Insurance as Nearest to Ideal

Interesting facts concerning self-insurance were given in a talk by Industrial Commissioner Sayer at a recent dinner in New York of the Self-Insurers' Association. In the course of his remarks, Commissioner Sayer commended this method as being nearest to the ideal. He said that 380 employers had taken advantage of the self-insurance plan and that to secure their claims they had deposited with him securities amounting to over \$8,250,000.

Commissioner Sayer spoke as follows:

"It has often been said that the ideal compensation law is one that depends for its administration not upon the decrees of an official administrative body but upon the universal recognition by employer and employees of the rights and obligations of both and the prompt payment of compensation at rates established by law as soon as due and in like manner as wages. Such a system, however, human experience teaches us is purely an ideal and not to be realized in these days.

"But reviewed from this point, self-insurance unquestionably is the nearest approach to this ideal. Self-insurance is a misnomer, for as we all know, it is not a form of insurance at all. It is a form of uninsurance, but is a secured uninsurance. Recognizing that something more than the employer's good will is necessary to provide security of compensation, the law has provided a system whereby three factors are brought into account: first, financial ability to meet his obligations, second, willingness to promptly meet all claims and awards that may be made, and third, ability to give security in the way of a collateral deposit to guarantee the first two factors.

"The advantages of self-insurance are well recognized by many. I do not esteem 'cheapness' as one of them, for it is not always cheaper, and the word cheap implies to most of us something not quite as good as the genuine article. I like rather to think of self-insurance as furnishing compensation at actual cost, and as eliminating the high cost of insurance in the private companies which many think is altogether too high. The self-insurer finds that instead of paying large premiums for insurance some part of which goes to make up the losses of the less careful and less completely equipped employers, and some part to make up the high overhead expense of the carrier and its profits, he is paying exactly what his own accident experience requires. He does not get off any cheaper than the law permits, but he does not on the other hand have to pay anything more than the law demands.

"Another advantage, to my mind one of its greatest advantages, is the close relation maintained between employer and employee. Anything that tends to break up that relation and to make it less effective is to be avoided if possible. It is sometimes urged that in the case of the large employer, no direct contact is possible between the employer and employee, and that, therefore, there is no great difference between contact with the employer and contact with the insurance company. It seems to me that this is not a sound contention. There is no question but what the policy of a company toward its men is dictated and springs directly from the management, and this policy differs greatly in different companies. If a liberal and human policy exists it is bound to be reflected by superintendents and sub-bosses. There does grow up a certain loyalty to the organization which is immensely valuable, and worth great effort to retain. This can be retained better under self-insurance than under any other system.

"Likewise it can be destroyed under self-insurance more easily than any other way, for just as your direct responsibility entitles you to credit for good conditions, so that responsibility will bring down upon you all the resentment and ill feeling that can be engendered by a lax handling of your compensation work and a niggardly policy toward

your injured men. And right here let me interject to say that I view with some misgivings the growing tendency of some self-insurers to farm out their compensation claim service. Wherever this is done the employer should not feel that his responsibility for the handling of claims is done. It is not. He should still exercise his responsibility to see that his claims through his agent are being fairly and properly and honestly handled and that his own liberal policy is carried out. The commercial claim service has no direct interest in your employees such as you have. It is apt to regard its success as being measured by the low cost to you, and under that system trimmed and shaved claims are apt to become too general. The employee has an instinctive dislike to dealing with an insurance company and he has an almost equal dislike of dealing with the so-called self-insurance service.

"Now I do not mean to imply that all such services are bad. They are not. Some of them are very good and encourage a liberal policy toward the injured men of their clients. I do not condemn the system, but I do say that when you assume the obligation to promptly pay compensation, you do not discharge your full duty and responsibility by letting a commercial agency attend to your claim work unless you are satisfied that such agency will carry out your own policy toward your men and then see that they do so.

"Another great advantage to self-insurance is the incentive to good housekeeping and safety engineering that it affords. It is not only because of the direct saving in compensation expense that comes through effective accident prevention work, but it is certain that the effect of handling your compensation work inspires to efforts to reduce accidents and lessen the effects of them for humanity's sake as well. And in the effort to lessen the effect of accidents we have come to building up our great private medical services, private hospital and first aid arrangements and care of general health conditions. The result, therefore, of the forces directly inspired by the compensation law, and greatly fostered by self-insurance, is a great improvement in the physical aspect of industry and a more efficient handling of the economic waste of accidents. I wish fully and frankly to acknowledge the important part played in this development by self-insurance. It has been splendid and the experience in New York has not been such as to justify the fears of those in authority in those states that do not permit this form of security. That it is secure, at least as we control it here in New York, is beyond a question of a doubt. That is best illustrated by the fact that to my knowledge not one single individual claimant in this State has ever failed to receive the compensation lawfully awarded against a self-insurer, nor has it ever been necessary to resort to the expedient of selling any securities deposited with us in order to pay a claim. On one occasion only that I can recall has the necessity of selling any securities been suggested, and in that case the notice of intention to sell was, all that was necessary to secure a full compliance with the award of the board.

"A few facts may be of interest to you, as illustrating the growth of self-insurance. There are at present time 380 employers operating under the self-insurance privilege, and they have deposited with the commissioner something over \$8,250,000 to secure their claims. This is a tremendous growth when it is considered that the law has only been in operation since 1914. The accumulation of such a vast sum as security and its withdrawal from active participation in industry would seem to present something of a problem and possibly be regarded as unsound economically. I am not prepared, however, at the present time to say that it is unnecessary or to suggest how it

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 25)



# THE ENGINEERING DIVISION

## Record of Plans for Construction Work on Industrial Buildings Received and Acted Upon During the Months of November and December

Plans for construction work on industrial buildings outside of Greater New York, submitted to the Engineering Division during November and December numbered 65 and represented a total proposed expenditure of \$1,603,691. While the month of November showed a considerable increase in the expenditure proposed over the month of October, there was a marked falling off in December in the total expenditure although the number of plans submitted was greater than in either November or October.

For the last quarter the total expenditure represented was \$2,634,036 as compared with \$5,341,550 for the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The plans submitted during November numbered 25, representing an expenditure of \$1,282,330. Details of plans as compared with the month of October are shown in the following tables:

### NEW PLANS SUBMITTED

	November		October	
	Plans	Cost	Plans	Cost
New buildings....	11	\$1,248,000	10	\$973,600
Alterations .....	.....	.....	3	22,500
Fire escapes.....	1	1,500	.....	.....
New stairs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing .....	1	1,600	1	800
Elevators .....	11	31,005	13	33,445
Fire alarm .....	1	225	.....	.....
	25	\$1,282,330	27	\$1,030,345

### November Plans, by Counties

	Plans	Cost
Broome .....	5	\$189,250
Cattaraugus .....	1	220
Chautauqua .....	1	2,200
Erie .....	2	7,000
Herkimer .....	1	12,000
Monroe .....	1	2,335
Montgomery .....	1	300,000
Onondaga .....	8	693,500
Orange .....	1	225
Rensselaer .....	1	34,000
Schenectady .....	1	25,000
Westchester .....	1	15,000
Yates .....	1	1,600
	25	\$1,282,330

From the above table, it will be seen that there were plans submitted from thirteen counties. Onondaga county with eight plans and a total expenditure of \$693,500 was high; Montgomery with one plan was second in proposed expenditure with a total of \$300,000, and Broome with five plans representing expenditures of \$189,250 was third.

The Division in November examined 26 plans for construction work. Of these 15 were approved, 4 were dis-

approved, 4 were returned for amendment and 3 were referred to the Industrial Board for variations.

During the month of December, the Division received 31 plans which represented a proposed expenditure of \$321,361. While this record shows an increase of six in the number of plans submitted, the decrease in the amount of money involved was \$960,969. Since the Division has kept records of its work, there has always been a large falling off in December and January.

Details of plans as compared with November are shown in the following tables:

### NEW PLANS SUBMITTED

	December		November	
	Plans	Cost	Plans	Cost
New buildings....	8	\$260,900	11	\$1,248,000
Alterations .....	3	14,800	.....	.....
Fire escapes .....	3	2,610	1	1,500
New stairs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing .....	.....	.....	1	1,600
Elevators .....	16	42,601	11	31,005
Fire alarm .....	1	450	1	225
	31	\$321,361	25	\$1,282,330

### December Plans, by Counties

	Plans	Cost
Albany .....	3	\$14,200
Broome .....	1	1,800
Cattaraugus .....	1	265
Cayuga .....	2	75,450
Chautauqua .....	1	1,700
Dutchess .....	2	85,000
Erie .....	6	53,056
Fulton .....	1	1,800
Jefferson .....	1	350
Monroe .....	4	58,860
Niagara .....	1	2,500
Oneida .....	1	2,500
Onondaga .....	3	10,150
Oswego .....	1	2,850
Rensselaer .....	2	10,500
Steuben .....	1	400
	31	\$321,361

From the above tables, it will be seen that in amount of expenditure proposed, Dutchess county was high, its two plans calling for \$85,000. Cayuga county, having two plans, was second with a proposed expenditure of \$75,450, Monroe, with four plans was third with \$58,860 and Erie was fourth, its six plans calling for an expenditure of \$53,056.

The Division during December examined 35 plans of which 30 were approved, 2 disapproved, 3 returned for amendment and two were referred to the Industrial Board for variations.

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should be remedied, if wrong. I do feel, however, that the requirement of the statute that all securities deposited with the commissioner shall be government, state or municipal bonds, is too inelastic. Of course, such securities should be liquid and easily disposed of in case of necessity, but I favor the application of a more reasonable rule which would permit us to accept securities equally good but which would return a higher income to their owners. I should think that any security in which a savings bank is permitted to invest its surplus would be safe enough for the purpose of our law.

"Self-insurance I feel is here to stay. Its burdens should not be made any more onerous than necessity requires. But on the other hand those who operate under it should

not permit themselves to forget their obligations. From the praise I have bestowed on it as a system, do not assume that you are all perfect or have all met your every obligation without question or quibble. The employer who looks on it as an easy way to get out of carrying insurance and who does not without reservation assume its burdens and responsibilities ought not to be accepted as a self insurer. You owe service to your men, you owe service to your industry, you owe a high obligation to your widows and orphans. If these are fully and fairly met, you have discharged your responsibility, but not otherwise. The system will be successful and meet the expectations of the law only to the extent that you make it. The responsibility is yours for yourselves and for those similarly situated."



# THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD

## Variations of the Labor Law Granted After Examination of Plans and Hearings by the Bureau of Research and Codes

The following variations from the requirements of the Labor Law have been granted by The Industrial Board upon reports made to it by the Bureau of Research and Codes:

### STRUCTURAL CHANGES

WHEREAS, The Williams Bridge Company, Union Building, Syracuse, N. Y., on behalf of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, Johnson City, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated November 22, 1921, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 1, of the Labor Law, re fireproof construction, in the proposed Heel Building of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, Johnson City, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on December 1, 1921, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the building will be of steel frame, brick and tile walls, 5 stories high and approximately 42 feet by 302 feet and sprinklered, stand pipe in each stairway; building will be used for the manufacture of heels and findings for shoes; the occupancy will be as follows: Basement storage; first floor, 50 males; second floor, 60 males, 40 females; third floor, 60 males, 40 females; fourth floor, 100 males, 100 females; fifth floor, 115 males, 100 females. Exits will be two interior enclosed fireproof stairways, each 66 inches in width, and on the third floor a 20-foot wide bridge to nearby building; floors and roof will be supported on steel beams, not encased in fireproof material; floors will be 3-inch plank splined,  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch top flooring and  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch fireboard finish; roof will be of 3-inch plank splined, covered with slag; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Endicott-Johnson Corporation on the proposed Heel Building at Johnson City, N. Y., upon the following terms: That floors of 3-inch planks splined,  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch flooring and  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch fireboard supported on steel beams without encasing of fireproof material be permitted, and that roof of 3-inch plank splined, covered with slag supported on steel beams without encasing of fireproof material, be permitted.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective, December 2, 1921.

WHEREAS, Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., Amsterdam, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated November 25, 1921, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 1, of the Labor Law, re fireproof construction in proposed Building No. 67 of Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., Amsterdam, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on December 8, 1921, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the building will be of steel frame and brick walls, six stories high, and approximately 90 feet by 300 feet, and sprinklered; standpipe in each stairway; building will be used for the manufacture of Axminster rugs on lower floors, offices on top floor; the number of occupants in the building will be as follows: First floor not more than 20 persons; second, third, fourth and fifth floors, not more than 80 persons each; sixth floor, not more than 130 persons; exits will be two interior enclosed fireproof stairways, each 66 inches wide; floors and roof will be supported by steel beams not encased in fireproof material; floors will be of 4-inch plank splined and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch maple floor finish; the roof will be of 3-inch plank splined covered with 5-ply Barrett specification roofing; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved* by The Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., on their proposed Building No. 67, Amsterdam, N. Y., upon the following terms: That floors of 4-inch planks splined and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch maple floor finish supported by steel beams without encasing of fireproof material be permitted; and that roof of 3-inch planks splined covered with 5-ply Barrett specification roofing supported by steel beams without encasing of fireproof material be permitted.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

### INSPECTION BUREAU ORDERS REVIEWED

Orders of the Bureau of Inspection in the cases enumerated below were reviewed by the Industrial Board under the provisions of Section 110 of the Labor Law and action taken thereon as set forth by resolutions adopted at meetings on November 15, November 29, 1921.

In each case The Industrial Commissioner submitted to the Board a statement of existing conditions and a recommendation, copy of which, with a notice of the date of hearing, had been previously sent to the appellant. Reference is made to the section of the law or code rule affected by the order and the decision. Orders are indicated in short form and the descriptions of conditions are digested, but a complete record in each case is filed in the Department's offices at 124 East 28th street, New York City, subject to examination by the public. The Board's decisions are set forth in full.

#### Meeting of November 15

Premises affected Sherrill Oneida Community, Ltd.  
Order No. 3—April 19, 1920—Arrange doors from work-rooms to stairways, all floors, to swing outwardly. (Sec. 271-3)

CONDITIONS: Previous decision of February 28, 1921, permitted doors to swing inwardly, and to be waived insofar as it applied to one stairway on condition that fire escape be provided at end of wing of building. It is now found possible to provide a safe passageway from that section of the wing remote from present stairway, such passageway to lead to the main building, thus affording two safe means of egress from the wing at present.

DECISION: In place of the fire escape required by the decision of February 28, 1921, accept from the third floor of the wing a fireproof passageway leading to the main building, such passageway to be cut through part of the space now occupied by toilet rooms, such toilet rooms to be ventilated either by skylight to the roof, or the fireproof passageway to be independently roofed over, so that there will be ventilation above the ceiling of the passageway to the present windows. When the above work has been done, to be accepted as a compliance, with item No. 3 and in substitution of the decision of February 28, 1921.

Premises affected 75-77 Pearl St., Buffalo Appellant D. B. Levi & Bros. per Associated Industries.  
Order No. 1—October 17, 1921—Post sign "Passengers not permitted" on elevator car. (Rule 405)

Order No. 3—October 17, 1921—Provide gates at street entrance to sidewalk elevator. (Rule 428)

CONDITIONS: Re item No. 1—elevator was installed as a passenger elevator and complies in all respects thereto, but is used at times as a freight car. Item No. 3 relates to a hydraulic sidewalk type elevator located within the building and is used for handling freight between the cellar and sidewalk level. Shaft is fully enclosed. Opening at cellar protected by automatic gate 5 feet 6 inches high. Opening at sidewalk level is protected by double-leaf hinged doors 7 feet high. There is also a manually operated collapsible hoistway sliding gate 4 feet 6 inches high. There being but 7 feet head room there is a practical difficulty to install a gate 42 inches high at the upper terminal.

DECISION: That item No. 1 be waived. That item No. 3 be considered satisfactory when the collapsible gate at the upper terminal has been made self-closing by the action of the car. This may be done by means of rope and pulleys attached to gate and car platform.

Premises affected 228-240 Stanislaus St., Buffalo Appellant Liberty Milk Company  
Order No. 1—October 13, 1921—Enclose 3 stairways used as exits, in fireproof enclosures, and make stairs 44 inches between stringers, steps 10 inches wide and treads 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. (Sec. 270-4)

CONDITIONS—Two-story non-fireproof building erected after October 1, 1913. Occupancy of building—11, of whom 8 are employed above first floor. Second floor used for office—1 man employed; 1 man employed for pasteurizing. Exits consist of three interior open iron stairways.

DECISION: Accept existing exits on condition that vestibule door of southwest stairway be made to open outwardly.

Premises affected 365 Mill St., Poughkeepsie Appellant Harry Gray  
Order No. 2—September 21, 1921—Provide two legal means of exit as per Section 270.

CONDITIONS: Two-story non-fireproof tenant factory building, erected since October 1, 1913. Occupancy of building—from 17 to 22, 15 to 20 of whom are factory employees. Occupancy above first floor—19. Present stairway is 34 inches wide, wood construction, enclosed in wooden partitions extending to the underside of first floor ceiling. Due to the small floor area of the second floor (30 feet x 40 feet), the occupancy can never be large.







**CONDITIONS:** Three-story non-fireproof brick factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; automatic sprinklers installed; fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building—109; above the second floor—57. Exits consist of one interior stairway, first to third floor and one from first to second floor. Horizontal exit at third floor, consisting of wooden bridge enclosed on sides and top with wood, fire doors and incombustible sills at each end. Similar horizontal exit provided on second floor. Both horizontal exits lead to the warehouse building, containing a stairway. In addition there is a fire escape, erected in 1916, on the third floor to the roof of the one-story section. Stairs lead from roof of one-story section to ground. Exits remote.

**DECISION:** That exits as at present be accepted.

Premises affected Appellant  
53 Seneca St., Geneva Geneva Printing Co.

Order No. 1—September 21, 1921—Provide locks or latches on all hoistway gates or doors. Rule 425)

Order No. 4—September 21, 1921—Immediately cease using hand power elevator equipped with power attachment. (Rule 470)

**CONDITIONS:** Two and 3-story building, erected before October 1, 1913, with a total occupancy of 28 persons. Hand power freight elevator installed before April 15, 1915, equipped with auxiliary power attachment. No limit stops at either top or bottom of travel. Elevator travels from first floor to basement, a distance of 20 feet; slow speed. Doors at basement are self-closing swinging doors full height of opening; gate at first floor is a self-closing vertical gate 5 feet 6 inches high. Elevator can be used to the second floor if necessary where doors are manually operated. Safeties are of instantaneous type, located on overhead beam; no governors. Hoistway enclosed on all sides to full height. Elevator used to carry forms from the composing room on first floor to the pressroom in basement. Weight of form about 700 pounds. No one permitted to ride on car.

**DECISION:** Re item No. 1—Order to stand as issued. No reason why locks cannot be provided. Re item No. 3—Allow auxiliary power attachment because of large amount of overhead clearance, while no one is permitted to ride on car.

Premises affected Appellant  
120-124 Church St., Buffalo Buffalo Sash & Door Co.

Order No. 13—October 7, 1921—Provide a second legal means of exit. (Sec. 271)

**CONDITIONS:** Four-story non-fireproof building, erected before October 1, 1913; no sprinklers; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building—1 man engaged at factory work and 3 at office work; occasionally 2 men are employed above first and second floors to handle stock. Exits are one interior stairway, enclosed in wood; one open iron and wood stairway at rear of building, extending from fourth floor to roof of the 2-story building adjoining. A straight iron ladder fire escape is provided on side of building, extending from roof to within 10 feet of ground, with balconies on each floor. Building, as at present used, is not a factory building.

**DECISION:** That existing exits be accepted.

Premises affected Appellant  
Payne Ave., North Tonawanda Rand & Co.

Order No. 15—August 12, 1921—Provide an approved fire alarm system.

Order No. 16—August 12, 1921—Organize and maintain monthly fire drills. (Sec. 279 and Rule 375)

**CONDITIONS:** Two-and 4-story non-fireproof building in two sections. Four-story part is 45 feet x 200 feet, erected before 1913 and the 2-story part is 60 feet x 191 feet erected since October 1, 1913. One source sprinkler system installed. Occupancy of building—236; above first floor—163. Exits from the 4-story section are two interior wood stairways, 48 inches wide, enclosed in fireproof material, and an auxiliary wood outside stairway from second floor to ground. Fire wall divides 4-story section and 2-story section, fire doors on both sides of openings. Exits from 2-story section are two interior fireproof stairs 48 inches wide, enclosed in fireproof partitions, with self-closing fire doors opening out and horizontal exit to 4-story section. Sprinkler system connected with water mains on two parallel streets. Occupancy does not equal the capacity of stairs plus 50% allowance for sprinklers.

**DECISION:** That sprinkler system as installed be accepted as a satisfactory compliance with order.

Premises affected Appellant  
Willshoro New York & Pennsylvania Co.

Request for a modification of the provisions of Paragraph 395-b to permit the use of low water alarm instead of fusible plugs. The report of the Hartford Insurance Company indicates safe conditions.

**DECISION:** That modification be granted permitting the use of low water alarm instead of fusible plugs. The low water alarm to be locked or sealed open, the key to be kept in a conspicuous space on the wall of the engineer's office, and said key to be sealed to the wall with sealing wax, so that this seal would require to be broken to remove the key to lock the valve on the shut-off. This seal broken would then show someone in authority that a low water condition existed, which would require the valve to be shut off for the purpose of replacing a new disc. It would then be the duty of the person in authority to examine the shut-off valve and see that it is open full and re-lock it and then re-seal the key. This procedure is absolutely necessary where low water alarms are used.

Premises affected Appellant  
Ketcham Ave., Newfane Ed. B. Corwin

Order No. 14—October 6, 1921—Provide hot running water at wash sinks.

Order No. 5—October 6, 1921—Provide two legal means of exit. (Secs. 293, 270-3)

**CONDITIONS:** Two-story non-fireproof factory building, over 50% of which was erected since October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building—25; above first floor—2 men. Exits—2 interior stairs, one of which is an open wood stairway 26 inches wide at south end of building and the other 42 inches at north end of building, wood, enclosed with plasterboards on 2 x 4 studs from first floor to 8 feet above second floor, top of enclosure covered with plasterboard. Thirty-six-inch door opening into enclosure from second floor, 36-inch door opening out from enclosure first floor to yard. One open wood bridge 46 inches wide leading from south end of building over roof of 1-story apple storage shed to a 2-story frame storehouse about 70 feet distant. Re item No. 4—separate sinks for males and females. Water pumped to overhead tanks and drawn through a pipe with faucet to each sink. Building used from 1 to 3 months each fall for peeling and drying apples and making cider.

**DECISION:** Re item No. 4—Accept as a compliance with order means for heating water for washing purposes and waive requirements for running hot water. No. 5—that present conditions be accepted while occupancy on second floor is no greater.

Premises affected Appellant  
Ithaca Cornell University

Request for modification of order requiring boilers to be provided with one or more fusible plugs located in drum not less than 6 inches above bottom of drum over the first pass of the products of combustion and projecting through sheet not less than 1 inch. The report of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company indicates good conditions and safe to operate at the pressure designated.

**DECISION:** In view of the fact that these plants are to be discarded and the power plants centralized in the near future, extension of time granted until June 30, 1922.

Premises affected Appellant  
589 E. Main St., Rochester John Agnew

Order No. 3—May 13, 1921—Enclose freight elevator hoistway to 6 feet.

Order No. 4—May 13, 1921—Provide gates or doors to elevator shaft.

Order No. 5—May 13, 1921—Enclose elevator car to 5 feet 6 inches on unused sides.

Order No. 7—May 13, 1921—Provide device for locking pull rope or brake rope.

Order No. 8—May 13, 1921—Provide flooring under overhead machine and sheaves.

Order No. 9—May 13, 1921—Provide call system for elevator. (Sec. 255)

**CONDITIONS:** Hand power carriage hoist travels about 12 feet. Hoistway located at about center of building. Size of elevator platform is 7 feet 6 inches x 11 feet 8 inches. Second floor used as workroom in winter and first floor used as workroom in summer. Tenant claims that he has no employees except at very busy times. Two repairmen and 1 washer employed at time of inspection. Enclosing of shaftway on first floor would not permit of moving of autos.

**DECISION:** Items 3 and 4 are to stand as issued, or discontinue use of elevator. Items 5, 7, 8 and 9 are waived.

Premises affected Appellant  
6-10 Church St., Rochester Headley Realty Co.

Order No. 1—May 12, 1921—Inspect passenger elevator and file report.

Order No. 2—May 12, 1921—Inspect freight elevator and file report.

Order No. 3—May 12, 1921—Post sign "Passengers not permitted."

Order No. 4—May 12, 1921—Provide flooring under overhead sheaves.

Order No. 5—May 12, 1921—Provide call system for freight elevator.

Order No. 7—May 12, 1921—Provide cover for top of freight elevator.

Order No. 8—May 12, 1921—Provide guard at south side of elevator.

Order No. 10—May 12, 1921—Provide emergency exit in passenger elevator. (Sec. 255)

**CONDITIONS:** Freight elevator not used by factory employees, 2 females employed above ground floor, 2 factory employees on first floor. Building is not a factory building. One sheave overhead, three-fourths of space covered by flooring. Freight car used but six to ten times each month. No operator. Swing doors at entrances are locked on outside by padlocks. Present emergency exit in top of passenger car is 15 inches x 15 inches. Passenger elevator inspected 3 to 4 times each year by elevator company. No inspection made of freight car.

**DECISION:** Accept elevator company's report as compliance with item No. 1. Item No. 2 must be complied with. Waive items 4, 5, 7 and 8 affecting freight elevator. Accept present emergency exit in passenger car as compliance with item No. 10.



Premises affected  
50 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers

Appellant  
Hannah Klein  
per Morris L. Rosenwasser

Verified petition, dated July 22, 1921, for exemption to permit the re-opening of a cellar bake shop, which was closed for a period in excess of four months, without complying with the requirements of the Law and Code as to new cellar bakeries. (Secs. 338-1 and 338-2)

In this case testimony was taken under oath, and it was found that, although the cellar bakery had not been continuously used, there had been no change in occupancy as the lessee of the bakery continued to use it for storage purposes and continued to pay the rent monthly. The occupier conducts two bakeries in Yonkers and ceased regular baking in this shop on account of a slump in business.

**DECISION:** The Industrial Board granted the exemption to permit the re-opening of the bakery without making same ten feet from floor to ceiling, provided that the bakery be properly ventilated, kept thoroughly clean and in a sanitary condition and that baking be done therein at least three times a week.

Premises affected  
Syracuse  
Request for a variation from provisions of Section 161 to permit certain employees to work seven days a week.  
**DECISION:** Case adjourned.

Appellant  
Atmospheric Nitrogen Corp.

### Meeting of November 29

Premises affected  
131 Main St., Springville  
Order No. 5—January 18, 1921—Provide additional legal means of exit. (Sec. 271-1)

Appellant  
Antidolor Mfg. Co.

**CONDITIONS:** Three-story non-fireproof building, erected before October 1, 1913; no sprinklers installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system. Occupancy of building—28; above the first floor—21; above the second floor—8. Appellant occupies part of second floor and all of third floor. Third floor is an open loft, other two floors are divided by a wall. No opening in wall on second floor. Exits consist of one interior wood stairway at front of building, and one imperfect fire escape on rear of building, which however, does not extend to part of the second floor used for factory purposes.

**DECISION:** That fire escape be accepted as second means of exit if balcony is extended on second floor so as to furnish an exit from this second floor on the east side of fire wall, or a door to be provided through the wall at south end so as to give access to opening to fire escape on the west side of fire wall, all windows or doors opening onto fire escape balconies on second floor to be fireproofed and all windows on course of fire escape to be provided with metal frames and sash and wire glass or frames and sash covered with metal. Accept heavy wooden doors as at present constructed on first floor under fire escape, if transom over doors is made fireproof. Occupancy to be allowed as per stairway and legal fire escape.

Premises affected  
137-139 Broadway, Buffalo  
Order No. 3—April 29, 1921—Provide Class C fire alarm signal system. (Sec. 279-1)  
Order No. 4—April 29, 1921—Organize and maintain monthly fire drills. (Sec. 279-2)  
Order No. 10—April 29, 1921—Enclose all stairs used as exits in fire resisting material. (Sec. 271-2)

Appellant  
Vim Cycle Hardware Corp.

**CONDITIONS:** Five-story non-fireproof tenant factory building erected before October 1, 1913. Inflammable material carried; one source sprinkler system installed, of dry type, same has an automatic fire alarm attachment. System was approved by the Buffalo Association of Fire Underwriters on October 24, 1921, after examination and test. Occupancy of building—58, above the first floor—51; above second—48. Exits consist of two interior stairs, enclosed with wood lath and plaster. Exits have a capacity of 81 persons per floor.

**DECISION:** In view of the fact that there is no factory work in building above third floor, accept the one-source sprinkler system of dry type in lieu of fire alarm signal system, fire drills and enclosure of stairways. The variation to apply only during maintenance of existing conditions as herein set forth

Premises affected  
Central Ave. & Pearl St., Lancaster  
Order No. 1—October 25, 1921—Provide openings in partition separating women's room with self-closing double doors or with a vestibuled device so arranged that smoke and gases from the ovens cannot enter the room where females are employed. (Rule 583)

Appellant  
American Malleables Co.

**CONDITIONS:** Tight board partition, extending the full height of room, separates the women's core-room from the core baking room. There is a large number of openings, 3 feet long by 2 feet high, where the cores are passed through to the ovens. Openings are provided with vertical sliding doors on women's side of opening. Core baking room is high and well ventilated and no smoke or gases escape from the ovens, except when doors are opened for placing or removing cores and this smoke is carried upward and not through the partition. There are practical difficulties in widening the shelf as the ovens are so close that it would shut off passageway. Only 4 or 5 of these openings are used at one time.

**DECISION:** That present conditions be accepted on condition that all doors through partition be kept closed at all times except when actually in use.

Premises affected  
40-42 Market St., Oneonta  
Order No. 9—November 24, 1919—Provide an additional legal means of exit. (Sec. 271-1)  
Order No. 10—November 24, 1919—Cease occupancy on 4th floor, etc.

Appellant  
Quality Silk Mills, Inc.

**CONDITIONS:** Four-story non-fireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building—81; above first floor—66; above second floor—15. Exits consist of two interior stairways, one leading from first to third floor and the other from first to fourth floors. Fire resisting enclosure not required by Law. An outside balcony and steps, unenclosed, lead from fourth floor level through a door in rear wall, to roof of boiler house (1-story high brick) from which roof there is direct access through a door to the line of the second stairway at the third floor level. Fourth floor is used for storage, being an attic, and is only visited occasionally.

**DECISION:** That existing exits be accepted.

Premises affected  
Sugar St. & College Ave.,  
Niagara Falls

Appellant  
General Abrasives Co., Inc.

Order No. 5—February 28, 1921—Properly enclose vertical openings leading from one floor to another. (Sec. 270-7)

**CONDITIONS:** Three-story non-fireproof building, erected since October 1, 1913; divided lofts; automatic sprinkler installed in about two-thirds of building, to be extended to cover entire building; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building—29; above first floor—17; above second—6. Exits consist of two interior stairways, enclosed in fireproof partitions. Stairs to which order relates is not a required means of exit but is an accommodation stairway for the convenience of the employees.

**DECISION:** That stairway be accepted as installed provided part of enclosure now of 1-inch boards be covered on each side with metal lath plastered  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick with Portland cement mortar. That standard self-closing fire doors be provided at second floor of enclosure, door at bottom to open out into workroom.

Premises affected  
River St., Fort Plain  
Order No. 1—October 6, 1921—Enclose hoistway in partitions of fire resisting material. (Sec. 270-7)

Appellant  
Alphonso Walrath Co.

**CONDITIONS:** Two-story fireproof building, erected since October 1, 1913; no sprinklers installed; no fire alarm signal system installed; no combustibles carried. Occupancy of building—16; above first floor—6 males. Building used as machine shop. Exits consist of two interior stairs, properly enclosed in partitions of fire resisting material. Order applies to chain hoist located in a brick enclosure, originally intended as an elevator shaft. No elevator has been installed and enclosure has not been completed at the front. Opening to the enclosure on first floor is protected by double leaf swinging fire doors; on second floor by substantial trap doors and removal gate 4 feet high.

**DECISION:** That present conditions be accepted and order waived.

Premises affected  
Oliver St., North Tonawanda  
Order No. 6—Equip all swinging elevator doors with an approved interlock or electric contact. (Rules 438 and 443).

Appellant  
W. G. Palmer, Inc.

**CONDITIONS:** Three story building, erected since October 1, 1913, with total occupancy of 53 persons. Elevator installed since April 15, 1915 and before November 1, 1920. Order relates to a freight elevator which travels 14 feet with a speed of 25 feet per minute; carrying capacity of 6,000 pounds. Car enclosed on two sides; no operator. Machine is of direct-connected traction type. Guide rails are of wood. Safeties are of the gradual type, installed under car platform. Governors installed. Hoistway enclosed fireproof to ceiling on four sides. Hinged fire doors provided on each floor; doors equipped with fusible links so that doors would close automatically in case of fire. Latches on outside of doors. Auxiliary full automatic gates 5 feet 6 inches high provided at both floors. Fire doors kept closed.

**DECISION:** That gates be accepted as satisfactory compliance with above order.

Premises affected  
3068 Main St., Buffalo  
Order No. 2—June 17, 1921—Provide two legal means of exit. (Sec. 270-3)

Appellant  
Herman Goodman

**CONDITIONS:** Two-story non-fireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913. Lofts divided on first floor only; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed; occupancy of building 32, 10 of whom are factory employees; above first floor—15. Business carried on is that of an auto truck service station and parts department. One interior stairway.

**DECISION:** That the exits be accepted when the following has been done: That self-closing fire doors be provided on openings, first floor, south side of fire wall; that fire escape be erected on rear or west end of 2-story part, same to conform to Sec. 273 and Rule 4-A. One window on second floor to be made nonfireproof and doors on first floor underneath windows on second floor to be non-fireproof.



Premises affected Appellant  
497 Washington St., Buffalo Gerber-Nott Co.  
per Associated Industries

Request for permission to employ 54 persons on the 6th floor of building, and a total of 69 persons on sixth floor from January 15th to March 1st and from July 15th to September 1st, each year.

CONDITIONS: Six-story fireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; inflammable material carried; no automatic sprinklers installed; Class C fire alarm signal system installed. Business carried on in building is the manufacturing of ladies' trimmed hats. Occupancy of building 114, 103 of whom are factory employees; above first floor—107; above second—103. Exits consist of one interior stairway properly enclosed in fireproof materials. Two perfect fire escapes, one on rear and other on side. Exits remote. On October 20, 1920 and December 15, 1920, the Industrial Commission granted permission to employ a total of 69 persons on the fifth floor of this building, from January 15th to March 1st and from July 15th to September 1st. Appellant now desires that variation be changed to apply to the 6th floor instead of the fifth floor.

DECISION: That request be granted.

Premises affected Appellant  
Washington Ave., Niagara Falls Paper Converting Co.  
per Cohn, Chormann & Franchot

Order No. 11—April 21, 1921—Enclose hoistways of elevators to 3 feet above roof. (Sec. 270-7)

CONDITIONS: Two-story building, divided approximately in the center by a fire wall. There is a mezzanine floor adjoining the fire wall, on which floor are located the toilet and wash rooms, and a small room used for testing purposes. Fireproof enclosed stairways at each end of the building. On the mezzanine floor there is a connecting door between the men's locker room and the testing room, which is at present kept closed. There are two stairways from the mezzanine floor to the second floor.

DECISION: Inasmuch as the building is constructed and the plans for such construction were approved by the Engineering Division of this Department, accept the exits, elevator enclosure and the fire wall as now installed, provided the connecting door between the men's rest room and the paper testing room on the mezzanine floor be kept unlocked and unfastened and available for passage at all times during working hours.

Premises affected Appellant  
Main St., Fultonville The Donaldson Est.  
per T. A. Simpson

Order No. 1—October 20, 1921—Remove wainscoting, wall paper, beaver board from side walls and provide instead walls of waterproof material. (Rule 300)

CONDITIONS: New bakery on ground floor. Partition of beaver board from floor to ceiling has been placed between the bake room and the store room in the rear. There is a hard wood wainscoting 3 feet 3 inches on all sides except the partition separating front from rear. Side walls are plastered and papered from wainscoting to ceiling. The beaver board is in good condition, the joints being covered with wood strips, and there is a mop board 6 inches high at floor.

DECISION: That order be held in abeyance while good sanitary conditions are maintained, provided the paper is removed from the side walls and the wainscoting and beaver board partitions are painted with a good, non-absorbent paint of light color, and the walls and ceiling are either painted with such a paint, or lime washed.

Premises affected Appellant  
Nostrand Ave., Lindenhurst, L. I. Geo. Mueller

Order No. 1—October 24, 1921—Provide a watercloset separate and apart from and unconnected with bakery, etc.

Order No. 2—October 24, 1921—Provide in bakeroom side-walls of plaster, tile or brick. (Sec. 331)

CONDITIONS: Present toilet facility is an outside privy connected with storage building by covered passageway less than 25 feet from workroom.

DECISION: In view of the fact that a new storage building is being erected, and connected with the bakeshop in the rear of lot, to be used only for storage of flour and other raw ingredients, accept a privy built on the extreme northeast corner of building, outside, also accept present sidewalks if covered with an additional coat of light colored waterproof paint or enamel.

Premises affected Appellant  
Town of Oneonta, Otsego County Nestle's Food Co., Inc.

Order No. 1—December 4, 1919—Cease occupancy above first floor. (Sec. 270-3)

Order No. 8—December 4, 1919—Provide two fireproof stairways. (Sec. 270-4)

Order No. 9—December 4, 1919—Enclose vertical openings. (Sec. 270-7)

CONDITIONS: Two-story non-fireproof factory building, erected after October 1, 1913; divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler installed; no fire alarm system installed. Only combustible carried is sugar. Occupancy above first floor from 3 to 15; total occupancy of building—from 7 to 50 persons. Exits consist of two interior stairways, imperfectly enclosed, and one imperfect horizontal exit on second floor.

DECISION: In view of the fact that this is a 2-story building, with three exits, consisting of one concrete stairway, enclosed in fireproof partitions with wood doors and windows glazed with plain glass in metal sash; an iron stairway and a concrete bridge leading to a nearby warehouse in which there is a stairway leading to grade; that work done in the building is the manufacturing of condensed milk, a wet process, and that the maximum occupancy of the building is 50 persons and of the second floor—15 persons, accept the existing conditions while conditions and occupancy remain unchanged.

Premises affected Appellant  
(11) Rochester, 108 St. Paul St. Goodman & Suss.

Order No. 4—April 19, 1920—Enclose front stairway in fire resisting materials. (Sec. 271)

Six-story building, non-fireproof, lofts divided by fire wall. Building used by one tenant. Two source sprinkler system installed; fire alarm signal system installed and fire drills held. Auxiliary fire escape with non-fireproof windows. Exits: One stairway enclosed fire resisting; one stairway enclosed smoke-proof.

DECISION: Appellant to be required to cover the wood partitions of the front stairway on the loft side with sheet metal not less than 24 inches U. S. gauge, joints to be lapped and sheet metal to be securely attached to the present wood partitions, with the exception of the top floor and the first floor. The partition on the top floor need not be covered; on the first floor the partitions are to be covered on the hallway side and the glass in the present partition on the first floor to remain as now installed. Glass on the top floor to remain as now installed. On all other floors the space now filled with glass is to be covered with sheet iron on partition material or be changed to wire glass. Doors leading to the front stairway to remain as now installed, i. e., to open outwardly. One section of glass on the second, third, fourth and fifth floors may be changed to wire glass in excess of 720 sq. in. per floor for the purpose of admitting light to the stairway. When the changes above outlined are made, the firm to be permitted to employ as many persons on each floor as permitted by the provisions of Sec. 278 of the Labor Law, provided that the requirements Nos. 3 and 4 on Page 2 of communication of August 10, 1921, be complied with, to wit: No. 3—That fireproof base be provided for stairway at southeast corner of fire-resisting enclosure be extended to cellar floor. No. 4—That exit guards be assigned to close all sliding fire doors at horizontal exits in case of emergency.

Premises affected Appellant  
(12) St. Johnsville. Little Falls Felt Shoe Co.

Appeal for an extension of time until June 1, 1922, in which to comply with paragraphs 395-b and 399 of the Boiler Code, requiring each boiler to be provided with a fusible plug, in accordance with 395-b and requiring stop valves on each boiler—399.

The Hartford Insurance Company reports conditions at the plant are such that they are willing to accept same under their policy until June 1, 1922.

DECISION: That an extension until June 1, 1922, be granted in which to comply with the provisions of 399, relating to stop valves, but that it will be necessary to comply at once with 395-b relative to fusible plugs.

Premises affected Appellant  
(14) Poughkeepsie, 58-70 Parker Ave. W. A. Lawrence Co.

Item No. 14—January 19, 1921—Provide self-closing fire doors on both sides of fire wall. (Sec. 255-4)

Two-story building with 1-story addition, erected after October 1, 1913. One interior stairway in the 2-story section. There is an opening from the second floor from the 2-story section to the roof of the 1-story section. Fire escape provided from roof of 1-story section to ground. Horizontal exit at first and basement floors from 2-story section to 1-story section. Fire doors on one side of opening.

DECISION: Accept openings with fire door one one side at first and basement floors while conditions remain unchanged.

### Meeting of July 5

The following modifications were granted by the Industrial Board on July 5:

Premises affected Appellant  
East State St., Olean, N. Y. Olean Tile Co.

Orders Nos. 4 and 5 of notice of August 25, 1919, appealed from, viz.:

4—Provide at least two legal means of exit from second floor of building to comply with all requirements of section 79-a of the Labor Law.

5—Immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your factory on the second floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 32)



# NOVEMBER LABOR MARKET

Reviewed by the Chief Statistician

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(As reported by 1648 firms with over 440,000 employees or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly payroll of over \$11,000,000.)

Employment in New York State factories which had been on the increase in September and October remained practically stationary in November. In those industries where increased employment was reported in November, the increase seemed to be due to a partial recovery from the past year's depression. The increase in these industries, however, was offset by seasonal inactivity or labor troubles in other industries. Employment in manufacturing of the State as a whole, however, was 13.6 per cent less than in November, 1920.

Notwithstanding the increases reported in recent months, employment in November still was lower than in the same month of any year since 1914. The indices of employment with June, 1914, as a base, for November of each year are as follows: 93 for 1914, 106 for 1915, 120 for 1916, 121 for 1917, 120 for 1918, 117 for 1919, 108 for 1920, and 94 for 1921. Although factory employment in general was at about the same level in November, 1921, as in November 1914, four of the chief industry groups show reductions in the number of employees ranging from 1 per cent to 11 per cent. These are the stone, clay and glass products industries, the wood manufactures industries, the paper making industry, and the clothing industries. The printing and paper goods group, and the textile group show no change. In the metals and machinery, furs, leather and rubber goods, chemicals, oils and paints, food, beverages and tobacco, and the water, light and power groups, the number of employees in 1921 was from 2 per cent to 26 per cent greater than in 1914.

Although the stone clay and glass products industry group reported increased employment from October to November, in three of the four divisions comprising this group decreases occurred as the result of seasonal change. These decreases were 8 per cent in the brick, tile and pottery industries, 3 per cent in the cement and plaster industries, and less than 1 per cent in the miscellaneous stone and mineral products industry. The glass industry showed the only increase—of 19 per cent—partly as the result of preparation for the holiday trade. The volume of employment in the group as a whole was 1 per cent greater than in October.

An increase of 2 per cent in employment occurred in the metals, machinery and conveyances group of industries from October to November. The ship-building industry was the only division of the group to report decreased employment. A reduction of 24 per cent occurred in this industry. A gain of 17 per cent occurred in the manufacture of iron and steel. This industry has shown a steady improvement since August. An increase of 7 per cent in the fire-arms, tools and cutlery industries was due mainly to increased activity in the fire-arm and tool factories. The cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus industry employed almost 8 per cent more employees in November, and the railway equipment and repair industry increased its working forces by 5 per cent. The silverware and jewelry industry showed a gain of 2 per cent as the result of seasonal activity, while the 3 per cent increase in the instruments and appliances industry was caused by greater activity in the manufacture of optical goods and type-writers. Minor changes were reported by the brass, copper and aluminum, sheet metal work and hardware, machinery, and automobile industries.

A decrease of almost 3 per cent in employment in the saw mill and planing mill products industry was the only one that occurred in the wood manufactures group during the month. The piano industry again reported a substantial increase in employment—over 8 per cent. Employment in the furniture industry was 6 per cent greater than in October, and the miscellaneous wood products

industry reported 1 per cent more employees. There were 3 per cent more employees in the group as a whole in November than in October.

Practically no change in employment occurred in the furs, leather and rubber goods group of industries. The miscellaneous group which includes the manufacture of pearl, horn, bone and celluloid articles showed increased employment to the extent of 4 per cent. Decreases of 2 per cent in the rubber and gutta percha industry, and 3 per cent in the fur and fur goods industry appeared in November. The leather, boots and shoes, and miscellaneous canvas and leather goods industries reported no important change.

The chemicals, oils and paints industries as a whole showed only a very slight change, which was due entirely to the increased employment in the drugs and chemicals industry. This increase amounted to about 2 per cent. No increase or decrease of importance occurred in the paints, dyes and colors, animal and mineral oil products, and miscellaneous chemical products divisions.

The largest increase of the month occurred in the paper making industry. The number of workers employed was greater by 4 per cent than in October, but was still 27 per cent less than November, 1920. Some mills have not yet recovered from the strike that started in May.

The volume of employment in the printing and paper goods industry group increased 1 per cent from October to November. The chief factor in the increase was the fact that, because of holiday requirements, the paper box and tube manufacturers added 7 per cent more employees to their forces. Gains of 1 per cent each were reported in the miscellaneous paper goods industry and in the printing industry.

Employment was 2 per cent lower in the silk and silk goods industry and 4 per cent lower in the wool manufactures industry in November than in October. Increases of 2 per cent each in the knit goods industry, and in the miscellaneous textile products division, and of 1.5 per cent in the cotton goods industry occurred during the month. The textile group as a whole showed a very slight reduction in employment for the month.

The clothing group as a whole employed 5 per cent less people than in October—the chief reduction of the month. Seasonal inactivity and labor trouble in the cloak and suit industry caused employment in the women's clothing industry to decrease by 20 per cent from October to November. The men's clothing, women's furnishings, and millinery industries reported reductions in employment, as the result of the transition period from fall to spring seasons which takes place about the same time each year. The reductions amounted to 4 per cent in the men's clothing industry, and 2 per cent in each of the others. A gain of 6 per cent was reported in the miscellaneous sewing industry, and the men's furnishings industry with an increase of 2 per cent continued the upward trend begun in August.

The food, beverages and tobacco industry group also reported a rather large decrease in employment from October to November as the result of the ending of seasonal work. The outstanding decrease in employment of the month—45 per cent—occurred in the canning industry and was purely seasonal. The other reductions were 3 per cent in the flour and cereals industry, 4 per cent in the miscellaneous groceries, 1 per cent in the bakery products industry, 5 per cent in the beverages industry, and 1 per cent in the tobacco products industry. The only increase in the group occurred in the meat packing and dairy products division.

## COURSE OF AVERAGE EARNINGS AND FOOD PRICES

The average weekly earning of New York State factory workers in November was \$24.32. This represents a decrease of 21 cents from the October average. The



retail cost of food also showed a slight decline from last month—0.7 per cent. In comparison with November, 1920, the average earnings of the workers in the factories of this State were 15 per cent or \$4.38 less. The figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the retail prices of food have declined 21 per cent since November, 1920. Factory payrolls in the aggregate declined 27 per cent during the year, due to the combined effect of reduced employment and reduced earnings.

Average earnings in New York City were 49 cents less than in October, while the rest of the State showed little change. The November averages are \$25.66 for New York City, and \$23.50 for up-State. Retail food prices showed only minor changes in the cities of this State from October to November. The decline in food prices since November, 1920, was 19 per cent in New York City, 22 per cent in Buffalo, and 21 per cent in Rochester.

A rather wide-spread observance of Armistice Day, which fell within the period covered by a part of the reports, wage rate reductions in some plants, and the continuance of the depression in some industries were the chief factors causing the reduction in average weekly earnings from October to November. In several industries seasonal activity caused an increase, while in others part-time work was replaced by full-time work.

Average earnings in the food, beverages and tobacco group decreased 66 cents since October. The closing of several large plants on Armistice Day in the tobacco products and in the bakery products industries resulted in reductions of \$1.34 and \$1.46 in average earnings in those industries. The candy industry also showed a large decrease—of \$1.38—and minor reductions occurred in the cereal products industry and in the beverage industry because of the decline of seasonal activity. The earnings in the sugar refineries and the meat packing plants were slightly greater in November. The retention of the more permanent and higher paid employees was the cause of an increase of \$1.47 in the canning industry.

In the clothing group of industries the greatest decrease in average earnings occurred in the women's clothing and in the millinery industries—reductions of \$1.05 and \$1.09, respectively. Seasonal inactivity was the main factor in the reduction in the millinery industry, but in the women's clothing industry the strike was partly responsible for the loss. The only other noteworthy change in this group was in the men's shirts and furnishings industry where a rather large increase was reported, due to increased activity. However, the clothing group as a whole reported average earnings 45 cents less than in October, and \$1.11 less than in November, 1920.

The boot and shoe industry reported a decrease of \$1.65, partly because a number of plants were closed on Armistice Day, partly as the result of the 10 per cent wage cut announced in the Rochester factories, and partly because of a seasonal reduction in operations. A reduction in the earnings of workers in the leather industry was due in part to the closing of factories on Armistice Day and in several cases to part-time work because of dull business. The fur industry increase of \$2.91 was due entirely to seasonal activity. For the same reason there was an increase of \$1.38 in the miscellaneous leather goods industry, manifested mainly in the manufacture of bags, suitcases and novelties.

The piano industry showed a substantial reduction in November, largely because of the closing of factories on Armistice Day. The decrease in the saw mill and planing mill products industries was the result of the seasonal decline. Some of the furniture factories reported increased working time as well as increased employment, which resulted in greater average earnings. Earnings in the wood manufactures group as a whole have decreased \$3.12 since November, 1920.

Average earnings in the miscellaneous stone products industry were less by \$1.81 in November, partly because several large plants were closed on November 11, and partly because of seasonal inactivity. A minor reduction occurred in the cement and plaster industry. The glass industry showed a small increase primarily as the result of increased activity in one or two large factories. A decrease of \$7.74 from the average weekly earning in November of last year occurred in the stone, clay and glass products industry group.

Although average earnings in the metals, machinery and conveyances group increased slightly from October to November in comparison with November, 1920, the decline is \$6.13. The structural iron industry reported a decrease of \$1.31 during the month, which was the largest in this group. Other important reductions occurred in the automobile, steel and iron, and sheet metal products industries. Preparations for the holiday requirements resulted in an increase of \$3.10 in the silverware industry. Substantial increases also occurred in the manufacture of cutlery and tools, typewriters, meters, thermometers and lanterns.

Resumption of full time work in some oil refineries and increased activity in the manufacture of coal tar by-products led to an increase of \$1.52 in average earnings in the oil products industries. The plants manufacturing paints and dyes showed an average reduction of \$1.02 from October to November.

Improved business conditions caused average earnings in the paper making industry to increase from October to November. In the printing and paper goods group of industries the only important change was a reduction in earnings in the printing and publishing industry.

Dull business caused some factories in the silk industry to operate on a part-time basis, with the result that average earnings decreased substantially from October to November. The knit goods industry also reported a decrease.

The water, light and power industry group reported an increase of 76 cents in November.

The average weekly earnings in the various industries in November of 1921, 1920, 1917, 1915, and 1914 are tabulated on page 34.

## BUILDING ACTIVITY IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

(As reported by building departments)

The estimated cost of building work authorized in the first and second class cities of the State for November was \$48,252,732 or a decrease of 18.2 per cent from the amount authorized in October. Of the total amount planned, \$45,136,024 or 93.5 per cent was for new buildings. Despite the decrease from October, the building expenditure authorized in November, 1921, was 206.6 per cent greater than in November, 1920, and also greater than the corresponding amount in November of any of the preceding years for which records are available.

In New York city, the boroughs of Brooklyn, Bronx and Richmond reported gains in the amount of building work authorized from October to November of 4.2 per cent, 79.1 per cent and 37.9 per cent, respectively. Building permits decreased 65.3 per cent in Manhattan and 7.6 per cent in the borough of Queens. New York City as a whole showed a decrease of 17.9 per cent. In the cities outside of New York city, Binghamton reported an estimated cost of building work 78 per cent greater than in October. This was the largest increase for any up-State city. The only other up-State cities to show increases were Syracuse and Troy. Decreases were reported for Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady, Utica and Yonkers.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30)

Premises consist of a group of two and one-story non-fireproof factory buildings, a larger portion of which was erected subsequent to October 1, 1913. Total occupancy of building 27, of which two are employed above first floor. Buildings cover an area of approximately 124 feet x 118 feet; building is divided into nine sections on the first floor, four sections on the second floor, all sections on each floor communicate with each other by means of openings in the dividing walls; there are two stairways each of which are wood, unenclosed, both stairways land on the first floor at points remote from the exterior wall of the building, and for such reason do not appear a reasonably safe means of egress for the two employees who are on the second floor. Ample and safe means of egress can be provided on the second floor by changing to a door a window on the west side of the first floor at an opening close to the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 41)



**COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE**

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								RATIO OF NOVEMBER, 1921, TO JUNE, 1914 (JUNE, 1914=100)		Per-centage distri-bution of employ-ees reported in No-vember
	EMPLOYEES, 1921		PAYROLL, 1921		EMPLOYEES, 1920 to 1921		PAYROLL, 1920 to 1921		Em-ployees	Payroll	
	Sept. to Oct.	Oct. to Nov.	Sept. to Oct.	Oct. to Nov.	Oct. to Oct.	Nov. to Nov.	Oct. to Oct.	Nov. to Nov.			
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.....	+0.4	+1.2	-0.3	+0.1	-24.6	-24.4	-42.7	-42.6	79	152	2.4
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products..	+0.9	-0.4	-0.5	-6.7	-51.0	-46.9	-58.4	-58.6	88	153	0.4
Lime, cement and plaster.....	+1.9	-2.7	-1.8	-4.1	-13.7	-17.8	-37.6	-37.6	75	143	0.5
Brick, tile and pottery.....	-4.5	-7.9	-1.3	-8.1	+20.4	+9.6	-8.0	-15.7	73	142	0.8
Glass.....	+6.9	+18.9	+2.9	+21.0	-40.1	-34.0	-54.4	-49.3	87	173	0.7
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.....	+3.8	+2.3	+2.5	+2.6	-38.6	-34.4	-50.6	-47.0	93	168	29.7
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	+5.9	+2.1	-2.3	+15.8	-32.6	-21.3	-53.3	-41.2	113	207	0.8
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.....	+5.4	+1.2	+5.2	+2.0	-32.9	-23.1	-49.2	-41.4	109	191	2.3
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	+24.1	+17.4	+21.8	+12.9	-62.2	-53.3	-77.1	-72.1	71	110	1.6
Structural and architectural iron work.....	+7.0	+0.6	+13.7	-3.7	-47.4	-44.2	-51.3	-53.5	43	85	0.2
Sheet metal work and hardware.....	+2.5	+1.6	-0.8	-1.6	-37.3	-30.5	-46.9	-42.9	76	140	2.1
Firearms, tools and cutlery.....	+6.1	+7.1	+5.8	+11.3	-58.3	-52.9	-66.2	-59.0	71	117	0.7
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.....	+6.3	+7.5	+7.3	+7.7	-3.0	+15.2	-27.0	-4.7	132	256	1.6
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).....	-0.5	+0.9	-3.7	+2.1	-42.7	-39.6	-52.9	-49.6	87	150	8.1
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.....	+1.7	+1.2	+3.6	-2.2	-16.1	-6.8	-25.2	-21.1	136	226	3.3
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.....	+4.7	+5.4	+4.8	+5.3	-36.4	-34.8	-46.9	-44.9	94	201	5.1
Boat and ship building.....	+6.7	-24.3	+1.9	-24.2	-49.1	-63.6	-60.0	-71.4	98	159	0.7
Instruments and appliances.....	+5.3	+2.6	+5.4	+5.4	-36.8	-34.2	-47.1	-43.8	90	156	3.2
Wood Manufactures.....	+1.7	+3.4	+2.1	+2.1	-22.0	-12.5	-31.1	-22.4	86	174	4.8
Saw mill and planing mill products.....	-1.3	-2.5	-0.9	-5.1	-16.8	-8.3	-26.6	-22.6	68	132	1.0
Furniture and cabinet work.....	+1.5	+5.9	+1.4	+8.7	-16.7	-6.4	-27.1	-13.2	93	185	1.6
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.....	+9.0	+8.6	+12.3	+1.1	-22.6	-10.6	-29.3	-21.6	90	198	1.1
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.....	-1.5	+1.0	-3.9	+1.1	-32.0	-24.8	-41.6	-34.3	94	196	1.1
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.....	+1.8	+0.3	-1.0	-3.3	+0.9	+4.2	-9.9	-7.5	109	216	8.5
Leather.....	-3.6	-0.4	-11.0	-7.6	+1.9	+9.5	-27.0	-23.7	109	183	0.5
Furs and fur goods.....	+3.3	-3.2	+3.2	+4.5	-6.0	-16.1	-4.0	-21.2	90	270	0.3
Boots and shoes.....	+0.3	+0.5	-1.8	-6.3	+13.7	+12.7	+2.3	+1.4	126	228	5.2
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.....	+4.8	-0.4	+1.4	+5.4	-12.3	-5.0	-23.1	-6.0	76	171	1.1
Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	+4.5	-2.2	-1.4	-3.6	-22.5	-20.3	-33.7	-33.4	110	221	0.7
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.....	+9.0	+4.3	+6.8	+4.5	-21.1	+2.7	-27.3	-9.9	91	203	0.7
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.....	+1.7	+0.3	-2.8	+2.5	-21.7	-19.5	-30.1	-28.0	103	198	5.6
Drugs and chemicals.....	+3.4	+1.8	+6.1	+0.7	-32.3	-29.1	-42.1	-39.9	95	169	1.2
Paints, dyes and colors.....	-1.4	-0.6	-1.2	-4.6	-21.5	-19.8	-26.2	-27.8	88	154	0.5
Animal and mineral oil products.....	+3.6	*	-0.6	+6.3	-17.1	-14.9	-26.9	-24.0	103	205	2.3
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	-1.2	-0.2	-10.3	+0.7	-19.5	-17.7	-25.8	-24.1	116	226	1.6
Paper.....	+1.7	+4.3	+4.2	+7.2	-33.3	-27.0	-44.8	-38.0	90	195	1.5
Printing and Paper Goods.....	+2.4	+1.4	+1.8	-0.3	-12.7	-11.6	-13.6	-13.4	99	193	8.7
Paper boxes and tubes.....	+1.3	+7.1	+1.7	+8.9	-32.6	-23.2	-34.4	-24.6	70	159	0.9
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	+7.7	+1.0	+6.8	+0.6	-9.1	-7.1	-14.2	-12.6	98	191	1.3
Printing and bookmaking.....	+1.6	+0.8	+1.1	-1.2	-10.0	-10.6	-10.9	-12.3	104	198	6.5
Textiles.....	+4.2	-0.2	+3.4	-1.7	+12.5	+31.5	+3.0	+20.5	96	199	12.8
Silk and silk goods.....	+1.0	-1.6	-0.7	-5.9	-5.2	-4.8	-10.9	-8.4	92	172	2.1
Wool manufactures.....	+3.2	-3.8	+2.9	-3.9	+20.3	+28.7	+10.2	+17.8	99	226	3.7
Cotton goods.....	+0.3	+1.5	+0.4	+1.0	+8.0	+76.2	+3.9	+69.2	126	261	1.4
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.....	+8.7	+2.3	+10.9	-1.0	+35.1	+92.6	+25.0	+71.6	92	181	3.5
Other textiles and allied products.....	+4.8	+2.3	+0.3	+4.0	-4.0	+3.0	-17.9	-6.6	87	178	2.1
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.....	+1.3	-4.9	-5.7	-6.9	+0.3	+7.9	-10.3	+2.7	82	166	14.4
Men's clothing.....	-1.1	-4.2	-10.6	-5.1	+10.8	+29.2	+7.0	+33.6	99	207	4.8
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	+5.9	+1.9	+10.1	+5.5	-11.3	+0.2	-25.2	+3.4	83	145	3.4
Women's clothing.....	-0.3	-19.6	-10.6	-22.6	-6.8	-16.6	-25.3	-30.9	61	126	2.5
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	+1.0	-1.8	-2.4	-1.9	+22.8	+35.4	+11.3	+24.4	83	177	1.5
Women's headwear.....	+1.3	-2.1	-3.0	-6.3	-5.5	-5.0	-9.6	-7.0	92	190	0.7
Miscellaneous sewing.....	+6.3	+6.2	+5.4	+5.8	-4.9	+18.3	-6.0	+14.3	86	183	0.6
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.....	+2.0	+0.4	+1.9	+2.0	†	+0.7	-5.6	-2.6	76	159	0.9
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	+0.4	-3.8	-1.4	-6.6	+0.3	-0.4	-11.1	-14.7	98	187	10.6
Flour, feed and other cereal products.....	+0.6	-3.0	-2.2	-4.2	-3.0	+3.2	-15.4	-11.7	126	222	0.6
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	-8.6	-45.3	-9.8	-40.8	-16.9	-42.2	-31.5	-47.9	42	113	0.3
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	-2.3	-3.6	-3.2	-2.0	+0.9	+4.9	-13.5	-13.8	102	193	1.7
Meat and dairy products.....	-0.9	+1.8	-0.9	+3.0	-2.1	+0.4	-16.7	-11.2	121	233	1.0
Bread and other bakery products.....	+2.3	-1.1	+0.8	-6.8	+1.6	-0.1	-2.8	-10.3	141	288	2.9
Confectionery and ice cream.....	+7.6	-0.4	+12.3	-8.0	+14.6	+17.6	+5.6	-1.8	169	307	1.5
Beverages.....	-8.6	-5.3	-10.6	-6.6	-21.4	-15.6	-26.7	-22.1	50	79	0.5
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	+0.8	-1.0	-5.6	-8.3	+3.4	-2.3	-11.9	-21.9	66	124	2.1
Water, Light and Power.....	-0.7	+0.7	-0.9	+3.3	-2.0	-4.1	-9.8	-9.2	113	242	1.0
Total.....	+2.4	-0.1	+0.2	-0.9	-18.2	-13.6	-30.6	-26.8	94	181	100.0

\* Increase of less than 0.05 per cent.

† Decrease of less than 0.05 per cent.

**COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY**

INDUSTRY GROUPS	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, NOVEMBER, 1921			
	EMPLOYEES 1921		PAYROLL 1921		EMPLOYEES 1920 to 1921		PAYROLL 1920 to 1921		TOTAL STATE		NEW YORK CITY	
	Sept. to Oct.	Oct. to Nov.	Sept. to Oct.	Oct. to Nov.	Oct. to Oct.	Nov. to Nov.	Oct. to Oct.	Nov. to Nov.	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees
Stone, clay and glass products.....	+4	†	-1	-6	-14	-15	-27	-32	73	11,452	26	2,551
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	†	-3	-5	-4	-36	-36	-45	-48	346	139,665	96	29,430
Wood manufactures.....	+2	+3	*	+1	-21	-13	-29	-23	135	22,638	55	10,769
Furs, leather and rubber goods.....	+4	+1	-3	-2	*	+3	-7	-11	141	40,106	75	13,678
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	+2	*	-2	+2	-18	-16	-22	-22	57	26,245	29	8,432
Paper.....	+3	+1	+2	†	-11	-11	-13	-13	†167	†48,405	92	30,016
Printing and paper goods.....	+4	*	+3	-2	-5	-1	-17	-13	147	60,355	30	9,628
Textiles.....	+1	-8	-9	-10	*	+5	-13	-6	398	67,952	304	38,534
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.....	+1	-1	-2	-5	+4	+4	-6	-11	171	49,650	66	33,901
Food, beverages and tobacco.....	+1	+1	+1	+2	-3	-7	-13	-14	13	4,860	7	2,747
<b>Total.</b>	+2	-2	-3	-4	-12	-10	-21	-21	1,648	471,328	780	179,686

\* Increase of less than 0.5 per cent.  
employ 7,275 workers.

† Decrease of less than 0.5 per cent.

‡ Of this number, 26 establishments manufacture paper and



# AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NOVEMBER IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES

(Includes all employees in both office and shop)†

INDUSTRY	THE STATE					NEW YORK CITY					OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY				
	1921	1920	1917	1915	1914	1921	1920	1917	1915	1914	1921	1920	1917	1915	1914
<b>Stone, Clay and Glass Products.</b>															
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	24.32	32.06	18.30	14.18	13.30	27.85	34.87	18.25	15.65	14.81	23.31	31.36	18.31	13.62	12.64
Lime, cement and plaster	26.86	31.43	18.02	16.27	14.60	35.09	41.16	19.88	14.94	18.40	21.34	32.09	18.86	14.57	10.07
Brick, tile and pottery	26.14	34.37	19.95	13.85	13.18	32.28	36.16	19.98	14.94	12.71	26.93	34.05	18.76	13.62	13.28
Glass	22.00	28.70	16.59	12.08	11.61	24.52	32.35	18.80	13.57	11.69	21.30	28.04	16.19	11.59	11.57
<b>Metals, Machinery and Conveyances</b>															
Gold, silver and precious stones	23.94	31.16	18.51	14.75	14.30	25.65	29.80	16.62	14.25	15.56	23.38	31.52	19.26	15.02	13.66
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	25.98	32.11	20.83	16.43	14.04	28.42	31.67	18.47	15.46	13.95	25.16	32.31	21.36	15.52	14.06
Pig iron and rolling mill products	26.11	34.97	20.15	16.43	13.09	28.02	31.67	18.47	15.46	13.95	25.16	32.31	21.36	15.52	14.06
Structural and architectural iron work	22.20	29.14	18.24	12.91	12.67	23.09	29.17	16.47	13.13	12.83	21.54	29.12	19.37	12.81	11.82
Sheet metal work and hardware	24.33	30.78	18.41	12.91	12.67	23.09	29.17	16.47	13.13	12.83	21.54	29.12	19.37	12.81	11.82
Firearms, tools and cutlery	28.94	37.66	20.11	15.75	15.44	33.65	36.67	20.20	16.53	16.03	25.50	33.70	20.55	17.70	16.79
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus	22.40	22.74	20.30	15.60	13.67	21.41	27.62	15.85	11.66	11.59	23.99	28.17	18.00	13.91	14.79
Machinery (including electrical apparatus)	24.70	32.38	20.70	15.60	13.67	21.41	27.62	15.85	11.66	11.59	23.99	28.17	18.00	13.91	14.79
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes	21.95	22.93	19.69	14.35	13.89	25.10	27.04	17.71	15.09	15.91	26.70	25.72	21.83	15.74	13.70
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops	27.55	32.51	22.91	17.06	17.37	33.54	37.04	22.19	19.74	18.47	26.38	31.24	21.54	16.64	16.76
Boat and ship building	21.18	36.94	22.91	15.52	13.98	32.25	38.58	18.02	14.05	14.29	31.11	36.83	23.14	18.60	13.97
Instruments and appliances	28.57	36.48	24.98	22.87	14.85	27.06	36.68	24.52	23.53	15.12	36.90	40.45	27.47	18.57	13.45
<b>Wood Manufactures.</b>															
Saw mill and planing mill products	24.41	27.56	17.61	14.53	13.29	21.58	25.65	16.52	14.33	11.95	23.83	28.92	18.45	14.95	13.32
Furniture and cabinet work	24.37	28.36	16.50	11.88	11.67	25.40	30.60	16.63	14.08	11.17	23.34	27.56	16.55	12.97	12.07
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments	21.21	27.21	17.05	13.50	11.90	20.77	32.38	18.96	15.43	13.06	23.92	25.58	16.50	12.97	11.70
Miscellaneous wood and allied products	25.03	28.56	18.24	16.31	13.31	26.43	29.87	19.09	17.77	13.80	25.17	25.78	16.06	13.55	12.27
<b>Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.</b>															
Leather	23.76	26.06	14.70	11.56	10.98	21.04	23.60	14.03	11.04	10.31	25.80	30.23	16.43	12.70	13.64
Furs and fur goods	23.19	26.12	16.89	12.91	11.84	25.93	30.13	17.84	13.38	12.23	21.77	26.01	17.32	12.60	11.62
Boots and shoes	18.55	26.68	17.60	11.81	11.12	39.27	41.80	23.56	17.26	16.65	18.58	24.68	17.60	11.81	11.12
Miscellaneous leather and canvass goods	39.27	41.80	23.56	17.26	16.65	39.27	41.80	23.56	17.26	16.65	39.27	41.80	23.56	17.26	16.65
Rubber and gutta percha goods	22.55	25.37	17.24	13.95	12.38	21.44	26.04	17.84	13.61	12.89	22.84	24.65	17.02	13.43	12.24
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, etc.	22.13	26.49	16.38	12.43	11.41	22.79	27.71	16.44	13.12	12.11	20.08	28.43	13.28	11.13	9.70
<b>Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc</b>															
Drugs and chemicals	21.44	24.44	13.89	10.32	10.98	23.04	27.53	13.91	10.21	10.23	20.92	27.77	13.89	9.86	9.97
Paints, dyes and colors	25.68	28.71	18.27	13.86	12.80	25.42	27.51	17.46	13.55	13.20	25.80	29.24	18.62	14.11	12.60
Animal and mineral oil products	23.48	27.71	16.76	13.60	12.36	20.05	21.53	13.71	11.55	13.15	23.48	30.66	18.70	14.79	11.85
Miscellaneous chemical products	24.44	27.13	16.76	13.60	12.36	20.05	21.53	13.71	11.55	13.15	23.48	30.66	18.70	14.79	11.85
<b>Paper.</b>															
Printing and Paper Goods	27.50	29.61	18.44	14.00	12.30	26.58	30.52	20.32	13.90	11.76	27.33	29.55	18.28	14.18	12.36
Paper boxes and tubes	29.68	30.30	17.86	15.55	14.59	31.51	32.04	18.69	16.23	15.55	27.80	32.68	19.26	14.10	13.43
Miscellaneous paper goods	23.22	23.64	13.01	10.95	10.39	25.91	26.02	14.17	11.85	11.43	19.40	19.74	10.97	8.97	8.48
Printing and book making	22.96	24.40	14.58	12.17	11.63	24.36	24.88	14.77	12.27	11.43	19.40	19.74	10.97	8.97	8.48
<b>Textiles.</b>															
Silk and silk goods	31.90	32.49	19.44	17.30	16.55	33.47	34.00	20.19	17.96	17.18	27.32	28.10	17.20	15.18	14.40
Wool manufactures	20.11	21.95	13.56	10.29	9.44	20.81	23.73	13.43	10.49	8.98	17.97	21.47	13.59	10.25	9.54
Cotton goods	18.44	19.17	12.30	10.06	9.48	20.04	21.52	12.49	10.93	8.88	17.17	17.33	12.50	10.65	10.14
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	22.99	25.12	14.36	10.65	10.13	20.04	21.52	12.49	10.93	8.88	17.17	17.33	12.50	10.65	10.14
Other textiles and allied products	19.97	20.80	14.76	10.28	9.09	21.45	25.99	14.55	10.89	9.00	17.63	20.80	14.76	10.28	9.09
<b>Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc</b>															
Men's clothing	20.63	22.73	14.32	10.94	9.46	21.45	25.99	14.55	10.89	9.00	17.63	20.80	14.76	10.28	9.09
Women's shirts and furnishings	25.19	23.03	13.70	11.26	10.24	28.91	28.92	15.08	12.29	11.50	20.62	20.11	14.23	10.96	9.93
Women's clothing	16.36	15.85	11.44	9.60	8.68	22.26	22.82	13.62	11.05	11.21	22.36	20.11	12.54	8.94	8.44
Women's underwear and furnishings	28.94	20.60	11.59	9.24	8.46	19.81	21.97	12.08	9.48	8.91	13.85	13.00	8.61	7.77	6.21
Women's headwear	18.44	25.16	16.42	11.15	12.03	18.16	25.23	16.45	11.17	12.03	13.05	13.00	8.61	7.77	6.21
Miscellaneous sewing	17.76	19.31	9.76	8.37	8.13	18.16	18.92	9.55	8.16	7.95	16.76	16.96	10.88	8.99	8.57
<b>Food, Beverages and Tobacco.</b>															
Flour, feed and other cereal products	22.38	26.12	15.08	12.33	11.50	22.35	26.04	14.83	12.21	11.36	22.46	26.26	19.58	12.24	8.67
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	25.74	30.07	19.46	13.94	12.72	27.40	32.74	19.39	16.78	11.27	25.20	29.22	19.48	14.91	11.81
Groceries not elsewhere classified	25.29	30.78	17.34	13.48	12.72	24.05	28.76	12.44	10.06	9.90	19.49	21.36	11.71	9.01	8.73
Slaughter, meat packing and dairy products	27.95	31.63	19.58	14.98	14.61	30.39	32.48	20.25	16.45	15.95	26.09	30.92	17.60	13.27	13.17
Bread and other bakery products	23.71	26.40	14.86	12.23	11.91	24.08	26.78	14.86	12.22	11.91	23.93	23.93	14.91	13.84	11.39
Confectionery and ice cream	16.94	20.28	11.38	9.06	9.06	16.76	20.65	11.50	9.40	9.17	17.65	19.00	11.04	8.86	8.67
Beverages	31.40	34.06	21.03	18.79	19.20	35.41	37.54	21.60	19.34	19.45	26.21	29.57	20.15	18.04	18.87
Cigars and other tobacco products	16.99	21.24	12.50	9.85	8.92	18.03	27.18	12.81	10.11	9.10	18.99	18.99	11.55	9.23	8.34
<b>Water, Light and Power.</b>															
Total	24.32	28.70	17.69	13.45	12.32	25.66	29.23	16.67	13.63	12.64	23.50	28.40	18.26	13.34	12.10

\* Reports do not cover a sufficient number of employees to permit the publication of an average weekly earning.  
 † Figures for November of 1915, 1918 and 1919, appear in the November, 1920, issue of the Labor Market Bulletin.  
 ‡ It is commonly the case that office salaries are higher than the average weekly earnings of shop employees. However, the office employees form such a small percentage of the total number of workers that their effect, in the computation of the average earnings, is negligible.



# DECEMBER LABOR MARKET

Reviewed by The Chief Statistician

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(As reported by 1648 firms with over 470,000 employees or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly payroll of over \$11,000,000.)

Employment among factory workers in the State again showed no change from November to December. Increased employment continued to be reported in some industries as the result of the gradual lifting of the industrial depression, and a seasonal gain occurred in some industries. Reductions occurred in other industries, however, because of seasonal conditions or labor troubles.

During 1921 factory employment as a whole was at a lower level than during the depression of 1914-1915. In February and March there was a slight upward movement due to seasonal activity, but from April to August inclusive, employment declined steadily. Another upward movement occurred from August to October, and in the last two months of the year employment remained practically stationary. The improvement during the latter part of the year was not sufficient to offset the decline during the first part and employment in December, 1921, was 7 per cent below December, 1920. Recessions on account of the depression appear to have run their course, and some industries show a marked improvement over the close of last year. Such reductions in employment as were reported during the later months appeared to be due to seasonal conditions in most cases.

The stone, clay and glass group of industries showed a marked decline in January and February because of the combined effects of seasonal conditions and the depression, and, except for a seasonal revival in the spring, employment remained at a low level during the remainder of the year. The heavy decline in the metal products group lasted until August, when a revival occurred that resulted in increased employment in the succeeding months. In the wood manufactures industries the lowest point of the decline was reached in January, and no marked evidence of a revival appeared until fall. Employment in the furs, leather and rubber goods group was also at its lowest point in January, 1921, because of a severe depression which had started early in 1920. Beginning with February a definite upward trend was apparent for the remainder of the year, with the exception of a slight break in April. In the chemicals, oils and paints group, employment declined steadily from January to September. In October a slight increase was reported which was maintained to November, but another small decrease occurred in December. Labor troubles and the business depression caused a very sharp decline in employment in the paper-making industry in the first six months of 1921, but decided increases were reported in July and August which were followed by a slower increase in the remaining months. The printing and paper goods industries showed a steady decline from January to May, but a gradual recovery proceeded from June to December. The number of workers employed in the textile industries in January was at the lowest point reported during the period since June, 1914. A rapid recovery occurred in the succeeding months with only slight recessions in July and in December. The clothing group of industries also began the year with employment at a very low point, but made a rapid rise in February, March and April due to the seasonal work together with some improvement in demand. A seasonal decline occurred from June to August, which was followed by a large increase in September and October, and a seasonal reduction in November and December. In the food and tobacco products group the low point was reached in January. A steady recovery occurred from February to October, but a seasonal decline in November and December.

The stone, clay and glass products industries showed no change in employment from November to December. The glass industry showed a 9 per cent gain, but the other

divisions of the group reported decreased employment of approximately 4 per cent each because of seasonal change.

The metals, machinery and conveyances industries continued the upward movement begun in September with a 2 per cent increase. The most important gains were those of 10 per cent in the railway equipment and repair industry and 8 per cent in the iron and steel industry. Better business conditions caused the increases of 6 per cent in the manufacture of tools and cutlery, and 2 per cent each in the machinery and the instruments and appliances divisions. In the machinery industry the gain was manifested mainly in the manufacture of printing machinery, electrical goods and agricultural machinery. Increased activity in the manufacture of dental supplies, meters, clocks, cameras and lenses caused the gain in the instruments and appliances industries. The decrease of 7 per cent in the automobile industry is apparently due to the seasonal lull preceding the receipt of spring orders.

Employment in the wood manufactures industries was about 1 per cent greater in December than in November, but 5 per cent less than in December, 1920. The most substantial gain in the group was that of 3 per cent in the furniture industry. The piano industry, which reported a 2 per cent gain, has shown a steady upward movement since July. Seasonal inactivity caused a 2 per cent loss in the saw mill and planing mill products industry.

The volume of employment in the furs, leather and rubber goods group was 1 per cent greater in December than in November. The most important change was the 8 per cent increase in the leather industry. This increase was the first since last July, a steady downward trend having been reported from August to November, inclusive. The boot and shoe industry reported an increase of 3 per cent which was mainly due to a seasonal gain in some of the larger factories. The fur industry and the rubber goods industry each showed a gain of a little over 2 per cent. The miscellaneous leather goods industry employed 7 per cent less workers in December largely because of inactivity in the glove factories.

The greatest change in the chemicals, oils and paints industry group was a 6 per cent decrease in employment in the manufacture of drugs and chemicals. The only other change of importance was an increase of 4 per cent in the paints, dyes and colors industry.

Improved business conditions in some mills caused an increase of 3 per cent in the paper making industry, but several mills were still closed because of labor troubles which started last May.

No important change occurred in the printing and paper goods industry group. A decrease of 1 per cent was reported in the manufacture of paper boxes and tubes.

The textile industries as a whole showed a decrease of over 1 per cent in the number of employees in comparison with November, but compared with December, 1920, the group employed 45 per cent more workers. Decreases of 2 per cent were reported in the silk industry, and in the wool manufactures industry from November to December. In the silk industry the reduction was mainly in the factories making gloves, while in wool manufactures the factories making felt goods and woollens reported the loss. The largest decrease in the group was that of 4 per cent in the knit goods industry.

The women's clothing industry was the only one in the clothing group to report a reduction in employment. This reduction of 7 per cent was largely due to the further effects of the strike in the cloak and suit factories. In the men's clothing industry there was no change during the month, but some factories began working on spring orders. The men's shirts and furnishings industry which has been showing steady increases since September again reported a gain of 3 per cent. Seasonal work was responsible for a 4 per cent increase in employment in the millinery industry.



Seasonal inactivity was the most important cause of most of the decreases in the industries composing the food, beverages and tobacco group, although the largest reduction—of 16 per cent—was the result of a strike in the meat packing industry. The other reductions in the group were 15 per cent in the canning industry, 5 per cent each in the flour, feed and cereals industry, in the miscellaneous groceries, and in the bakery products industries. In the candy industry the number of employees declined 2 per cent, and in the manufacture of beverages the reduction amounted to 4 per cent.

The comparative status of the various industries in December, 1921, as compared with November, 1921, and December, 1920, is shown in the table on page 38.

#### COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

Average earnings of New York State factory workers, which had been declining steadily from November, 1920, to November, 1921, inclusive, except for minor interruptions in March and August, showed an increase of 59 cents from November to December. This increase resulted from a gain in working time due partly to improved business conditions and partly to seasonal activity. Another element entering into the increase was the absence of holidays during the period covered by the December reports, such as had occurred in previous months. Wage rate reductions were reported in some industries; seasonal declines and the shutting down of factories for semi-annual inventories caused a loss in earnings in a few industries. The average weekly earning for all industries was \$24.91, or \$3.44 lower than the average earning for December, 1920.

The figures furnished by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that retail food prices in the United States declined 1 per cent from November to December, and 16 per cent from December, 1920. Comparing the yearly averages for 1920 and 1921, these figures show that retail food prices were 25 per cent lower in 1921. Average earnings for the year as a whole were 8.6 per cent lower in 1921 than in 1920. It cannot be assumed from this, however, that the changes of the year were to the advantage of factory workers, as the reduction in the whole cost of living was not as great as the reduction in food prices, and factory payrolls in the aggregate were nearly 30 per cent lower in 1921 than in 1920, due to the combined effects of partial or total unemployment of some workers and reductions in the earnings of those employed. In comparison with November, retail food prices in New York City and Rochester show practically no change in December, but in Buffalo they decreased 1 per cent. From December, 1920, to December, 1921, there has been a decline in food prices of 12 per cent in New York City and of 16 per cent each in Buffalo and Rochester.

The glass industry reported an increase of \$1.79 in average weekly earnings, and in the stone products industry the average earnings were 92 cents higher during the month.

The metals, machinery and conveyances industries again reported greater average earnings than in the preceding month. In December the increase was 48 cents for the group as a whole. A gain of \$1.03 occurred in the silverware and gold industry due to greater demands of the holiday trade. Increases of \$1.18 in the structural iron industry, \$1.65 in the sheet metal work industry, offset reductions of similar amount that occurred in recent months. The increase of \$1.72 in the fire arms, tools and cutlery division was the result of improved business conditions in some branches of the cutlery industry. An increase of 59 cents occurred in the machinery industry which was manifested mainly in the manufacture of electrical goods, printing, agricultural and other machinery, and pumps. The shipbuilding industry reported the largest increase in the group—\$2.25, and minor gains appeared in the railway equipment and repair, iron and steel, and the cooking and heating apparatus industries. The only decrease of importance was that of 64 cents in the automobile industry.

The wood manufactures industries, which had shown a loss in November, reported a gain of 61 cents in December. This gain was caused chiefly by the increase of \$2.14 in average earnings in the piano industry.

Improved business conditions caused an increase of \$2.47 in the leather industry. This was the first gain since last July. Despite the fact that wage rates were

reduced in many shoe factories, increased working time due to seasonal demand caused a gain in average earnings of \$1.14. The rubber and gutta percha goods industry also responded to an improved demand with a gain of \$2.95. The chief decrease in the group was that of 98 cents which occurred in the manufacture of miscellaneous leather novelties. Part-time work and the cessation of overtime-work in some factories caused average earnings to be lessened by 86 cents in the fur industry.

The chemicals, oils and paints industry group shows a minor increase in average earnings from November to December. The chief gain was that of 95 cents in the paints and colors industry.

The only one of the chief industry groups to report a reduction in average earnings was the paper making industry. This reduction amounted to 57 cents, and was partly caused by the discontinuance of a 10 per cent bonus in one large plant.

Average earnings in the printing and book making industry were increased by \$1.26 from November to December. This increase occurred, despite the fact that wage rate reductions ranging from 3 to 8 per cent were reported in many plants, because there was a resumption of full-time work in some plants and over-time work in others on account of seasonal work. Both the paper box industry and the miscellaneous paper goods industry reported moderate increases.

The industries composing the textile group reported a minor gain in average earnings for the month. The chief gains were those of 96 cents in the miscellaneous textile products industries, and 70 cents in the wool manufactures industry. In the wool manufactures industry the gain occurred in the manufacture of carpets, and in the miscellaneous textile industries it was apparent in the oil cloth, linoleum and upholstery factories. The knit goods industry reported a reduction of 51 cents which was due to the dull season.

The gains in the clothing industries were almost entirely of a seasonal character. The largest was that of \$1.63 in the men's clothing industry. Another substantial increase—of \$1.06—was reported in the manufacture of men's shirts and furnishings. Average earnings in the millinery industry were 55 cents greater as the result of increased activity.

There were several substantial increases in average earnings in the food, beverages and tobacco products group of industries during the month because of the retention of the more permanent and higher paid employees when seasonal conditions caused the reduction of working forces or the closing of plants. Increases were consequently reported of \$1.44 in the flour and cereals industry, \$1.41 in the candy industry, and 56 cents in the canning industry. The meat packing and dairy products industry also reported a substantial increase—\$1.30—and the gain in the tobacco products industry amounted to 83 cents. The only important reduction in average weekly earnings was that of \$1.31 in the beverages industry as a result of part-time work.

#### BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

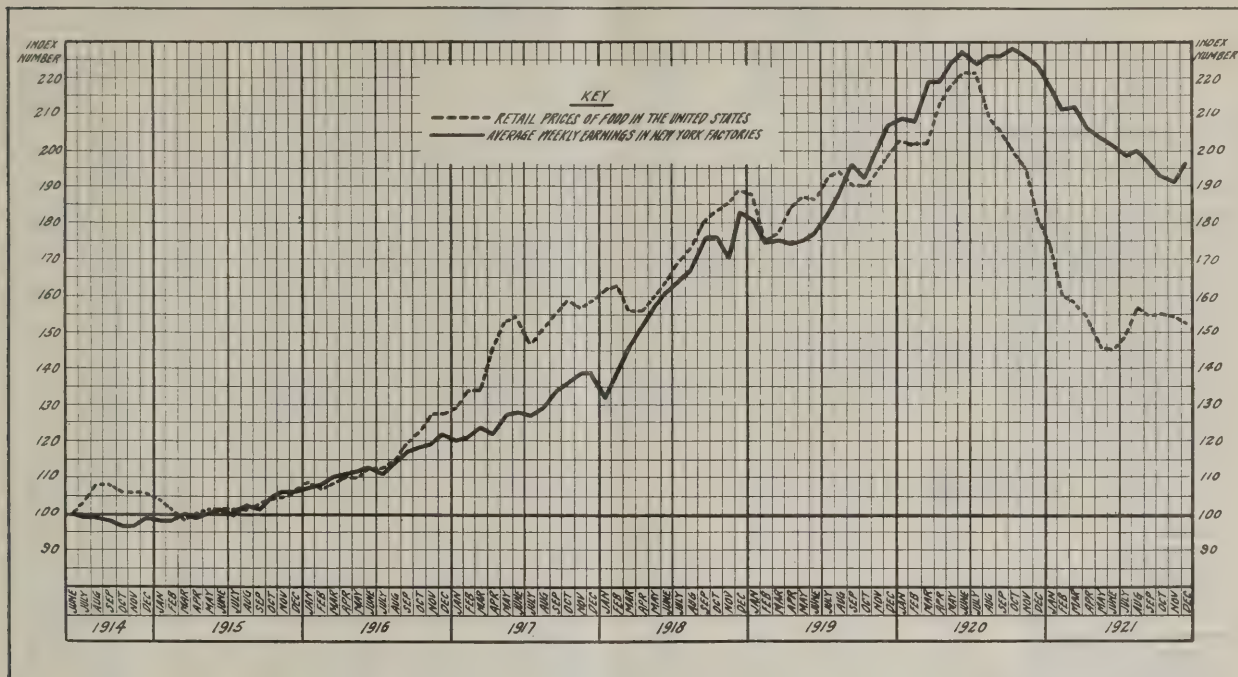
(As reported by building departments)

The estimated cost of building work authorized in the first and second class cities of this State which had declined approximately 18 per cent from October to November, increased 1 per cent from November to December. The total amount authorized to be expended was \$48,836,498, of which \$45,690,967, or 93 per cent, was planned for the erection of new buildings. The increase from December, 1920, to December, 1921, was 244 per cent. The estimated cost of building work authorized in December of the years since 1915 was \$15,046,408 in 1915, \$13,360,309 in 1916, \$7,320,095 in 1917, \$2,531,178 in 1918, \$39,951,889 in 1919, and \$14,198,429 in 1920.

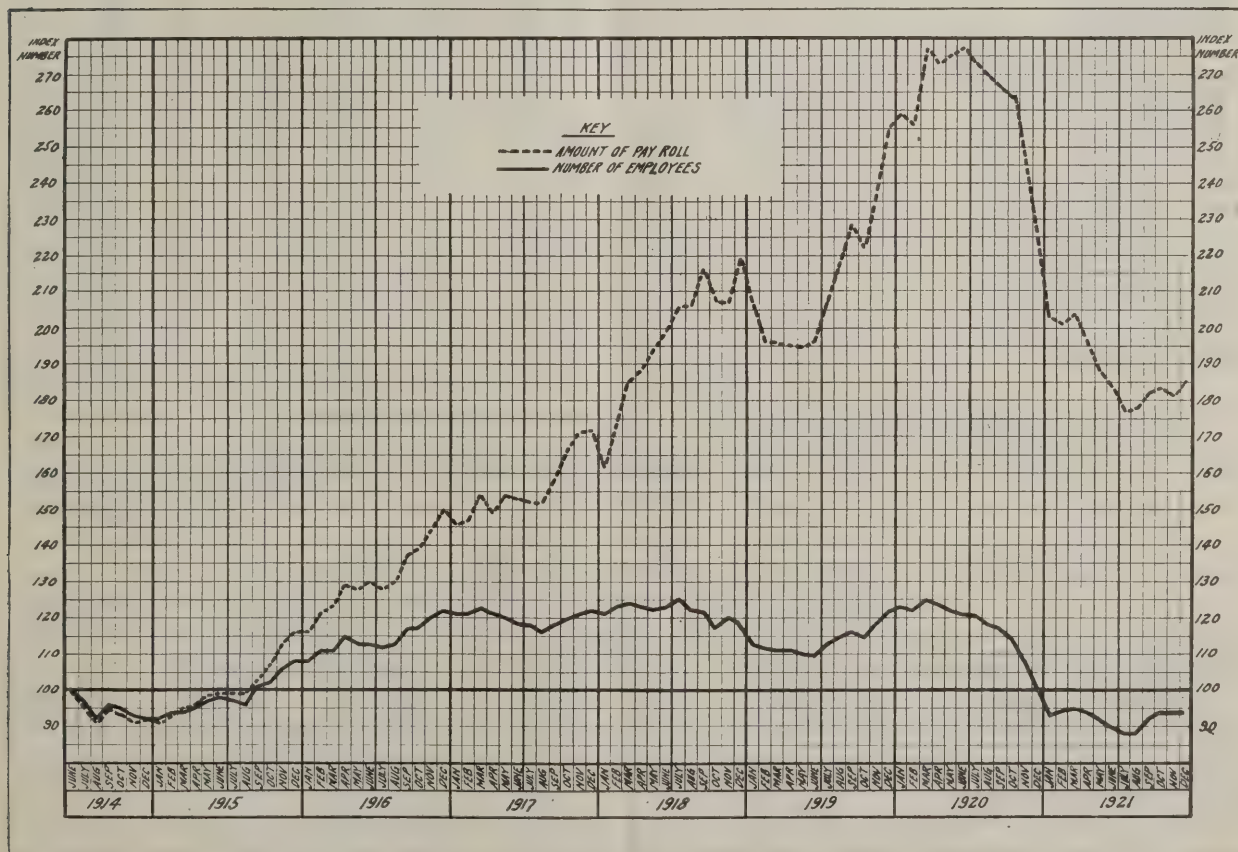
Four of the ten first and second class cities reported increased amounts of building work authorized in December. These increases were large enough to offset the reductions reported. The outstanding increase of the month was in Troy, where the amount reported in December was nine times the amount reported in November. Buffalo was next with an increase of 448 per cent, and Schenectady and Syracuse showed increases of 113 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. In New York City as a whole the amount authorized expended was 8 per cent less than in November.



COMPARISON OF COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES WITH COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES



INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE





**COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE**

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								RATIO OF DECEMBER, 1921, TO JUNE, 1914 (JUNE, 1914=100)		Per-centage distri-bution of employ-ees re-ported in De-cember
	EMPLOYEES, 1921		PAYROLL, 1921		EMPLOYEES, 1920 to 1921		PAYROLL, 1920 to 1921		Em-ployees	Payroll	
	Oct. to Nov.	Nov. to Dec.	Oct. to Nov.	Nov. to Dec.	Nov. to Nov.	Dec. to Dec.	Nov. to Nov.	Dec. to Dec.			
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.....	+1.2	-0.1	+0.1	+2.7	-24.4	-20.4	-42.6	-35.7	79	156	2.4
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products..	-0.4	-3.7	-6.7	-0.4	-46.9	-41.8	-58.6	-51.1	85	152	0.4
Lime, cement and plaster.....	-2.7	-3.6	-4.1	-3.8	-17.8	-20.7	-37.6	-36.2	72	138	0.5
Brick, tile and pottery.....	-7.9	-4.5	-8.1	-4.9	+9.6	+10.0	-15.7	-16.8	69	135	0.7
Glass.....	+18.9	+9.4	+21.0	+17.6	-34.0	-25.4	-49.3	-36.0	96	203	0.8
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.....	+2.3	+2.1	+2.6	+4.0	-34.4	-27.2	-47.0	-39.4	95	175	30.3
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	+2.1	-0.6	+15.8	+3.3	-21.3	-17.8	-41.2	-33.4	113	214	0.8
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.....	+1.2	-1.6	+2.0	-2.1	-23.1	-5.9	-41.4	-24.1	107	187	2.2
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	+17.4	+8.2	+12.9	+9.1	-53.3	-28.7	-72.1	-52.3	76	120	1.7
Structural and architectural iron work.....	+0.6	+5.5	-3.7	+9.8	-44.2	-37.2	-53.5	-42.8	45	94	0.2
Sheet metal work and hardware.....	+1.6	-0.1	-1.6	+7.0	-30.5	-23.3	-42.9	-31.9	76	150	2.1
Firearms, tools and cutlery.....	+7.1	+5.5	+11.3	+13.6	-52.9	-44.1	-59.0	-38.7	74	133	0.8
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus	+7.5	-1.1	+7.7	+0.3	+15.2	+25.9	-4.7	+8.6	130	257	1.6
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).	+0.9	+2.2	+2.1	+4.6	-39.6	-35.7	-49.6	-45.7	89	157	8.2
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes....	+1.2	-6.9	-2.2	-9.1	-6.8	-8.4	-21.1	-23.3	126	206	3.1
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.	+5.4	+10.2	+5.3	+11.3	-34.8	-25.1	-44.9	-37.1	104	223	5.6
Boat and ship building.....	-24.3	-3.2	-24.2	+4.4	-63.6	-63.4	-71.4	-71.2	95	167	0.7
Instruments and appliances.....	+2.6	+2.2	+5.4	+1.9	-34.2	-28.4	-43.8	-39.3	92	159	3.3
Wood Manufactures.....	+3.4	+0.8	+2.1	+3.3	-12.5	-5.2	-22.4	-11.7	87	180	4.8
Saw mill and planing mill products.....	-2.5	-1.8	-5.1	+0.6	-8.3	-1.7	-22.6	-11.7	67	133	1.0
Furniture and cabinet work.....	+5.9	+3.0	+8.7	+3.5	-6.4	+1.2	-13.2	-2.6	95	192	1.6
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.	+8.6	+1.6	+1.1	+10.3	-10.6	-1.2	-21.6	-3.7	92	218	1.1
Miscellaneous wood and allied products...	+1.0	-0.8	+1.1	-2.4	-24.8	-19.3	-34.3	-30.4	94	191	1.1
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.....	+0.3	+1.4	-3.3	+5.4	+4.2	+13.2	-7.5	+8.0	111	227	8.6
Leather.....	-0.4	+8.0	-7.6	+22.4	+9.5	+29.5	-23.7	+7.0	117	224	0.5
Furs and fur goods.....	-3.2	+2.5	+4.5	+0.3	-16.1	-9.3	-21.2	-12.0	92	271	0.3
Boots and shoes.....	+0.5	+2.7	-6.3	+7.9	+12.7	+18.6	+1.4	+13.4	129	246	5.4
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods...	-0.4	-7.1	+5.4	-10.7	-5.0	+1.6	-6.0	+2.4	71	153	1.0
Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	-2.2	+2.2	-3.6	+15.8	-20.3	-7.9	-33.4	-7.3	112	256	0.7
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.....	+4.3	-1.5	+4.5	-1.7	+2.7	+24.5	-9.9	+18.9	89	200	0.7
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.....	+0.3	-1.2	+2.5	-0.1	-19.5	-16.6	-28.0	-22.7	102	198	5.5
Drugs and chemicals.....	+1.8	-5.9	+0.7	-4.6	-29.1	-29.1	-39.9	-35.3	90	161	1.1
Paints, dyes and colors.....	-0.6	+3.5	-4.6	+7.6	-19.8	-4.5	-27.8	-14.6	91	166	0.5
Animal and mineral oil products.....	*	-0.5	+6.3	+1.2	-14.9	-12.0	-24.0	-17.8	103	208	2.3
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	-0.2	-0.3	+0.7	-0.7	-17.7	-15.6	-24.1	-21.9	116	225	1.6
Paper.....	+4.3	+3.4	+7.2	+1.3	-27.0	-23.8	-38.0	-33.9	93	197	1.6
Printing and Paper goods.....	+1.4	+0.2	-0.3	+3.9	-11.6	-9.0	-13.4	-7.3	99	201	8.8
Paper boxes and tubes.....	+7.1	-1.3	+8.9	+1.2	-23.2	-17.5	-24.6	-15.8	69	161	0.9
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	+1.0	§	+0.6	+2.4	-7.1	-4.9	-12.6	-7.1	98	196	1.3
Printing and book making.....	+0.8	+0.4	-1.2	+4.3	-10.6	-8.5	-12.3	-6.5	105	206	6.6
Textiles.....	-0.2	-1.6	-1.7	-0.6	+31.5	+44.4	+20.5	+32.1	94	197	12.6
Silk and silk goods.....	-1.6	-1.8	-5.9	-1.8	-4.8	-0.8	-8.4	-1.6	91	169	2.1
Wool manufactures.....	-3.8	-2.0	-3.9	+0.9	+28.7	+40.3	+17.8	+28.4	97	228	3.6
Cotton goods.....	+1.5	+0.8	+1.0	-0.1	+76.2	+132.8	+69.2	+109.4	127	261	1.4
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.	+2.3	-3.7	-1.0	-6.5	+92.6	+121.4	+71.6	+86.0	88	170	3.4
Other textiles and allied products.....	+2.3	+1.1	+4.0	+5.8	+3.0	+9.8	-6.6	+4.7	88	188	2.1
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.....	-4.9	-0.1	-6.9	+3.7	+7.9	+22.8	+2.7	+25.5	82	172	14.4
Men's clothing.....	-4.2	+0.4	-5.1	+6.9	+29.2	+79.1	+33.6	+99.9	99	222	4.8
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	+1.9	+3.0	+5.5	+9.7	+0.2	+21.0	+3.4	+46.7	85	159	3.6
Women's clothing.....	-19.6	-7.3	-22.6	-5.4	-16.6	-20.7	-30.9	-29.8	56	120	2.3
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	-1.8	-0.3	-1.9	+0.8	+35.4	+40.4	+24.4	+36.9	83	178	1.5
Women's headwear.....	-2.1	+3.9	-6.3	+6.2	-5.0	-0.2	-7.0	-1.6	96	202	0.7
Miscellaneous sewing.....	+6.2	+1.2	+5.8	+0.4	+18.3	+5.2	+14.3	+3.8	87	184	0.6
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.....	+0.4	+1.2	+2.0	+0.1	+0.7	+6.9	-2.6	+4.0	77	159	0.9
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	-3.8	-4.8	-6.6	-3.2	-0.4	-0.7	-14.7	-12.3	93	181	10.0
Flour, feed and other cereal products.....	-3.0	-5.0	-4.2	+0.3	+3.2	-5.6	-11.7	-14.0	120	223	0.5
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	-45.3	-14.8	-40.8	-12.4	-42.2	-25.7	-47.9	-39.1	36	99	0.3
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	-3.6	-4.6	-2.0	-5.0	+4.9	+6.8	-13.8	-12.1	97	183	1.6
Meat and dairy products.....	+1.8	-16.3	+3.0	-12.4	+0.4	-14.6	-11.2	-20.2	101	204	0.8
Bread and other bakery products.....	-1.1	-4.8	-6.8	-4.6	-0.1	-2.6	-10.3	-9.7	135	275	2.7
Confectionery and ice cream.....	-0.4	-1.7	-8.0	+6.5	+17.6	+29.0	-1.8	+18.8	166	327	1.5
Beverages.....	-5.3	-4.3	-6.6	-8.3	-15.6	-14.2	-22.1	-23.7	48	72	0.5
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	-1.0	-0.6	-8.3	+4.3	-2.3	-4.3	-21.9	-17.2	66	129	2.1
Water, Light and Power.....	+0.7	-2.3	+3.3	-1.8	-4.1	-5.4	-9.2	-10.8	110	237	1.0
Total.....	-0.1	*	-0.9	+2.4	-13.6	-6.7	-26.8	-18.0	94	185	100.0

\* Increase of less than 0.05 per cent.

§ No change.

**COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY**

INDUSTRY GROUPS	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, DECEMBER, 1921			
	EMPLOYEES, 1921		PAYROLL, 1921		EMPLOYEES, 1920 to 1921		PAYROLL, 1920 to 1921		TOTAL STATE		NEW YORK CITY	
	Oct. to Nov.	Nov. to Dec.	Oct. to Nov.	Nov. to Dec.	Nov. to Nov.	Dec. to Dec.	Nov. to Nov.	Dec. to Dec.	Estab-lish-ments	Em- ployees	Estab-lish-ments	Em- ployees
Stone, clay and glass products.....	†	-4	-6	+4	-15	-16	-32	-26	73	11,440	26	2,442
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	-3	+3	-4	+10	-36	-30	-48	-39	346	142,606	96	30,172
Wood manufactures.....	+3	+1	+1	+5	-13	-3	-23	-8	135	22,817	55	10,834
Furs, leather and rubber goods.....	+1	-1	-2	+3	+3	+14	-11	+7	141	40,663	75	13,578
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	*	-1	+2	+1	-16	-10	-22	-14	57	25,918	29	8,379
Paper.....	+1	†	†	+3	-11	-8	-13	-7	†167	†48,719	92	29,897
Printing and paper goods.....	*	†	-2	+1	-1	+6	-13	-2	147	59,382	30	9,602
Textiles.....	-8	-1	-10	+1	+5	+13	-6	+8	398	67,882	304	37,970
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.....	-1	-5	-5	-4	+4	+3	-11	+10	171	47,256	66	32,264
Food, beverages and tobacco.....	+1	-1	+2	*	-7	-9	-14	-15	13	4,748	7	2,717
<b>Total</b> .....	-2	-1	-4	+2	-10	-5	-21	-13	1,648	471,431	780	177,855

\* Increase of less than 0.5 per cent.  
employ 7,524 workers.

† Decrease of less than 0.5 per cent.

‡ Of this number, 26 establishments manufacture paper and



**COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914 as 100)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January.....		98	107	120	132	181	209	217
February.....		98	108	121	139	174	208	211
March.....		100	110	124	147	175	219	212
April.....		99	111	122	152	174	219	206
May.....		100	112	127	157	175	224	204
June.....	100	101	113	128	161	177	227	202
July.....	99	100	111	127	164	182	224	199
August.....	99	102	114	129	167	188	226	200
September.....	98	101	117	134	176	196	226	197
October.....	97	105	118	136	176	192	228	193
November.....	97	106	119	139	170	200	226	191
December.....	99	106	122	139	183	207	223	196
Average for year.....	98	101	114	129	160	185	222	203

**COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914 as 100. Derived from the relative prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January.....		104	108	129	162	187	203	174
February.....		102	107	134	163	174	202	160
March.....		99	108	134	156	177	202	158
April.....		100	110	146	156	184	213	154
May.....		101	110	153	160	187	218	146
June.....	100	101	113	154	164	186	221	145
July.....	103	101	112	147	169	192	221	149
August.....	108	101	114	151	173	194	209	157
September.....	108	102	119	155	180	190	205	155
October.....	106	104	122	159	183	190	200	155
November.....	106	105	127	157	185	194	195	154
December.....	106	106	127	159	189	199	180	152
Average for year.....	105	102	115	147	170	188	206	155

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Includes all employees in both office and shop)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month
January.....		\$12.44	\$13.53	\$15.28	\$16.81	\$23.03	\$26.52	\$27.61
February.....		12.41	13.77	15.31	17.66	22.07	26.47	26.77
March.....		12.65	13.96	15.79	18.71	22.20	27.87	26.97
April.....		12.54	14.15	15.50	19.25	22.11	27.80	26.20
May.....		12.74	14.24	16.08	19.91	22.23	28.45	25.86
June.....	\$12.70	12.81	14.41	16.20	20.44	22.51	28.77	25.71
July.....	12.54	12.66	14.11	16.17	20.78	23.10	28.49	25.26
August.....	12.53	12.89	14.44	16.44	21.23	23.85	28.71	25.43
September.....	12.48	12.86	14.87	16.97	22.31	24.83	28.73	25.07
October.....	12.36	13.30	14.95	17.33	22.34	24.41	28.93	24.53
November.....	12.32	13.45	15.16	17.69	21.60	25.37	28.70	24.32
December.....	12.56	13.49	15.51	17.71	23.18	26.32	28.35	24.91
Average for year.....	\$12.48	\$12.85	\$14.43	\$16.37	\$20.35	\$23.50	\$28.15	\$25.72

NOTE — The average weekly earning is obtained by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll for the given week.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY, BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER**  
(Derived from retail food prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Base for New York City and Buffalo is January, 1915, as 100, whereas for Rochester the base is May, 1916, as 100.)

MONTH	NEW YORK CITY							BUFFALO							ROCHESTER*					
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January .....	100	103	126	160	183	199	172	100	104	130	169	193	204	175	...	122	149	174	185	158
February .....	97	102	131	158	171	197	156	99	102	138	168	173	202	157	...	128	149	158	184	142
March .....	95	103	129	144	173	194	153	95	104	138	154	178	201	154	...	126	134	158	182	136
April .....	96	104	135	145	178	204	152	97	107	150	151	182	213	150	...	135	133	162	187	134
May .....	97	105	147	153	176	206	145	97	107	158	163	188	212	139	100	141	144	167	192	127
June .....	97	109	147	160	178	209	144	98	110	160	167	186	219	137	103	142	149	165	194	124
July .....	97	106	140	163	183	211	147	98	110	150	175	194	221	147	103	134	156	172	196	132
August .....	97	108	143	166	184	199	155	99	115	154	178	197	210	157	106	136	158	175	187	142
September .....	98	112	149	174	181	198	153	99	119	157	183	194	206	152	111	141	163	171	184	137
October .....	100	116	155	178	183	195	155	102	120	162	187	190	202	154	111	147	166	169	179	138
November .....	102	120	151	182	190	192	155	103	129	162	188	192	199	154	120	145	167	174	177	140
December .....	103	120	155	186	194	177	155	104	129	163	191	198	181	153	122	145	172	179	168	140
Average for year .....	98	109	142	164	181	198	154	99	113	152	173	189	206	152	*110	*137	*153	*169	*185	*138

\* Comparison of figures for Rochester must not be made with figures for Buffalo or New York City because the base figure for Rochester is different from that used for Buffalo and New York City.



# AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN DECEMBER IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES

(Includes all employees in both office and shop)†

INDUSTRY	THE STATE					NEW YORK CITY					OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY				
	1921	1920	1917	1915	1914	1921	1920	1917	1915	1914	1921	1920	1917	1915	1914
<b>Stone, Clay and Glass Products.</b>	\$25.00	\$30.98	\$18.32	\$14.08	\$13.94	\$30.14	\$34.39	\$18.55	\$15.60	\$16.53	\$23.60	\$30.11	\$18.26	\$13.50	\$12.88
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.	27.78	32.02	19.64	16.54	18.47	38.73	41.76	22.45	20.50	21.43	21.47	29.72	19.19	14.91	12.43
Lime, cement and plaster.	26.07	32.42	18.16	12.96	13.88	22.99	32.55	17.86	14.51	15.43	26.68	32.40	18.22	12.64	13.01
Brick, tile and pottery.	21.99	29.07	16.19	11.92	11.53	25.85	32.55	18.42	13.21	10.18	21.31	28.64	15.82	11.22	11.83
Glass.	25.73	29.06	18.53	14.99	14.23	28.82	30.24	20.18	14.40	15.30	24.82	29.89	19.09	15.33	13.73
<b>Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.</b>	26.46	31.80	20.84	15.61	14.24	27.39	31.58	18.54	15.30	14.01	26.21	31.86	21.35	15.69	14.30
Gold, silver and precious stones.	27.14	33.46	18.99	16.56	14.24	31.61	31.62	18.91	17.72	16.98	25.24	34.11	19.06	15.41	11.50
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	22.09	27.41	18.62	13.18	12.73	23.37	27.67	16.89	13.02	12.64	21.04	27.23	17.70	13.28	12.83
Fig iron and rolling mill products.	24.53	36.65	27.70	16.62	15.31	33.26	34.34	20.09	16.96	15.99	24.53	36.65	27.70	18.01	16.83
Structural and architectural iron work.	30.12	37.77	20.50	16.02	12.20	24.33	27.41	16.23	12.08	10.33	27.70	32.46	20.95	16.27	14.88
Sheet metal work and hardware.	24.16	27.77	17.24	13.03	13.07	28.16	33.25	20.15	16.13	16.52	24.02	27.97	17.82	13.61	13.06
Firearms, tools and cutlery.	27.18	31.52	21.12	13.63	13.87	28.16	33.25	20.15	16.13	16.52	27.13	31.33	21.19	16.23	13.11
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.	25.54	30.29	19.85	15.46	13.96	26.17	28.93	18.27	15.58	13.73	25.37	30.64	20.20	15.44	14.01
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).	26.90	32.10	21.69	17.41	18.07	36.49	35.19	22.58	19.67	19.08	24.84	31.23	21.60	17.04	17.88
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.	31.51	37.52	23.30	16.21	14.34	34.23	39.48	23.86	14.82	15.47	31.33	37.45	23.34	16.28	14.28
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.	30.82	36.15	22.98	20.59	16.16	31.48	39.27	23.26	21.05	16.32	25.86	36.99	20.67	14.62	15.11
Boat and ship building.	23.66	27.88	17.58	14.71	13.40	23.71	25.93	16.12	13.70	12.44	23.64	28.46	18.04	15.09	13.38
Instruments and appliances.	25.05	26.86	16.70	13.49	12.50	26.31	27.74	16.84	14.14	12.79	23.91	26.15	16.56	12.84	12.21
<b>Wood Manufacturers.</b>	24.98	27.81	16.19	12.90	12.06	26.13	29.82	16.05	13.43	12.25	23.52	26.31	16.30	12.31	11.89
Saw mill and planing mill products.	25.38	29.32	17.22	13.35	12.73	31.51	30.89	18.87	15.44	15.60	23.52	25.05	16.75	12.78	12.12
Furniture and cabinet work.	27.17	27.35	18.30	16.18	14.29	28.74	29.90	19.04	17.08	14.97	24.06	23.92	16.38	14.05	12.84
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.	22.38	25.94	14.92	11.47	10.81	20.90	23.16	14.16	10.87	10.21	25.00	30.30	16.50	12.80	12.38
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.	24.11	25.26	16.75	12.71	11.88	26.86	28.65	17.08	13.03	12.10	22.73	25.49	16.55	12.51	11.76
<b>Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.</b>	21.05	25.49	18.21	11.04	11.04	26.86	28.65	17.08	13.03	12.10	21.05	25.49	18.21	12.26	11.46
Leather.	28.43	39.57	22.03	14.13	14.13	38.41	39.57	22.03	14.13	14.13	23.73	24.43	17.25	13.34	12.38
Furs and fur goods.	24.08	29.74	17.20	13.49	12.52	28.50	26.29	17.08	14.15	13.11	23.73	24.43	17.25	13.34	12.38
Boots and shoes.	24.08	29.74	17.20	13.49	12.52	28.50	26.29	17.08	14.15	13.11	23.73	24.43	17.25	13.34	12.38
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.	25.08	23.80	14.57	11.60	10.99	28.74	28.75	15.20	11.80	11.20	16.96	18.02	13.90	11.47	10.92
Rubber and gutta percha goods.	25.08	23.80	14.57	11.60	10.99	28.74	28.75	15.20	11.80	11.20	16.96	18.02	13.90	11.47	10.92
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.	21.38	22.30	13.70	10.31	9.62	25.49	25.06	13.93	12.48	11.60	22.47	20.87	13.92	10.39	9.84
<b>Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.</b>	25.99	28.04	18.00	13.90	13.64	25.91	26.90	13.93	13.24	13.37	26.02	28.54	18.46	14.22	13.75
Drugs and chemicals.	25.82	26.39	16.68	13.69	14.57	25.35	21.19	13.52	11.39	11.82	23.58	28.05	16.86	14.01	13.00
Paints, dyes and colors.	25.39	28.38	16.43	13.59	14.43	25.37	28.26	13.55	14.45	13.92	23.58	28.05	16.86	14.01	13.00
Animal and mineral oil products.	26.30	28.17	17.03	13.69	13.35	25.11	28.99	13.90	13.57	13.32	25.04	27.70	19.00	13.75	13.38
Miscellaneous chemical products.	27.17	29.37	19.96	14.25	13.17	27.78	31.76	19.96	13.52	11.35	27.15	29.25	17.88	14.33	13.28
<b>Paper.</b>	26.93	31.06	17.85	15.12	13.32	32.10	32.10	18.70	16.15	15.87	27.22	31.39	19.05	14.22	13.49
<b>Printing and Paper Goods.</b>	33.70	30.24	13.83	10.77	10.59	29.40	26.01	14.17	11.64	11.18	20.12	25.55	15.67	13.28	13.12
Paper boxes and tubes.	23.80	23.34	13.63	10.70	10.59	29.40	26.01	14.17	11.64	11.18	20.12	25.55	15.67	13.28	13.12
Miscellaneous paper goods.	23.80	23.34	13.63	10.70	10.59	29.40	26.01	14.17	11.64	11.18	20.12	25.55	15.67	13.28	13.12
Printing and book making.	33.16	32.44	19.42	17.15	17.03	34.66	33.08	20.92	17.87	17.88	28.90	27.32	17.18	14.88	14.51
<b>Textiles.</b>	20.32	22.22	13.61	10.27	9.47	21.17	22.96	13.17	10.17	9.65	22.15	22.01	13.71	10.99	9.51
Silk and silk goods.	18.44	18.59	12.19	10.03	9.20	20.17	20.84	12.46	9.78	8.82	16.99	16.00	11.98	10.77	9.51
Wool manufactures.	23.69	25.87	14.81	10.69	9.30	20.17	20.84	12.46	9.78	8.82	16.99	16.00	11.98	10.77	9.51
Cotton goods.	19.79	22.01	14.88	10.26	8.61	20.17	20.84	12.46	9.78	8.82	16.99	16.00	11.98	10.77	9.51
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.	17.33	20.63	12.73	9.72	8.83	20.17	20.84	12.46	9.78	8.82	16.99	16.00	11.98	10.77	9.51
Other textiles and allied products.	21.59	22.64	14.23	10.70	10.20	22.45	25.11	14.17	10.59	10.39	20.12	25.55	15.67	13.28	13.12
<b>Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.</b>	26.82	22.25	13.72	10.94	10.00	25.48	28.76	15.03	11.69	10.34	23.46	26.18	15.27	12.47	11.75
Men's clothing.	26.82	22.25	13.72	10.94	10.00	25.48	28.76	15.03	11.69	10.34	23.46	26.18	15.27	12.47	11.75
Men's shirts and furnishings.	17.42	14.36	11.58	9.48	8.51	23.03	31.09	13.99	10.35	11.02	24.42	19.56	13.11	11.09	10.35
Women's clothing.	27.12	30.66	15.75	12.68	12.24	28.76	31.81	16.18	13.01	12.62	15.15	12.34	10.76	7.93	7.56
Women's underwear and furnishings.	19.14	19.64	11.40	9.15	8.18	19.94	20.97	11.93	9.45	8.44	14.86	11.26	8.31	7.33	6.92
Women's headwear.	25.19	25.54	16.88	11.84	10.92	25.20	25.57	16.91	11.85	10.82	14.86	11.26	8.31	7.33	6.92
Miscellaneous sewing.	17.63	17.87	9.53	8.33	8.36	18.25	21.32	9.89	8.38	8.23	16.00	18.33	9.28	8.17	8.75
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.	18.46	18.99	11.57	9.37	8.86	18.25	21.32	9.89	8.38	8.23	16.00	18.33	9.28	8.17	8.75
<b>Food, Beverages and Tobacco.</b>	22.76	25.79	15.37	12.36	11.72	22.44	25.59	15.07	12.31	11.71	23.46	26.18	15.27	12.47	11.75
Flour, feed and other cereal products.	27.18	29.81	19.44	15.07	15.10	28.61	31.34	20.24	16.06	16.44	23.46	26.18	15.27	12.47	11.75
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.	19.93	24.32	12.43	11.19	9.62	21.89	24.24	13.05	10.19	9.41	19.24	24.84	12.19	11.82	9.08
Groceries not elsewhere classified.	25.17	30.57	17.53	13.29	13.20	23.88	28.54	17.20	13.73	13.64	27.15	32.69	17.99	12.62	12.03
Slaughtering, meat packing and dairy products.	29.25	31.29	14.99	14.99	14.88	31.08	32.48	20.04	16.72	16.20	28.19	30.28	18.94	13.04	13.73
Bread and other bakery products.	23.74	25.59	15.31	12.20	11.19	24.10	26.05	15.32	12.21	11.09	21.63	22.63	15.26	12.12	11.74
Confectionery and ice cream.	18.35	19.92	9.63	9.63	9.64	18.35	20.11	12.02	9.68	9.81	18.00	19.10	11.94	9.44	8.94
Beverages.	30.09	33.85	21.32	18.74	18.58	33.89	37.48	21.50	19.37	19.37	25.18	28.79	21.06	17.89	17.53
Cigars and other tobacco products.	17.82	20.59	12.58	9.87	8.96	21.84	21.84	12.94	10.25	9.47	16.23	17.67	11.49	7.34	7.34
Water, Light and Power.	34.39	36.44	20.62	17.17	15.48	34.60	37.42	19.08	15.65	15.47	34.10	35.02	22.48	18.98	15.50
<b>Total.</b>	\$24.91	\$28.35	\$17.71	\$13.49	\$12.56	\$26.56	\$28.89	\$16.61	\$13.45	\$12.81	\$23.91	\$28.03	\$18.32	\$13.52	\$12.40

\* Reports do not cover a sufficient number of employees to permit the publication of an average weekly earning.

† Averages for December of 1916, 1918 and 1919, appear in the December, 1920, issue of the Labor Market Bulletin. However, the office employees form such a small percentage of the total number of workers that their effect, in the computation of the average earnings, is negligible.



# STUDY CHILD WELFARE LAWS

Commission Authorized by 1920 Legislature "To Collect and Study Laws Relating to Child Welfare" is Now Actively at Work

The New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare, established pursuant to chapter 689, Laws of 1920, has opened offices with an Executive Secretary in charge, at 137 East 22d street, New York City, and is now actively at work. This Commission was authorized by the Legislature "to collect and study the laws relating to child welfare, investigate and study the operation and effect of such laws upon children, ascertain any overlapping and duplication of laws and of the activities of any public office, department or commission thereunder and make recommendations to the Legislature of remedial legislation which it may deem proper as the result of its investigations." The Commission has all the power of a legislative committee and is to report to the Legislature annually.

Senator Charles W. Walton is Chairman of the Commission and the other officers are: Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo, Vice-Chairman; Irving I. Goldsmith, Secretary; George A. Hall, Executive Secretary. The Commission's field of work is so large that it has been decided to distribute the various phases of the subject among subcommittees. The Chairman and the subject matter of each are as follows:

Education: Chairman, Dr. Frank E. Gilbert.

Compulsory attendance, employment certificates, continuation schools, and other educational provisions.

Health: Chairman, Hon. Salvatore A. Cotillo.

Registration of midwives, vital statistics, protection from transmissible diseases, medical inspection, provision for recreation, and other general health laws.

Labor: Chairman, Hon. Henry D. Sayer.

Apprenticeship, juvenile employment bureaus, and other laws affecting children in industry.

Institutional Care of Children: Chairman, Hon. Charles H. Johnson.

Institutional care of dependent, neglected, delinquent and defective children, including blind, deaf, dumb, crippled, deformed, feeble-minded and epileptic.

Delinquent Children: Chairman, Hon. Franklin Chase Hoyt.

Courts and procedures, probation, adults contributing to juvenile delinquency.

Dependent Children: Chairman Hon. Edmond J. Butler.

Placing out agencies, inspection and after care of children placed in foster homes, and other provisions affecting children.

Mothers' Allowances: Chairman, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb.

Mothers' allowances and Child Welfare Board Law.

Child Protection: Chairman, Hon. Cornelius F. Collins. Duties of parents and guardians, regulation of marriage, illegitimacy, adoption, crimes against children, minors' capacity to acquire rights and incur liabilities, abandonment and desertion.

Each committee will examine the laws relating to its own topics, conduct, under direction of the Commission, such investigation as it may deem wise and submit its findings and recommendations to the full Commission. Before bills are introduced in the Legislature, to carry out whatever recommendations are decided upon, it is expected that the Commission will hold hearings in the larger cities of the State to afford the public opportunity to discuss the proposals.

Industrial Commissioner Henry D. Sayer as the representative of the Labor Department on the Commission, will give careful attention to legal provisions relating to the employment of children. The Commission expects that among labor laws, the new laws passed last year regarding the issuance of employment certificates will be thoroughly gone into and suggestions made for the correction of some of its defects.

The Commission announces that it will be glad to receive suggestions regarding these or any other laws affecting children in industry from employers, representatives of organized labor, or from public-spirited citizens who have made a study of labor problems. Communications regarding this side of the work of the Commission should be sent to Commissioner Sayer at the New York office of the Labor Department, No. 124 East 28th Street.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 32)

foot of the stairway located in the northwest corner of the building, and by changing to a door a window at present leading from the northeasterly two-story section to the roof of the main one-story section, and by providing from the roof of such one-story section to the roof of the basement exterior unenclosed wood stairway 38 inches wide to be substantially constructed and provided with proper handrail and providing two or three steps from the basement roof to the ground.

MOD: In view of the fact that the product manufactured in the buildings consists of tile which is made of clay; that there are no combustibles except the buildings themselves; that there are but two people employed above the ground floor; accept present exits as satisfactory provided one window on west side of building near foot of stairway is changed to a door which opens outwardly, and that a proper and safe railed passageway be provided from foot of stairs at northwest corner of the building to such new door or that the machines which partly block such window be removed; further, that door be provided leading from northeasterly section of two-story building to roof of one-story building; that unenclosed wood stairs as heretofore described be provided leading from one-story roof to basement roof, and steps provided from basement roof to grade, while there are not more than five people employed above the ground floor.



Premises affected                      Appellant  
116 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.                      R. H. Carroll  
Order No. 1, notice of April 14, 1921, appealed from,  
viz.:

- 1 — Provide fireproof stairway enclosures, fireproof all openings on stairway; provide fireproof doors to open outwardly; make stairway 44 inches wide within 20 days or immediately prohibit operation of factories above ground floor until two legal exits are provided.

This is a three-story nonfireproof tenant factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. This building was originally erected for mercantile and office purposes. Occupancy of building, 40; 34 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 32; above the second, 23.

Exits consist of two interior, straight run stairways, each 41 inches wide between stringers, not properly enclosed in fire resisting materials. One adjacent to south wall of building and the other about 20 feet from south wall adjacent to fire wall. Two imperfect horizontal exits in fire hall 48 inches by 72 inches wide; one 10 feet from rear wall and the other 6 feet from front wall. Fire doors on one side only. Third floor occupied by one tenant — Hurst Engraving Company, who has access to both stair lines. Second floor occupied by two tenants — Morrison Press and another. Each of these tenants would be required to gain access to the other section before reaching second stair line, which are not remote or constructed in accordance with requirements of section 270 of the Law.

MOD: Accept present stair lines on condition that a horizontal bridge is provided over court from north and south sections of second floor level to roof of garage in rear.

—————o—————  
Premises affected                      Appellant  
14 South William St., Johnstown, N. Y.                      M. E. Trumbull  
Order No. 3 of Notice of August 31, 1921, appealed from,  
viz.:

- 3 — Provide additional legal means of exit remote from existing one serving all floors of building, within 20 days, or immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your factory above the second floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

This is a three-story nonfireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 6; above the first floor, 5; never any more. The third floor is 6 feet high at front of the building sloping down to the second floor in the rear. No one is employed on the third floor.

Exits: One interior stairway leading to the third floor serves mainly as a means of reaching the roof to make repairs. The firm contemplates occupying the entire structure in the near future and will provide ample exits.

MOD: That door leading to third floor be locked and no one but the proprietor be permitted to go there; that a 36-inch unenclosed stairway or a rule 4-a fire-escape be installed in the east end of the building as a second required means of exit off second floor.

Premises affected                      Appellant  
456 N. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.                      Morrow Bros.  
Order No. 3 of notice of March 1, 1921, appealed from,  
viz.:-

- 3 — Immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your building above the second floor until at last two legal means of exit have been provided.

This is a three-story and cellar nonfireproof joist constructed building, erected before October 1, 1913, open lofts. No sprinklers installed, no combustibles carried, no fire alarm system. Occupancy of building, 19; above first floor, 19; above second floor, 4.

Exits consist of one interior stairs, first to third floor; doors open out and are self-closing; one fire-escape on rear of building from third floor to grade, imperfect.

The order involved was issued on March 1, 1921. For the purpose of complying with this order the company filed plans for fire-escape. These plans were approved on March 26, 1921 and the company erected a straight out fire-escape from the third floor. It was stipulated in the approval of plans that all windows on course of escape be fireproofed and that there be a safe and unobstructed passage to street or road from foot of escape. The only opening on the floors below is the door which the company discusses in its letter of appeal. This door leads from second floor practically to grade, being 18 inches from the platform to grade.

MOD: That exits as at present installed be accepted as practical compliance with law provided that door opening from second floor to platform be covered with metal on the inside and be made to swing out and that door leading from yard to alleyway be kept open during working hours.

—————o—————  
Premises affected                      Appellant  
Highland Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.                      Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff  
Orders Nos. 7 and 9 of notice of June 8, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 7 — Provide two legal means of exit from all floors of building in accordance with section 79-a.  
9 — Immediately cease employing, etc., above ground floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

This is a three-story nonfireproof factory building, erected after October 1, 1913. Lofts divided, sprinklers installed, no combustibles carried, no fire alarm system. Occupancy of building, 40; above first floor no regular employees.

Exits consist of two interior stairs not properly enclosed. Third floor used to store some obsolete machinery. Oiler also goes there about twice a day to oil machinery. I do not see how the conditions can be accepted under section 79-a. I have suggested an opening in wall between toilets which would give two exits from second floor. (This can be done as no females are employed in building.) This could be accepted even though neither stairway conforms to law. The present exit from third floor to second is nothing more than an iron ladder.

MOD: That third floor, area of which is 44 feet x 11 feet, opening to one-story part protected by railing be accepted as provided with one iron ladder from second to third floor while conditions remain as noted, and on second floor to cut an opening to give access from any part of second floor to the two stairways as provided.



Premises affected	Appellant
Tivoli St., Albany, N. Y.	Vulcanite Roofing Co., Inc.

Orders Nos. 8 and 12 of notice of May 26, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

8—Provide two legal means of exit from second floor, remote from each other, etc.

12—Provide at all entrances to elevator hoistway fireproof doors which shall be self-closing by action of the car, manually operated or power driven.

This is a two-story semi-fireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1915, and orders apply to the two-story section of a one and two-story building. With open lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed throughout the building; combustibles carried, although none of it is inflammable and fire in the building is very improbable, no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 57; first floor, 7 bundlers, 4 truckers and 3 loaders, a total of 14. On the second floor no one is regularly employed. Floor is used entirely for storage purposes, there being never more than 2 men on the floor at any one time, these men being engaged in storing or removing material.

Exits consist of two interior concrete stairways, each 42 inches in width, unenclosed. Both stairways are so located that enclosing them with direct egress from enclosure to the street would be difficult and require considerable reconstruction.

There are three openings to the elevator shaft, one from each floor of the building and one at the first floor level to an outside loading platform. The openings to the floors are now unprotected, it being intended to install doors. These doors are already on the premises. When installed they should be arranged to be self-closing by the action of the car, or, if manually operated, provided with electric contacts, in either case, to be equipped with lock so arranged that doors cannot be opened from the outside of the shaft except with the use of a key. At the opening to the loading platform a standard self-closing gate is provided.

MOD: Hold Item No. 8 in abeyance. No. 12 accept the standard self-closing gate at opening to the loading platform.

Premises affected	Appellant
Adams, N. Y.	Wm. S. Rice, Inc.

Order No. 6 of notice of April 4, 1921, appealed from,  
viz.:

6—Provide two legal means of exit conforming to section 270 of the Labor Law, remote from each other, from all floors of building, within 20 days, or immediately cease employing.

This is a two-story and basement nonfireproof brick factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; wood floor, prep. roofing on wood; with divided lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 137; above the first floor, 29; 56 employed at factory work (of the entire occupancy).

Exits consist of two interior stairs, one extending from basement to second floor, and the other from first to second, not properly enclosed, doors to one open outwardly and the other inwardly. West stairs enclosed with brick walls, cellar bottom to underside of roof. Ceiling over stairs plastered on metal lath. Fire doors, close with heat at all openings, open out. Stairs, landings and door sills are of wood. Stairs 52 inches, tread 10 inches, rise 7 inches. East stairs enclosed in concrete first floor to underside of roof. Fireproof floor at first story. Ceiling over stairs

plastered on metal lath. Fire doors open into room, have fusing link. Stairs are of wood, 40 inches wide, 10-inch tread, 8-inch rise. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof. MOD: East stairs to be provided with vestibule on second floor, of a size to permit fire door to swing out without obstructing the stairs; vestibule to have fireproof floor and door sills and a fireproof door sill to be provided on the first floor; that west stairs be provided with fireproof door sills and self-closing devices on all stair doors; that sprinklers be accepted in place of fireproof material inside stairway enclosures, and that a six months' extension of time be granted in which to make the necessary changes.

Premises affected	Appellant
50 W. Main St., Fredonia, N. Y.	Card Seed Company

Order No. 1 of notice of February 4, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

1—Provide two legal means of exit from second to first floor remote from each other in accordance with section 79-a of the Labor Law; i. e. reconstruct stairway in accordance with section 79-a. 3—Enclose exit stairs in partitions of fireproof material, extending continuously from lowest story to 3 feet above roof with opening directly to outer air at grade. Make roof fireproof and provide same with a skylight, cornices and exterior window and all openings in partitions of fireproof material. Make exit stairs 44 inches wide with not less than 10-inch tread or more than 7¾-inch risers of incombustible material within 20 days, or immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your factory above the first floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

This is a two-story nonfireproof wood and brick factory building, approximately 125 feet by 50 feet, in which seeds are sorted and packed, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 5; on second floor, 2 for a period of two days a week on an average; second floor used for dwelling purposes (new building).

Exits consist of three interior wooden stairs, not properly enclosed, doors to which open outwardly and are self-closing. Stairway in south end of building is 34 inches wide, 9-inch tread and 8-inch riser, wood enclosure between floors. Center stairway is 30 inches wide, 9-inch tread and 7½-inch riser. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

MOD: Accept present exits.

Premises affected	Appellant
Walnut St., Corning, N. Y.	Corning Glass Works

Orders Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 14, 15 and 16, of notice of March 22, 1921; order No. 1 of notice of February 11, 1921; order Nos. 6, 7, 11 and 12 of notice of March 15, 1921 and order No. 1 of notice of February 11, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

2—Provide fireproof doors at entrance to elevator  
No. 6.

3—Equip all manually operated sliding hoistway doors with interlocks or contacts. (No. 6 elevator.)

4—Equip all manually operated hoistway gates or doors with locks or latches. (No. 6 elevator.)

7—Provide at all entrances to elevator No. 7, building 36, fireproof doors.

14—Enclose four stairways in building No. 36-e in partitions of fireproof materials.



- 15—Provide door from lowest point of stairway near elevator in building 37-e from within fireproof enclosure direct to outer air.
- 16—Provide two legal means of exit building 37-e, i. e., enclose stairways in partitions of fireproof materials.
- 1—Provide locks or latches on all hoistway gates.
- 6—Provide at all entrances to elevator hoistway gates or doors which shall be self-closing by action of the car manually operated or power driven.
- 7—Equip all manually operated sliding hoistway gates or doors with an approved interlock or electric contact.
- 11—Provide at all openings to fireproof stairway enclosures on all floors approved self-closing fireproof doors as provided in section 79-a.
- 12—Enclose stairway at east end of building between first and second floors in partitions of fireproof material with self-closing fireproof doors at all openings therein.
- 1—Provide locks or latches on all hoistway gates or doors.

*File No. 81515:* Item No. 2—Building was erected in 1912. Rule does not apply.

Item No. 3—No sliding doors on this elevator shaftway. Order does not apply.

Item No. 4—Hinged trap doors in shaftway. Regular operator is provided. Car travels five stories. Gates at entrances to shaftway on all floors 33 inches high. Top and bottom gates are full automatic; all other gates are self-closing.

Item No. 7—Building erected prior to October 1, 1913. Rule does not apply.

Item No. 14—Building erected prior to October 1, 1913. On the third and fourth floors one fireproof stairway provided. Under the provisions of rule 2, order should not have been issued.

Item No. 15—Same as above—order does not apply.

Item No. 16—Same as above—order does not apply.

Item No. 13—Same as above—order does not apply.

*File No. 81358:* Item No. 1—Two-story building with trap doors provided on shaftway. Gates are five feet 6 inches high, set back 6 inches from hoistway line. One gate is manually operated and one gate is full automatic.

*File No. 81360:* Items Nos. 6 and 7—Elevator hoistway has hinged trap doors. Four-story building. Regular operator on car. Gates on all floors 5 feet 6 inches high, set back 6 inches from hoistway line. Top floor gate full automatic. All other gates self-closing.

Item Nos. 11 and 12—Building erected prior to October 1, 1913; sprinklers are provided. Building not over four stories high. Rule does not apply, and should not have been issued.

*File No. 81895:* Item No. 1—Hinged trap doors in shaftway. Gates at elevator openings are 5 feet high, set back 3½ inches to 11 inches from hoistway line. Regular operator on car. Top and bottom gates are full automatic; other gates are self-closing.

At time of inspection it could not be shown that the buildings were erected prior to October 1, 1913, and therefore—inspectors' orders relative to the providing of fireproof stairways and enclosing vertical openings, elevator shaftways and so forth, fireproof, are based on the requirements of buildings erected after October 1, 1913.

MOD: For the reason that the law relative to buildings erected after October 1, 1913, is not applicable in this case, and for the reason that all stairways in these build-

ings are exempted from enclosure under provisions of rule 2, recommend that all orders requiring fireproof stairways, elevator shafts and other vertical openings be waived, to wit:

Items 2, 7, 14, 15, 16 in notice of March 22, 1921—File No. 81515.

Items 11 and 12 in notice of March 15, 1921—File No. 81360, and for the reason that all elevator hoistways are equipped with trap doors, which open and close by the passage of the car, and that all hoistways are equipped with sliding gates or doors which are either full automatic or self-closing, and for the reason that the code permits as a guard for such protected hoistways, a self-closing bar—recommend that conditions be accepted as a satisfactory compliance with the following items, to wit:

Nos. 3 and 4—Notice of March 22, 1921—File No. 81515.

No. 1—Notice of February 11, 1921—File No. 81358.

No. 6 and 7—Notice of March 15, 1921—File No. 81360.

No. 1—Notice of February 11, 1921—File No. 81893.

Premises affected	Appellant
15 First Ave., Mayfield, N. Y.	Stewart & Jerome
Order No. 2 of notice of August 12, 1919, appealed from,	
viz.:	

- 2—Provide two approved fireproof stairways all floors of buildings, remote from each other as per rule 79-a.

This is a three-story nonfireproof factory building, erected after October 1, 1913. Open lofts, no sprinklers installed, no combustibles carried, no fire alarm system. Occupancy of building, 12; above first floor, 4.

Exits consist of one interior wooden return type stairway from third to first floor, one outside straight run, open, wooden stairway from second floor to grade. Grade makes building higher at rear than at front and this necessitates steps from first floor to ground. These steps with a platform continues the outside stairway. Third floor is an attic. No one employed there. Company is to erect another factory building and it is understood contract has been let.

MOD: That present exit conditions be accepted, provided door to third floor is kept locked and no one employed there and not more than five persons employed on second floor. This with the understanding that this building will not be used for factory purposes after new building is erected.

Premises affected	Appellant
145 Arsenal St., Watertown, N. Y.	Perl W. Davendorf Corp.

Order No. 1 of notice of March 23, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide two legal means of exit, from all floors of building to conform with the requirements of section 270, within 20 days, or immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your factory until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

The three-story and cellar section and the two-story and cellar section in the north end of the building were erected before 1913 and the remainder of the building erected after 1913. The cellar of the three-story section is used for storage, the first floor is mercantile, the second floor is offices and the third floor is living apartments. The two-story and cellar section is occupied in the cellar as storage,



first floor as mercantile, second floor as stock-room. The new two-story section is occupied on both floors for automobile repairing. The new section is concrete fireproof building. The old section is nonfireproof. The stairway in the north end of the new section is iron enclosed. The stairway in the two-story and cellar section is wood unenclosed. The stairway in the three-story section is wood enclosed in plaster and extends from street to the third floor. There are three horizontal exits shown on the diagram with fire doors on one side only. The ramp is of concrete and would be an easy means of getting from the second floor to the street.

MOD: That the unenclosed stairs at the north end of the building be accepted as one means of exit and the concrete ramp in the southeast end of the building be accepted as the second means.

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Premises affected	Appellant
46-48 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.	The Buffalo Volksfreund Printing Company

Orders Nos 2, 4, and 9 of notice of March 17, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 2—Provide ventilating duct of sufficient area from watercloset compartment to outer air, second floor.
- 4—Properly guard drive belts and pulleys on Miehle presses (4), second floor.
- 9—Provide an additional means of exit, remote from existing exits, same to be located at north end of building, remote from stairway and fire-escape in south end of building.

This is a four-story, nonfireproof factory building, with divided lofts, erected before October 1, 1913, and used for newspaper publishing and printing. Occupancy of building, 30 people, 24 of whom are factory occupants. There are 21 males and one female employed above the first floor; 12 males employed above second floor. The fourth floor is used for live storage and has no occupancy. On the third floor composing, linotyping and job printing is done. Seven of the 12 employees on third floor work in rear part of building. Second floor is used for office and printing. Ten persons on floor. No sprinklers installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed.

Exit consists of one interior stairway enclosed in partitions of wood; doors to same open outwardly and are self-closing. On rear of building is an imperfect fire-escape, balconies connected by double rung stairs, window openings not fireproof and a hinged vertical drop ladder from third floor balcony to roof of one-story building, with no egress from roof, except through windows of adjoining building. On third floor at rear, west side, there are windows which open out on roof of a two-story building; said roof has a scuttle but same was found to be kept fastened. No other egress from roof. At northwest corner of building, there is an open area space to Ellicott street via adjoining property and owned by another party. One imperfect horizontal exit on all floors in that openings are not fireproof. The order was issued for the reason there is but 21 feet space between front fire-escape and stairway which are located in south end of building on Broadway. The extreme north end of building is 80 feet from stairway and not supplied with a legal means of exit.

With relation to order No. 2: This relates to a water-closet on the second floor which has no ventilation to outer air and closet is so located that it is impossible to ventilate to a window and to ventilate it would be necessary to carry duct to roof passing through third and fourth

floors. Closet used by six males and kept in good sanitary condition.

Re order No. 4: This relates to drive belts and pulleys on four Miehle presses. Drive belts are from 3½ inches to 4½ inches wide and connect driving motors with drive pulleys on presses. Drive pulleys and tightener pulleys on driving motors, as well as drive belts, are exposed to contact. Drive pulleys on presses are located back of balance wheels and partly protected by location.

MOD: That order No. 2 be waived, while used by not more than six employees and a disinfecter used in closet. That order No. 4 be complied with, insofar as it relates to pulleys and belts exposed to contact.

Re order No. 9: In view of the fact that the building is four stories high, erected before October 1, 1913; there is but 12 males employed above the second floor; fourth floor having no regular employees; that there is one interior stairway, there is one imperfect fire-escape on rear of building near which there are located 7 of the 12 men employed on third floor, that on the west side of the rear of the building there are windows which open onto roof of two-story building; that there is one imperfect horizontal exit on each floor; that there is one perfect fire-escape on the front of the building 21 feet distance from the stairway, present exits and means of egress be accepted for a period of one year with the understanding, that before the expiration of one year the appellant will have filed plans, with this Department, covering the erection of its new buildings, or will have complied fully with the Department's orders and the law, relative to exits from its present building.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Main St., No. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Pierce-Brown, Inc.

Order No. 5 of notice of April 22, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 5—Provide two legal means of exit from all floors of building remote from each other, i. e. Two fireproof enclosed stairways 44 inches between strings, 10-inch treads and 7¼-inch risers, or cease employing, etc.

This is a two-story nonfireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts, no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed; occupancy of building, 34; above the first floor, 2 at times. This is a foundry building 75 feet by 400 feet and the second floor 30 feet by 40 feet, is the charging floor, with only a part time occupancy of two men.

Exit consists of one interior stairway, not properly enclosed.

MOD: Accept exit as installed.

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Premises affected	Appellant
247 Factory St., Watertown, N. Y.	Gould Automobile Co.

Order No. 1 of notice of February 21, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Properly enclose stairs from basement to first floor with fireproof material to conform with section 79-a, also provide an additional legal means of exit from basement remote from existing exit.

This is a one-story and basement fireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 6; four of whom are factory employees; above the basement, 4.



Exit consists of one interior unenclosed iron stair, extending from first floor to basement. Building is divided by fire wall, and employees work on north side of fire wall only. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.  
MOD: Accept present conditions.

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Premises affected                      Appellant  
70 Clinton St., Plattsburg, N. Y.   New England Creamery Co.

Orders Nos. 1 and 2 of May 20, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Reconstruct present stairway to have width of 44 inches to be of fireproof construction, and to be enclosed from lowest story to 3 feet above the roof in fireproof material.
- 2—Provide an additional legal means of exit remote from existing one, in accordance with section 270 within 20 days, or immediately prohibit the operation of factories in your building on the second floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

This is a two-story nonfireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913. This building is a brick structure 57 feet by 24 feet. First floor is concrete and tile supported by metal eye beams. First floor is approximately 16 feet in height, and is used as a milk bottling plant, with a small office of the owners of the building in front; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 7, 6 of whom are employed in the factory; above the first floor, 4.

Exit consists of one interior stair, now enclosed with wall board on 2 x 4 studding, doors to which open outwardly and are self-closing.

MOD: Accept present stairs as a first means of exit; as a second means that an outside wood enclosed stairway be erected on the back of the building, with a door leading to a balcony, and 36-inch stairs to grade.

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Premises affected                      Appellant  
Swan St., Batavia, N. Y.              Wiard Plow Company

Orders Nos. 5, 7, 8 and 9 of notice of February 25, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 6—Provide locking device on freight elevator car.
- 7—Provide at all entrances to hoistway, gates or doors which shall be self-closing by the action of the car, manually operated or power driven.
- 8—Provide locks or latches on all hoistway gates or doors not equipped with interlocks, so arranged to prevent gates or doors from being opened from the outside without the use of a key.
- 9—Provide under machine and sheaves at top of elevator shaft floor as specified in rule 437.

These orders relate to an elevator in the foundry building. Elevator runs from the first floor to the cupola and is used to take up iron, coke, etc. Elevator shaft is properly enclosed and openings at first floor are protected with automatic gates. At the second floor there is a lift trap door but no gate or automatic bar provided. At this floor the superintendent promised to install an automatic gate set 12 inches back from the hoistway line. Underneath the sheaves and machinery at the top of the elevator shaft there is a flooring which covers the entire area except a manhole which is used to get up to machinery for the purpose of oiling and repairing. Car has no regular operator and no locking device is provided.

MOD: That order No. 6 be complied with. Accept order No. 7 when an automatic gate set back 12 inches from the hoistway line at the second floor has been installed. Waive order No. 8, as gates would be automatic. That order No. 9 be considered satisfactory.

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Premises affected                      Appellant  
Swan St., Batavia, N. Y.              Wiard Plow Company

Orders Nos. 17, 18, 21 and 25 of notice of February 28, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 17—Provide at entrance to hoistway No. 3 having automatic trap doors, self-closing gates 42 inches high, placed 12 inches from hoistway line.
- 18—Provide locks or latches on all hoistway gates and doors.
- 21—Provide locking device on freight elevator cars Nos. 3, 4, 5.
- 25—Provide under sheaves and machine at top of elevator shaft floor as specified in rule 437, elevators Nos. 3, 4, 5.

These orders relate to three elevators, two of which are exactly alike, hand power and run from first to second floor only. They are Nos 4 and 5. Elevators Nos. 4 and 5 have no regular operator and no device for locking the pull or brake rope. Gates at the terminal landings are full automatic. At the second floor of each shaft there is a lift trap door made of ½-inch lumber. Machinery at the top of the shaft consists of two cable drums on a shaft. Elevator No. 3 is an electric power driven elevator running from the first to the third floor. This elevator has hinged automatic trap floor doors and the openings at the terminal landings are protected by full automatic gates, some 5 feet 6 inches high set flush with hoistway and some 42 inches high set 12 inches from hoistway line. Openings at the second floor are protected by self-closing gates, one 5 feet 6 inches high set 10 inches from hoistway and one 36 inches high set about 18 inches from hoistway. This elevator has had a locking device but same is not in repair. A cradle built of wood has been placed underneath overhead sheaves.

MOD: Accept No. 17, when gate at second floor, west side has been made 42 inches high—No. 3 elevator.

Waive order No. 18, as all gates are either automatic or self-closing set back from the hoistway line. (There is a practical difficulty to install a lock or latch that would release when the car came to a landing as it would be necessary to cut away heavy floor beams.)

That order No. 21 be complied with.

Waive order No. 25 on elevators 4 and 5 as the degree of hazard is exceedingly small, and that the wooden cradle now provided be accepted as satisfactory on elevator No. 3.

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Premises affected                      Appellant  
25 Shearman Place, Jamestown, N. Y.   Shearman Bros. Co.

Order No. 1 of notice of February 14, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide locks or latches on all hoistway gates or doors not equipped with interlocks so arranged as to prevent gates or doors being opened from the outside without the use of a key.

This is a furniture factory in which there is installed an elevator of the horizontal sliding type of trap doors. Door operating same of the V type are carried on top cross beam and bottom of elevator centrally located thereon. Same engage rollers attached to door edges and force same outwardly from hoistway and under the floor. After car passes landing, counterweights attached to doors auto-



matically closes same. Self-closing gates set 12 inches from hoistway line are installed.

MOD: Accept present installation.

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Premises affected                      Appellant  
40 So. Main St., Wellsville, N. Y.      Ritter Garage, Inc.  
Orders 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 14 of notices of Jan.  
23, 1920, and March 15 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 2—Enclose stairway leading to cellar in partitions of fireproof materials.
- 3—Enclose elevator shaft in partitions of fireproof material.
- 3—Cease using hand power elevator equipped with power attachment.
- 4—Provide self-closing doors at entrance to elevator shaft, all floors.
- 5—Provide grating under sheaves in elevator shaft.
- 6—Guard counterweights of elevator.
- 7—Provide enclosures 5 feet 6 inches on unused sides of elevator car.
- 8—Provide cover on car.
- 9—Provide safety devices on elevator car.
- 12—Provide limit stops in elevator shaftway.
- 14—Provide additional means of exit from cellar floor.

This is a one-story and cellar building; about 50 per cent of building was erected before October 1, 1913, and remainder after October 1, 1913. Factory is in section erected before October, 1913. Cellar is under both new and old sections; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building— from four to ten, also two other employees, not employed at factory work. New section is occupied on first floor as mercantile with two employees. No person employed regularly in cellar.

Exit consists of one interior stairway, not properly enclosed. Same is in section erected before October, 1913.

There is a carriage hoist elevator installed after January 1, 1915. Car travels from cellar to first floor, a distance not exceeding 10 feet. Building is one-story high and was erected after October 1, 1913. Shaftway is enclosed on first floor by wooden partitions. No enclosure on east side in cellar. Car was installed as hand power but is now of the electric belt driven type. No gates or doors at entrances to elevator shaftway. No grating under overhead sheaves. No cover on car. Counterweights not guarded. No limit stops or safeties.

MOD: Waive orders 2, 3, 4 and 9 of our notice of January 23, 1920, and item No. 3 of notice of March 15, 1921, on condition that all other items applying to the elevator are complied with, i.e., limit or terminal automatic cut out; enclose car platform two sides; provide top on car (wire mesh No. 6 gauge 1½-inch mesh); guard counter weights; guard shaftway in basement with 6 feet enclosure and provide gates or doors at entrance to hoistway in cellar and in first floor. Waive order No. 14.

—o—  
Premises affected                      Appellant  
1403-1407 West St., Utica, N. Y.      Tacks Mfg. Co.  
Orders Nos. 6 and 7 of notice of February 14, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 6—Provide at first floor entrance to elevator hoistway gates or doors which shall be self-closing by action of car, manually operated or power driven and constructed as specified in rules 425 to 429 inclusive.

- 7—Provide locks or latches on all hoistway gates or doors not equipped with interlocks, so arranged as to prevent gates or doors being opened from the outside without the use of a key.

Re order No. 6—Building is four stories. Elevator is trap door type and serves all floors. Height of ceiling prohibits 5-foot 6-inch gates on any floor and legal 3-foot 6-inch gates on second and third. 3-foot 6-inch gates can be installed on first and fourth floors. Second and third floors are 7 feet 6 inches in height.

Re order No. 7—Order explained. Will comply.

MOD: That 3-foot 6-inch gates set back not less than 12 inches be installed on first and fourth floors, clearance between bottom of gate and floor to be not more than 10 inches and that 3-foot 6-inch gates be installed on second and third floors set back not less than 12 inches, clearance between bottom of gate and floor to be not more than 24 inches, this latter because of low height of ceiling.

—o—  
Premises affected                      Appellant  
Military Road, Buffalo, N. Y.      Jewett & Co.

Application for an extension of time for compliance with orders No. 2 and No. 3, issued October 7, 1920, requiring you as owners of the factory building located on Military Road, Buffalo, N. Y., to (2) Provide at least two urinals for foundry employees, and (3) Provide in place of privy at least five waterclosets; also requesting the acceptance of a temporary arrangement of toilets to be installed pending a permanent installation of inside sanitary toilets when sewers are provided.

The firm is constructing two toilets in connection with the main building. These two closets will be directly connected with the building, each to have a seating capacity for six, floors of which are constructed of concrete and the side walls will be of cement and waterproofing admixture. Underneath the seats will be a concrete flooring for the purpose of placing in each, six large cans which can be taken out by a truck with regular trundgeon. These cans are for the purpose of disposing of the solids and liquids. Same are also arranged so as to be very easily flushed out and kept in a sanitary condition. These toilet rooms will have ample ventilation to the outer air and are built in this manner to be used for permanent installations of flush closets when sewerage becomes available. At the present time there are 106 men employed. The maximum number employed in this plant is 125. Besides this, they have two other toilets in the office building, having a seating capacity of two for men and a seating capacity of two for women, which are arranged in a like manner, except as to the concrete. All toilet rooms will have, as the present ones now have, disinfectants and the seats will be enclosed with tight covers, and heated in the winter time.

MOD: That the installation as described above be accepted as a temporary compliance, pending the construction of a sewer system, provided that closets be at all times maintained in a sanitary condition.

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Premises affected                      Appellant  
The Western New Yorker.      Levi A. Cass  
14 Buffalo St., Warsaw, N. Y.

Orders 1 to 12 inclusive of notice of January 14, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide proper metal covers for waste paper cans.
- 2—Immediately remove all inflammable waste material from the building daily.



- 3—Immediately remove baled waste material from the building daily or keep same in a fireproof enclosure and remove from the building monthly.
- 4—Properly cover spokes in gear wheel of big press on first floor.
- 5—Properly guard belt and pulley of paper folding machine on first floor.
- 6—Provide proper guard for (2) platen printing presses at point of operation.
- 7—Properly enclose watercloset in cellar (workroom) to the ceiling, or cover over the top.
- 8—Properly ventilate waterclosets to the outer air by means of a window or proper ventilating duct.
- 9—Properly fill in openings over door of both water-closet compartments.
- 10—Properly screen entrance to both watercloset compartments by means of a stationary screen at least 6 feet high.
- 11—Provide proper artificial light in both water-closet compartments.
- 12—Provide solid plastered wall or metal covered partition between watercloset compartments of males and females.

Premises consist of a two-story mill constructed building, first floor and basement being used by appellant as a job and newspaper printing plant. Premises are clean, light and well ventilated. A total of 5 employees, 1 of whom is a female and the wife of one of the other employees.

Re item No. 1 — Metal cans are set at side of presses and any spoiled paper is immediately thrown in the cans and not on the floor. If the cans were provided with metal covers, the paper would be thrown on the floor and create a greater hazard.

Re item No. 2—The inflammable waste material is daily conveyed to a room in the cellar and put in a baler.

Re item No. 3—Baled waste material is stored in the same room as baled. Room is provided on the two sides with fireproof walls and on two sides with wood partitions. Automatic sprinklers are provided throughout the plant and no hazard is created by storing the baled material for a period in excess of one month.

Re item No. 4—The gear wheel does not revolve at a speed of more than fifty revolutions per minute, therefore, the order to cover the spokes should not have been issued.

Re item No. 5—Item is necessary and should be complied with.

Re item No. 6—These are slow moving platen presses and the appellant has absolutely refused to provide guards thereon, for the following reasons: a. In other establishments, of which he has knowledge, the proprietor had to pay from \$10 to \$12 for a \$2 guard. b. Guards were removed by the employees who would not use them. c. A great deal of work done on platen presses in the appellant's shop is so large that the paper extends beyond the platen, and the guard cannot be used in any such case.

Re items Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12—Two waterclosets located in the cellar near a window leading out to a sidewalk in which is provided a grating. Waterclosets are enclosed to height of more than 7 feet. The dividing partition is of wood 1 inch thick. The doors do not fill the full space of the openings, but the occupants of the toilet can not be seen over the top or under the bottom of the door.

MOD: In view of the fact that the premises are equipped with a sprinkler, and that but one female is employed; the premises are kept thoroughly clean at all times:

that the metal cans are in constant use; that the surplusage of inflammable waste is kept in a baler and remained tightly baled and kept in a separate enclosure, except the following:

Re item No. 1 — Waive order.

Re item No. 2—Waive order.

Re item No. 3 — Waive order.

Re item No. 4—Waive order.

Re item No. 5—Order must be complied with.

Re item No. 6 — Hold order in abeyance pending further investigation of entire matter of guards for platen printing presses.

Re item No. 7—Hold order in abeyance.

Re item No. 8—Hold order in abeyance provided item No. 9 is promptly complied with; fill in the openings over the top and under the bottom of both watercloset compartments.

Re item No. 10 — Hold in abeyance.

Re item No. 11 — Accept as satisfactory compliance, one drop light over the center partition, so that it will light both compartments.

Re item No. 12—Hold order in abeyance.

Premises affected	Appellant
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Bluff Point Land Improvement Co.
Orders 4 and 5 of notice of September 20, 1920, appealed from, viz.:	

- 4— Provide an additional, suitable and convenient, sanitary flush watercloset for males employed in laundry, same to be properly enclosed, have window to outer air, floor and side walls to height of 4 feet, of material impervious to water.
- 5— Provide suitable and convenient sanitary washing facilities for males employed in laundry, consisting of stationary basin or sink equipped with proper water supply.

The laundry connected with this summer hotel is operated each summer from about June 15th to September 10th. There are two men regularly employed in laundry. The male help employed in the hotel and laundry have a building about 125 feet from the laundry building in which they are quartered. There are good toilet facilities in this building. Mr. Frank Horworth informed me this day that the company are planning to put two more stories on this laundry building and use both stories for rooms for the help.

MOD: Waive orders 4 and 5 until the contemplated additions are made to this laundry building.

Premises affected	Appellant
73-75 Ferry St., Beacon, N. Y.	Estate of Frank Grazioso
Order No. 2 of notice of April 18, 1921, appealed from,	
viz.:	

- 2—Increase height of bakery to not less than 8 feet.

Bakeroom to which above order applies is located on the ground floor of the building, it being entirely above the ground at the street and about 5 feet below at the rear. Ceiling of bakeroom varies in height from 7 feet 8 inches to 7 feet 10 inches. Place is ventilated by door and windows opening to the yard at the side and another door and windows opening to the street at the front. At the time of my visit the bakery was clean and in excellent sanitary condition. Compliance with the order is in my opinion not necessary.

MOD: Waive order, provided the top sash of the window opening to the street is so arranged as to be easily openable for ventilation.



Premises affected                      Appellant  
Grand Ave.                              Wesley B. Smith  
Baldwin, Nassau County, N. Y.

Orders Nos. 1 and 2 of notice of April 22, 1921, appealed from, viz:

- 1—Reconstruct side wall of bakery.
- 2—Provide watercloset inside.

Sidewalls of the bakeroom are of wainscoting and are in good condition. The present toilet facilities are privy closets in a rear yard more than 25 feet from bakeshop, viz.: about 30 feet; the oven used in the bakery is a gas-burning, reel oven creating little steam and no smoke. The bakeshop is built above the ground and is known as a daylight bakery.

MOD: The present sidewalls will be accepted, if waterproofed by applying two coats of waterproof paint, covered by two coats of white enamel; that the present outside toilet will be accepted provided same is kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly ventilated at all times, screened during the summer months to prevent the entrance of flies, is heated in the winter and a covered passageway is provided from the bakeshop so that employees in leaving the bakery will not be exposed to the outer air. As an alternative a chemical closet of an approved type may be located inside the building but not connected with the bakeroom or store room; or an inside flush sanitary watercloset may be provided, connected to a cesspool, such toilet to be located inside the building and not connected with the bakeroom or store above.

Premises affected                      Appellant  
Eddy Street                              W. Eddy Plow Co.  
Greenwich, N. Y.

Orders Nos. 1, 5, 6, and 7 of notice of October 5, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide exhaust system for removing dust from all woodworking machinery, etc.
- 5—Continue enclosure of stairs to 3 feet above roof.
- 6—Perfect east wall of stair enclosure.
- 7—Provide self-closing fireproof doors on all openings in fireproof stairs arranged to open out in such manner as not to obstruct the stairs.

Item No. 1: This order was waived by variation of November 16, 1920, provided the drum sander was provided with an exhaust system on or before May 1, 1921, or its use discontinued. The Company now asks for extension of time to September 1, 1921. At the time of my visit to the plant it was not in operation and Mr. Whitaker, Secretary, informed me that in all probability very little work would be done between now and September 1st.

Items No. 5, No. 6 and No. 7 require the completion of stairway enclosure in accordance with plans approved by this Department. The Company states in the attached letter that there will hereafter be less than six persons employed in the building. Mr. Whitaker also made this statement to me. If there are, in fact, less than six persons employed hereafter, compliance with these orders is, of course, not required by law.

MOD: In view of the fact that little if any work is being done in this establishment, extension of time on item No. 1 is granted until September 1, 1921, and inasmuch as less than six (6) persons are at present employed in the building, and therefore same does not constitute a factory building under the law, items No. 5, No. 6 and No. 7 stand waived on our records, it being understood that should more than five (5) persons at

any time hereafter be employed in the building the firm will immediately proceed to comply with the above requirements.

Premises affected                      Appellant  
Glens Falls, N. Y.                      Union Wood Flour Co., Inc.  
Order No. 10 of notice of March 5, 1919, appealed from, viz.:

No. 10—Provide means to remove dust from two baling presses.

This firm manufactures wood flour, which is spruce sawdust ground very fine and baled the same as flour, and shipped to points in New Jersey, where it is mixed with lamp black and other materials and is used in the manufacture of phonograph records. It is the only plant of its kind in the State and possibly in the country.

A wooden duct connected with an exhaust fan has been placed above the baling machines with an open slot in the lower side of the duct immediately over each machine. Mr. John J. Cunningham, President of the Company, says that the suction generated in this duct removes a greater part of the fine dust released during the baling operation. The frame of one of the balers has been more closely enclosed, thus releasing less dust. The duct above referred to has been installed in place of the device referred to in Mr. Vogt's letter of July 19, 1920. The duct which has been provided and the enclosure so far as possible of the frame of each of the balers should be accepted as a substantial compliance with the order.

MOD: In view of the fact that every reasonable effort has been made to comply with the order, that the dust is of such a fine nature that to entirely remove it appears to be impracticable; that form of exhaust has been provided which together with the enclosure of the balers has reduced the escaping dust materially, accept present conditions as a satisfactory compliance with our order provided both balers are enclosed, and the exhaust system operated while balers are in use.

Premises affected                      Appellant  
23 Jackson Street                      Griswold & McWain, Inc.  
Batavia, N. Y.

Orders Nos. 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13, of notice of February 28, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 7—Arrange guard over gears on Hoe Printing press to extend inward beyond the root of the teeth.
- 10—Enclose dumbwaiter hoistway, etc.
- 11—Provide gates or doors at entrance to dumbwaiter hoistway.
- 12—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system, Class A.
- 13—Organize and maintain fire drills.

Order No. 7 relates to open trains of gears on the sides of the large Hoe newspaper press. The gears all have band guards but same do not extend inward to cover the root of the teeth, nor is there any protection provided for the spoke hazard of the gears. The existing condition presents a real hazard and the Company brought in a nearby machinist to whom I explained how the work should be done, also the company seemed willing to have the work done.

Orders No. 10 and No. 11 relate to a dumbwaiter used to carry forms from the stereotype room on the 2nd floor to the pressroom on the 1st floor. Dumb waiter is 32 inches by 26 inches in the horizontal and 33 inches high. Opening to the hoist on the 2nd floor is through a double hung window and condition satisfactory. On the 1st floor the hoist is not enclosed on two sides, the car comes to



a stop 33 inches from the floor and the car is equipped with a 12-inch automatic gate on the car itself which works by the action of the car. The car is operated by hand power and is counterbalanced so it ascends by counterweights when empty but requires to be pulled down. The heavier the load the less effort to pull it down.

Orders No. 12 and No. 13 were reported complied by Fire Prevention Engineer Quigley.

MOD: Order No. 7 be complied with as outlined to the machinist whom the Company brought in to look over the work.

Waive orders No. 10 and No. 11 for the reason that the 2nd floor is protected by a double hung window, shaft full enclosed and at the 1st floor the car has to be pulled down, stopping 33 inches from floor, the car itself being provided with an automatic gate which prevents anything from falling off the car.

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Premises affected	Appellant
4 Chestnut Street	John W. Shaver

Orders Nos. 2 and 3 of notice of November 6, 1919, appealed from, viz.:

2—Provide suitable and convenient sanitary wash sink equipped with proper water service for use of females, separate from the one used by males.

3—Arrange exit doors 1st floor to open outwardly.

Re order No. 2—The only sink provided is an old iron one, both for washing purposes and wetting tobacco.

Re order No. 3—This is a two-story and basement building, the first floor being used for manufacture of cigars by Doyle & Smith, employing 3 men and 3 women. The door opening to the street is a large double door opening inwardly and the one at the rear also opening inwardly leads to outside stairs to grade. Building is about 50 feet by 25 feet.

MOD: Accept one sink at present location, while occupancy remains unchanged, provided sink is made to comply with Rule 152: i. e., of vitrified glazed earthenware, enameled iron or other glazed material, impervious to water. Galvanized cast iron will be permitted.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Dolgeville, N. Y.	Julius Breckwoldt & Co.

Application for a modification from compliance with the provisions of paragraphs 395-b and 399 of the Boiler Code, requiring the alteration of steam line and installation of fusible plug at the factory building located at Dolgeville, New York, of which you are the owner.

At present time only one stop valve is provided. Paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code (Bulletin No. 14) requires two stop valves. Also, at the present time the boilers are not equipped with fusible plugs. Paragraph 395-b requires that a fusible plug be inserted in all boilers having a heating surface of more than 100 square feet.

MOD: In relation to paragraph 395-b: Compliance with this provision of the law by equipping boilers with heating surface of more than 100 square feet with fusible plugs.

In relation to paragraph 399: Extension of time until May 1, 1922, for the reason that the present boiler installation is to be changed during the coming year.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Masonic Hall, Utica, N. Y.	Trustees Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund

Application for a modification from compliance with the provisions of paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code, re-

quiring alteration of steam line in the Masonic Home, of Utica, New York, of which you are the owner.

Paragraph 399 reads as follows:

“399—Stop Valves. Each steam outlet from a power boiler (except safety valve connections) shall be fitted with a stop valve located as close as practicable to the boiler.

Where two or more boilers are connected in battery, each boiler shall be fitted with two stop valves with ample free blow drain between said stop valves. The discharge of this drain shall be visible to the operator manipulating the valve. The stop valve may consist of one automatic non-return valve set next to the boiler, and a second valve of the outside screw yoke type. At the present time only one stop valve provided. Paragraph 399 as above specified requires two stop valves. The Insurance Company reports “the boilers were all found to be in good condition at the last internal inspection, which was made in the months of July and August, 1920.”

MOD: In view of the fact that the owners of the above are erecting a large hospital and the present boiler facilities will be changed, an extension of time until June 1, 1922, be granted in which to comply with Paragraph 399 of the code.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Bronx Street	American White Cross Laboratories
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	

Order No. 5 of notice of December 8, 1919, appealed from, viz.:

5—Provide safety devices under elevator car.

Elevator to which the above order applies is a triplex, one ton, chain hoist,” manufactured by Yale & Towne, Stamford, Conn. The device is similar to the common chain hoist operated by hand, except that it is equipped with an electric motor, both the motor and hoisting block being suspended from the roof timbers of the building by means of a hook and eye bolt. The car is 5 feet 6 inches square and travels from the basement to the second floor, a distance of about 25 feet. The car runs on four corner guide posts and the installation of a safety device on the present car is impracticable. The statement in the letter of appeal to the effect that it is impossible for anyone to get under the elevator because the doors are so arranged that they cannot be lifted until the elevator gets to the floor, is not correct. Openings to the shaft are protected by self-closing vertical sliding gates. There is nothing, however, to prevent these gates being opened when the car is not at the landing and at the time of visit one of the gates at the basement landing was blocked open.

MOD: That permission be granted to use the hoist without providing car safeties as required by order No. 5 of December 8, 1919, on condition that there be installed a cover over the entire platform with clear height of 54 inches from platform; the owner may, if he so desires, use this cover as a second platform or shelf for carrying goods, provided that this shelf be fully covered by a roof placed underneath the present car beam; order No. 5 of December 8, 1919, is hereby waived with the express understanding that the hoist shall be used for the single purpose of hoisting and lowering goods; by reducing the headroom to 54 inches no person will stand on the platform while engaged in loading or unloading or while it is in motion; and, further, that this variation is only granted for a period while the hoist is used for its present purposes and while the equipment and hoistway enclosures are maintained in a safe condition and



the gates are closed and locked on the hoistway side and they cannot be raised except when the car is at the landing, thus preventing any person getting underneath the car platform; this decision to be rendered without prejudice to any prosecution which is now pending.

#### MEETING OF JULY 19.

The Industrial Board at its meeting on July 19th, granted modifications of factory orders in the following cases, which were on the July 5th calendar and were postponed to the meeting of July 19th:

Premises affected	Appellant
Stone and Arcade Streets	Guilfoyle Garage
Watertown, N. Y.	

Order No. 1, notice of April 12, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide two legal means of exit remote from each other from 2nd floor in accordance with section 270 of the Labor Law within 20 days, or prohibit the operation of factories in your building above the first floor.

This is a two-story fireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building—12; above the 1st floor—7.

Exit consists of one interior stairway, leading from 1st to 2nd floor, not properly enclosed. There is a 12-foot ramp exit running from the 2nd floor to the 1st floor to the outside driveway.

MOD: Accept ramp as first means of exit. That a horizontal exit to mercantile building in front be accepted as second means of exit.

Premises affected	Appellant
Carthage, N. Y.	Island Paper Co.

Orders Nos. 2 and 3, of notice of December 9, 1919, appealed from, viz.:

- 2—Provide two legal means of exit from all floors of building, remote from each other.
- 3—Immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in Sulphite Building above the 1st floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

This is a one, two and three story nonfireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913, with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building—10 during the day, and 3 at night; above the 1st floor—9; above the 2nd—1.

Exits consist of one interior unenclosed stairway leading from 1st to 3rd floors, and a straight ladder fire escape on rear of building; one horizontal exit on 3rd floor, imperfect; one horizontal exit on 2nd floor of 2-story section. This building was erected without regard to exits that would safeguard occupants. Only those for accommodation were put in. The door through wall on 3rd floor of Digester Building, leading to roof of Blow Room, thence by straight ladder to roof of Saw Room and then to ground by straight ladder was an afterthought. This left 2nd floor of Digester Building with only one means of exit off the floor. Acid Tower is typical of other building of this character. Elevator shaft is enclosed its length with wood; should be straight ladder to facilitate egress of one man in case of accident to elevator; has other means over roof of Digester Building to roof of Blow Room and

then by way of straight ladder above mentioned. Of the 9 employees above 1st floor, 6 are located on 2nd floor of Saw Room with ample means to get out; one on elevator of Acid Tower; one in Blow Room and one in Digester Building. Building is brick and concrete and used to manufacture sulphuric acid and sulphite. Acid Tower is 90 feet high. Blow Room 43 feet high; 1st floor Digester Building, 36 feet high; other two floors 11 feet high.

MOD: That present condition be accepted, provided window on 2nd floor, southeast end of Digester Building be made into a door with steps to reach roof of Saw Room Building, thence to ground by present straight ladder; also straight ladder whole length of Acid Tower elevator enclosure.

Premises affected	Appellant
Boonville, N. Y.	N. M. Sargent Sons

Orders Nos. 5 and 6 of notice of May 26, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 5—Immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your three-story part of building above the 2nd floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

- 6—Provide two approved means of exit from all floors of building three-story part, remote from each other.

This is a three and two-story nonfireproof frame building, erected before October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building—11; above the 1st floor—5. This is a furniture factory and material is inflammable. The third story is an attic. Attic is used for storage and is also the south end of 2nd floor of two-story part. The present stairway is disconnected. Factory work is done on two floors of three-story part and north end of two-story part. Employees in three-story part can get from the 2nd floor through windows to one-story roof. Conditions demand second means from 2nd floor.

Exit consists of one interior unenclosed stairway, leading from 3rd to 1st floor.

MOD: That Company install as a second means of exit a 36-inch stairway in south end of two-story building with unobstructed passage leading thereto; that stairway leading to 3rd floor in three-story part be locked and only one person be permitted to go to 3rd floor to place or take away storage.

Premises affected	Appellant
Broad and Fulton Streets	Stark-MacDuffee Shoe Co.
Waverly, N. Y.	

Order No. 5 of notice of June 1, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide an additional means of exit from all floors of building by providing steel sash and frames in windows on course of fire escape at rear of building within 20 days or *immediately* prohibit the operation of factories in your building on the 3d floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

This is a three-story nonfireproof tenant factory building, 50 feet by 80 feet; erected before October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building—16, 10 of whom are factory employees; above the 1st floor—16. Ten is the maximum and three is the minimum occupancy.



Exits consist of one interior stairway in center of building, leading from first to third floor, not properly enclosed in partitions of lath and plaster, doors to which open outwardly; and one imperfect straight run fire escape at southeast corner of building. No doors to balconies. Some window openings have wire glass and metal covered frame in inside. At rear the building is four stories above grade which necessitates fireproofing or closing up of all windows in basement, first and second floors.

MOD: Accept present escape on condition that a non-fireproof door is provided at third floor balcony and that two windows and one door opening on second floor are either bricked up or covered with sheet metal or fitted with metal sash, frame and wired glass or metal covered frame and sash (both sides) and wired glass. Fireproof door at least 2 feet by 6 feet to be provided at 2nd floor balcony and window openings on 1st floor and basement to be treated as specified for 2nd floor.

Premises affected	Appellant
75-77 Main Street	Twin City Auto Co., Inc.
No. Tonawanda, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 of notice of March 30, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide two legal means of exit from 2nd floor of building which conform to the provisions of section 270; i. e., two stairways of incombustible material enclosed in fireproof partitions, etc.
- 2—Provide at all entrances to elevator, fireproof doors, etc.
- 3—Equip all manually operated hoistway doors installed subsequent to November 1, 1920, with an approved interlock or electric contact as per Rules 439-440 of Ind. Code.
5. Provide under machine and sheaves at top of elevator shaft, a floor, etc.
- 6—Arrange all exit doors on ground floor to open outwardly.
- 7—Provide floor in toilet room of material impervious to moisture, on second floor, etc.

This is a two-story nonfireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried (a small amount of paint); no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building—11; 7 of whom are factory employees; above the 1st floor—5. This building is 64 feet by 160 feet and has two interior unenclosed wooden stairways, one located approximately 50 feet from front of building and the other about the center of the north wall (both are along the north wall). Both stairways are enclosed by wooden partitions at second floor. The second floor is used as a stock room, paint shop, light repair shop and storage for cars. The building stands clear of other buildings and has its front on Main street and rear on an alley. The owners let a contract for the erection of the building to a contractor who also furnished the plans. They supposed they were to get a building which conformed to the law, but apparently the contractor was not familiar with its provisions.

Re No. 2—This elevator is installed in a building erected since October 1, 1913. Building has fireproof elevator shaft and light wooden floor on second floor.

Re No. 3—This order was written to cover the fire doors ordered in No. 2; they now have sub-standard full automatic gates.

Re No. 6—Doors now open in and slide. There are large double doors at each end of building and absolutely

no possibility of congestion on account of doors not opening outwardly.

Re No. 7—There are two toilet rooms on second floor which have wood floors. They are used by only seven or eight men and are kept in first class condition.

Re No. 5—This is a safety order which should be complied. June 8, 1921, complied. The contract for this building was let to a contractor who also acted as his own architect and was evidently not familiar with the provisions of the law. While ignorance of the law is no excuse for its not being lived up to, its strict enforcement in this case would, in a measure, be working a hardship on a third party who was probably not at fault.

MOD: Re item No 1—In view of the small occupancy, accept present stairways.

Re items No. 2 and No. 3—Accept present conditions.

Re item No. 5—Complied June 8, 1921.

Re item No. 6—Accept conditions as a compliance.

Re item No. 7—Accept present conditions, while the toilets are kept in strictly first class condition.

Premises affected	Appellant
1118-1120 Main Street	Kam-Kaderbeck, Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.	

Order No. 3 of notice of February 16, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 3—Provide an additional means of exit, etc. Provide an exit to outer air at west end of building, first floor. Enclose exit stairs in partitions of fireproof material, etc. Make exit stairs of incombustible material, etc. Immediately cease employing, etc.

This is a two and one-story fireproof brick building, erected after October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles, gasoline and oils, carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 14; above the 1st floor, 1 to 3 occasionally.

Exits consist of two interior stairways, not properly enclosed. A horizontal exit on 1st floor, with no door on one side.

Two-story part of building is used entirely for selling and storage of automobiles. No factory work done in two-story part. Fire door in opening between one and two-story parts was being installed at time of visit. Door at west end of one-story part first floor will be provided to area leading to street. Driveway door at Main street and swings in but is open at all times while persons are employed.

MOD: That when door is provided at west end, first floor, and fire door provided at openings between one and two-story parts, same be accepted as satisfactory compliance with order, while no part of second floor is used for factory work, for the reason that present two-story part is entirely mercantile and one-story part entirely factory.

Premises affected	Appellant
132 Blackstone Avenue	Chautauqua Builders Supply, Inc.
Jamestown, N. Y.	

Order No. 2 of notice of April 19, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 2—Provide at least two legal means of exit remote from each other from second floor as per section 270 of the Labor Law within 20 days, or *immediately* prohibit the operation of factories in your building above the first floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.



This is a two-story nonfireproof factory and storage building, erected after October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building—10; above the first floor—10. Proposed occupancy not over sixteen persons on second floor. Building is two stories, brick construction, first floor of concrete, second floor of wood with wood roof area 91 feet by 41 feet. Contemplated period of present tenant is uncertain and without lease as they (International Casement Co.) rent from month to month to take care of overflow business in their plant nearby (about 100 feet distant). Goods manufactured are metal window casements and hardware. Building was constructed for storage purposes only and first floor is so used at present. Mr. Chatman (owner) intends to use the entire building for storage purposes in the near future, and renting at the present time was simply to accommodate the present tenant.

Exit consists of one interior wood stairway, not properly enclosed in partitions of fireproof materials, doors to which open out and are self-closing. No safe egress from roof.

MOD: Accept, while not more than sixteen persons are employed on the second floor, the present stairway 48 inches wide, 10½-inch tread, 7¾-inch riser, of wood construction, providing stairway be enclosed from first floor to ceiling of first floor in partitions of fire resisting material composed of metal lath and plaster, both sides and fire door opening outwardly be provided leading from first floor to vestibule. As a second means of exit a wood stairway 36 inches wide, 10-inch tread, 7¾-inch riser be provided near the southwest corner of the building, leading from doorway already provided to loading platform, said door to swing outwardly and to be 36-inch opening.

Premises affected	Appellant
500 State Street	Carthage Motor Car Co.
Carthage, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of notice of June 14, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 5—Provide two legal means of exit from all floors of building remote from each other in accordance with section 79-a.
- 6—Immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your factory above the first floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.
- 7—Provide fireproof enclosure on elevator shaft in accordance with section 79-a-6 and the elevator code to include fire doors at all openings, all floors; enclosure to extend at least 3 feet above the roof and have a roof of fireproof material and have at top a skylight in a metal frame at least three-fourths the area of the shaft or exterior window with metal frame and sash.

This is a two-story and cellar nonfireproof brick factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 10, of whom 9 are factory employees; above the first floor, 4. Building 114 by 54 feet, brick and steel, wood and concrete floors. First floor is used for salesroom, office and storage; second is work room and storage. Largest number of employees in the past or anticipated in the future is 4 mechanics on second floor;

2 floor men; one man on gas pump (street); 2 salesmen in show room and one female in office on first floor.

Exit consists of one interior stairway leading from first to second floor, not properly enclosed in partitions of wood and plaster materials.

Elevator hoistway is enclosed in concrete first to under-side of second floor. There is a space of 6 inches between enclosure and wall of building to allow operation of sliding doors at street entrance to elevator. Hoistway second floor to above roof enclosed in wood. Manually operated swinging gates equipped with electric contacts, first and second floors, workroom side.

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of adjoining property on School street and the erection of addition 74 by 54 feet to present structure. Present building is of steel frame, brick walls, concrete floor on first, wood floor on second. Johns-Mansville roof laid on wood.

MOD: That a 36-inch wood stairs be installed first to second, at southwest end of building, enclosed in fire resisting material, first to under side of second floor, with door on second floor arranged to swing out into stairway and door swinging out to street at first floor; and that present unenclosed wood stairs near elevator be accepted when sliding door on elevator is arranged so as to not block street exit door from stairway. These recommendations are made because of the small occupancy.

Re No. 7—That sliding fire door at workroom entrance first floor to elevator be provided with electric contact be installed and conditions accepted.

Premises affected	Appellant
126 State Street	Seaburg Manufacturing Co.
Jamestown, N. Y.	

Order No. 4 of notice of March 25, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 4—Properly enclosed vertical openings (new building) in partitions of fireproof material in accordance with section 270, subdivision 6 of the Labor Law.

This is a two-story and basement nonfireproof factory building, erected before and after October 1, 1913, with divided lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed, having one source of water supply; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 50; above the first floor, 15. This order relates to a chute used for sending material from second to first floor. Chute is located in new addition and the area of addition is such as to be more than 50 per cent of the old structure. Therefore, order to enclose same in fireproof material was issued.

Exits consist of two interior stairways, one properly enclosed in fireproof partitions, and the other not properly enclosed in wooden partitions; doors to both enclosures open outwardly and are self-closing. Two horizontal exits on all floors—one perfect and the other imperfect (bridge). Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

The owners have constructed a bulkhead at the second floor which is enclosed by means of 2 x 4 studding covered on each side by ½-inch flint rock board with all edges bound in steel. A fire door has not as yet been provided on the opening. Chute is not enclosed on first floor by partitions. In this new addition there are 5 employees in basement and 5 on the second floor.

MOD: Accept existing enclosure on second floor as a satisfactory compliance with order, when a self-closing fireproof door has been provided on the opening.







than three hours a week. The building is 98 feet by 48 feet, having a three-story section at front, 34½ feet by 48 feet, and a two-story section with a gallery, 63½ feet by 48 feet, rear. The second floor is only three feet from ground at rear end, where ground can be reached through two windows.

Exits: There is a double run stairway from first floor to gallery at second floor, 34½ feet from front of building, and a stairway from second to third floor at the southwest corner (front) of building. There is also a substandard fire escape on front with common glass windows and a drop ladder to the ground. It would be an inconvenience to continue the front stairs to the first floor because it would require space in a room that is now used for sketching, a very important part of the work of the factory, which can best be done in this room.

MOD: Accept as primary exit, the stairway from the third floor, at or near the present chute, to the second floor balcony and connecting with double run stairs to first floor; also accept the substandard fire escape as second exit.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Pearl Street	Benford Auto Products, Inc.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 3 and 4 of notice of January 13, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

3—Immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your factory on the second floor, until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

4—Provide additional means of exit, remote from existing exit from all floors of building.

This is a two-story nonfireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 40; above the first floor, 22.

Exits consist of one interior wooden stairway, enclosed in fire resisting partitions, doors to which open outwardly and are self-closing, and an exterior iron stairway, remote from each other. This condition was accepted by variation by the Commission on December 17, 1918, on condition that a proposed extension, including a fireproof stairway, was completed June 1, 1919. Building conditions made it necessary to abandon the new building project and consequently the variation automatically expired. These orders were then issued. At the time of inspection, December 12, 1919, the occupancy on the second floor was 20 males and 40 females. At present it is 12 males and 10 females and, it is claimed, will not exceed 40 persons in the future. The exterior iron stairway is located between this and an old building, two stories in height, which can be reached from the stair landing, so that persons can go down the stairs or go into the old building and out by the stairway, as they choose. There is also an imperfect horizontal exit from second floor, which is a platform connecting this and the old building at a point near the front stairway.

MOD: In view of the fact that there are less than 25 persons employed above the ground and that there is one interior stairway enclosed in partitions of fire resisting materials, and that there is one perfect exterior screened stairway, and one imperfect horizontal exit on the second floor, making a third means of exit therefrom; and to comply with the orders as issued would entail unnecessary hardship, accept present conditions as satisfactory and hold orders in abeyance while conditions remain unchanged.

Premises affected	Appellant
163-165 Adams Street	The American Ferment Co.
Buffalo, N. Y.	

Order No. 15 of notice of March 22, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

15—Provide an additional legal means of exit, remote from existing exit, serving all floors of building, i. e., in southeast rear corner.

This is a three-story nonfireproof tenant factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried on the third floor consist of 1½ barrels of alcohol and the same amount of wine. This is stored in wooden barrels placed inside of a locked, slatted, wood enclosure, normal quantity of alcohol and wine being about three barrels of each. No fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 24; above the first floor, 12; above the second, 9.

Exit consists of one interior stairway, enclosed in fire resisting partitions, doors to which open outwardly and are self-closing. Also one fire escape on side of building, complying with section 79-b-5; openings to balconies are fireproof; exits not remote and there is no safe egress from roof.

MOD: As third floor is divided by wood partitions and combustibles carried, with no sprinkler, or fire alarm, and exit stair and fire escape are not remote, building being over 100 feet long on north side, recommend that appellant be required to comply with order by moving fire escape from present location and place same at rear end near southeast corner, and leading down into open passage which is 5 feet wide and extends across south half of rear end and full length of building on south side to street. Fire escape to be accepted as second means of exit when this work is completed.

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Premises affected	Appellant
230 Ridgeway Street	Powers Film Products Co.
Rochester, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 3 and 7 of notice of December 8, 1919, appealed from, viz.:

3—Cease employing above second floor until two exits are provided.

7—Provide additional exit five-story section.

One, two and five-story nonfireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913. Open lofts, no sprinklers installed, combustibles carried, no fire alarm system. Occupancy of building, 4; above first floor, 2; above second floor, 2.

Exits consist of one interior stairs, not properly enclosed, doors opening out and not self-closing; one imperfect fire escape on north of building 84 inches high by 34 inches wide.

Section in question is five-story mill and slow burning type, tower section 30 by 50 feet, openings into same from one-story section adjoining are fireproofed. Ground floor used as carpenter shop, occupancy not exceeding two. Second, third and fourth floor used for idle storage—no occupancy. Fifth floor machine shop, occupancy not exceeding two—total in section four. One interior stairway (wood) in northwest corner second to third floor, and fourth to fifth floor, and third to fourth floor in southwest corner. One tower fire escape on north side enclosed with wood, with corrugated metal covering, openings to same on the second and fifth floors, nonfireproofed. I believe ample security will be afforded the two occupants on top floor, if openings into fire escape below fifth floor are fireproofed,



in view of the fact that contents of building is noninflammable, and greater portion of building is "I" beam and concrete slab construction, no verticle opening in ceiling of first floor.

MOD: Fireproof openings below fifth floor into fire escape tower on north.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Woodlawn Ave.	Elmira Foundry Co.
Elmira, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 6 and 7 of notice of February 9, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 6—Provide fireproof doors at all entrances to elevator shaft manually operated, sliding or swinging doors to be equipped with interlocks.
- 7—Provide two legal means of exit from second floor of pattern storage room, also cupola room.

One and two-story nonfireproof factory building, erected after October 1, 1913; open lofts, no sprinklers installed, no combustibles carried, no fire alarm system. Occupancy of building, 100. Above first floor, 2 or 3 for two or three hours per day.

Exits consist of two interior stairs, not properly enclosed.

New foundry building. Plans disapproved March 17, 1921, because of failure to show two fireproof enclosed stair lines from each two-story section on west side. One-story section of building is 563 feet long, 120 feet wide, with 2 two-story sections on the west side. Second floor of north two-story section used for pattern storage and second floor of south, two-story section for cupola charging platform. One stair (iron) from cupola floor 30 inches wide unenclosed. One stair (concrete and iron) from pattern storage 54 inches wide unenclosed. Elevator shaft fireproof enclosed between first and second floor enclosed with sheet metal on second floor. No fire doors at openings.

MOD: Acceptance of present conditions.

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Premises affected	Appellant
33 St. Paul Street	Wheeler-Green Electric Co.
Rochester, N. Y.	

Order No. 4 of notice of April 18, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 4—Arrange exit doors to stairway to swing outwardly—all floors.

This is a four-story nonfireproof mercantile-factory building, with mezzanine, erected before October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 80; above first floor, 70; above the second, 50. First, 10, mercantile, electric fixtures. Mezzanine 20 office, electric fixtures; second, 5, mercantile, electric fixtures and repairing; third, 4, stock room; fourth, 40, motor repair department.

Exits consist of one interior stairway, not properly enclosed in fireproof materials, doors to which slide and are self-closing; one fire escape on west side of building, perfect. One horizontal exit on second floor, perfect. Mezzanine floor has two exits independent of stair tower. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

MOD: That order stand as issued in so far as it affects the fourth floor and as a compliance accept a self-closing wooden door in present door opening arranged to swing outwardly. Present sliding fire door to be counterweighted so that it will stay open.

Premises affected	Appellant
Main Street	O'Hara Bros.
Brewster, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 3 and 5, of notice of June 1, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 3—Arrange all doors leading to stairways to be at least 44 inches wide and fireproof and self-closing.
- 5—Provide self-closing fireproof doors on elevator shaft.

This is a two-story nonfireproof tenant factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 59; above the first floor, 53.

Exits consist of two interior stairways, enclosed in fireproof partitions, doors to which open outwardly.

Re item No. 3: This order was modified by variation of September 28, 1920, by permitting doors to remain 31½ inches and 39½ inches wide, as they are at present, but requiring that they be made fireproof. Each of the stairways to which these doors lead is constructed of concrete outside the line of the building and enclosed in fireproof partitions. There are no openings in either enclosure from the lower floor of the building, and, therefore, it would be impossible for fire to be communicated from the lower floor of the building to the stair enclosure. The providing of fire doors at second floor, as required by this order, would not in any way increase the safety of the occupants of the second floor.

Re item No. 5: This order requires self-closing fireproof doors on elevator shaft which leads from an unenclosed storage space under the lower floor of the building to the second floor only, there being no opening in the enclosure at the first floor. At the opening to the shaft from the workroom on the second floor there is a swinging metal covered door. At the lower entrance to the shaft from the unenclosed space under the lower floor of the building a wooden swing door is provided, but at time of visit it had been loosened by being struck by an automobile truck. There being no opening from the building to the shaft except on the second floor, the installation of fire doors is unnecessary. The elevator is practically a dumb-waiter, the car being 42 inches by 44 inches and 48 inches in height. It is of the hand power type and operated by a pull rope inside of the shaft.

MOD: Re item No. 3: Accept present doors and waive order. Re item No. 5: Accept present doors, provided that the door at the lower entrance to the shaft be replaced and kept in good repair, and that the one at the second floor be provided with a lock or latch which will prevent the opening of the door except when the car is at the landing, thus preventing the operation of the car by pulling the pull ropes at the second floor.

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Premises affected	Appellant
4-12 Commercial Street	Wm. H. Gorsline
Rochester, N. Y.	

Order No. 8 of notice of February 18, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 8—Arrange sliding fireproof doors between workrooms and stairway at south end of section occupied by C. P. Ford & Co., to open outwardly from workroom.

This is a six-story semifireproof tenant factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; auto-



matic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; fire alarm signal system installed.

Occupancy of building, 377; above the first floor, 302; above the second floor, 252. Sub-basement, 11 males; basement, 20 males and 17 females; first floor, 7 males and 20 females; second floor, 50 males; third floor, 67 males; fourth floor, 21 males and 95 females; fifth floor, 32 males, 7 females; sixth floor, 30 males.

Exits consist of three interior stairways, enclosed in fireproof partitions, doors to which open outwardly and slide, self-closing. Two perfect fire escapes on north and west sides of building. Item No. 8 refers to doors on middle stair line which are arranged as follows: First floor—one door slides—not used for general exit purposes; second floor—two doors—one slides, one swings outward; third, fourth and fifth floors—one door each floor slides; sixth floor—one door swings outwardly. One perfect horizontal exit on the first, second, third, fourth and fifth floors. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

MOD: Owing to small width of hall area on first floor and numerous other exits from this floor, allow first floor door to remain as at present. Slide door on second floor to remain as at present, provided swing door is made accessible to employees or close up swing door permanently and arrange slide door to swing outwardly. Swinging both doors out would obstruct hallway. Doors on third, fourth and fifth floors to be made to swing out and back against north wall of stair enclosure. All doors to be equipped with self-closing devices.

Premises affected	Appellant
78-80 East Main Street	Garfield Real Estate Co.
Rochester, N. Y.	

Order No. 2 of notice of May 7, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 2—Provide an additional means of exit from all floors, of building, remote from existing one.

This is a three-story nonfireproof miscellaneous building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 25; above the first floor, 13; above the second, 8. The above occupancy is largest during the year and occurs on Saturdays of each week. Usual occupancy first floor, 8; second floor, 3; third floor, 7.

Exits consist of one interior unenclosed stairway, and one fire escape on south end of building, imperfect. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof. On first floor at front are show windows separated from body of store by partitions of wood and glass. These partitions are 14 feet from front windows. On second floor there is a pivot window, swinging into store at point where one would step onto fire escape balcony. This window is 11 feet high, but only opens to a width of 16 inches because it strikes the sign at front of store. On the inside this window swings close to a radiator and as there is no way of reaching fire escape between radiator and wall, only one person would squeeze through window at a time, and the window would have to be shut and opened for each person. On third floor there is a pivot window 11 feet high which opens to 27 inches. This window also swings into store on side next to fire escape. At the back of the store is a one-story section, the roof of which can be reached from second floor windows, 34 by 42 feet. From this roof one can escape to other buildings. Some barrier should be placed along the half of

the pivot window that swings out to prevent a person from stepping out, should they become confused. Windows are at floor level.

MOD: At third floor balcony of fire escape cut off or remove bolt protruding through balcony platform. Provide barrier or guard rail at west half of window openings, second and third floors. Extend interior stair line to roof with pent house on roof.

Premises affected	Appellant
82-84 East Main Street	Garfield Real Estate Co.
Rochester, N. Y.	

Order No. 2 of notice of May 17, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 2—Provide an additional legal means of exit from all floors of building, remote from existing one.

This is a three-story nonfireproof mercantile factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 44; above the first floor, 26; above the second, 12. This occupancy is largest at any time of the year and occurs on Saturdays of each week. Usual occupancy first floor, 11; second floor, 8; third floor, 10.

Exits consist of one interior unenclosed stairway, and one imperfect fire escape on south end of building. Exits remote. On first floor at front are show windows separated from body of store by partitions of wood and glass. These partitions are 17 feet from front windows. On second floor there is a pivot window at floor level, 7 feet high, which opens to 43 inches. Window swings into store on side next to fire escape, and should have a barrier on side that swings out to prevent a person from stepping out on that side. On third floor there is a double hung window 35 inches by 38 inches; sill is 31 inches above floor. At back of store is a one-story section, roof of which can be reached from second floor windows. This roof is 7 feet below the window sills. Windows are 30 inches by 48 inches. From this one-story roof one can escape to other buildings.

MOD: Provide door at third floor opening onto fire escape balcony. Provide guard rail at east half of window opening, second floor. Extend interior stair line to roof with pent house on roof.

Premises affected	Appellant
38-46 Pearl Street	Wettlaufer Bros. & Finley
Buffalo, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 1 and 2 of notice of June 1, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system, Class 2, on all floors of building unless building meets all the requirements of section 83-a.
- 2—Immediately organize and maintain monthly fire drills and keep a record of same unless building meets all the requirements of section 83-a.

This is a six-story nonfireproof brick building, erected before October 1, 1913; combustibles are not carried; automatic sprinkler system installed, having one source of water supply. Occupancy of building, 79; above the first floor, 67; above the second, 58.

Exits consist of two interior stairways, one of which is new and enclosed in fireproof partitions. The other one has been in existence some time and is fireproof except



that the elevator runs through this enclosure, but the elevator is separated from the factory floors and the opening is simply in the hallway. There is a horizontal exit on each floor from one section of the building to the other and the exit stairs are on either side of this horizontal exit.

MOD: Accept present conditions as compliance with orders.

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Premises affected	Appellant
11-17 12th Avenue	Normandie Silk Mills, Inc.
Gloversville, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 7 and 8 of notice of April 13, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

7—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system (Class A) on all floors of the building unless building meets all requirements of section 279.

8—Immediately organize and maintain monthly fire drill and keep a record of same unless building meets all the requirements of section 279.

This is a three-story semifireproof brick building, erected since October 1, 1913; no combustibles carried; automatic sprinkler system installed, having one source of water supply. Occupancy of building, 85; above the first floor, 45; above the second, 25. The building is practically new with a new and modern sprinkler system installed, except that the stairways are not sprinklered.

Exits consist of two interior stairways, enclosed in fireproof partitions. One perfect horizontal exit in the north stairway hall on the second floor leading to the second floor of the two-story building adjoining.

MOD: Accept conditions, and waive order for fire alarm and fire drills.

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Premises affected	Appellant
East Avenue	S. A. Cook & Co.
Medina, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of notice of February 3, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

2—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system, Class A.

3—Maintain monthly fire drills, etc.

4—Arrange sliding doors to swing outwardly.

This is a three-story nonfireproof mill constructed brick building, erected before October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; building sprinklered with two sources of water supply, except that the stairways, waterclosets and compartments are not. These compartments are all exterior. No fire alarm signal system installed in this building. Occupancy of building, from 80 to 160; above the first floor, more than 25. This building is a furniture factory. Some combustibles are carried in the shape of excelsior for upholstering furniture.

Exits consist of two interior stairways, enclosed in fireproof partitions, doors to which slide and are self-closing. The openings from the compartments have fireproof doors and a perfect safety condition exists therein. There is a divisional wall about in the center of the building with two horizontal exits on each floor. There is also provided in each door opening wooden jambs with a wooden door swinging out.

MOD: Re items 2 and 3, waive orders; Re item 4, accept present condition, provided the self-closing fire sliding doors are kept open at all times during working hours.

Premises affected

Linden and Castle Streets  
Geneva, N. Y.

Appellant

Fairfax Bros.

Order No. 1 of notice of October 15, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

1—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system Class C.

This is practically two buildings: a three-story building which faces Linden street and a four-story building facing Castle street. The order was issued on this building of Fairfax Brothers, because the H. J. Stead Co. had taken over the fourth floor of the main building facing Castle street. Building erected before October 1, 1913, and is nonfireproof and brick; no combustibles carried; no automatic sprinkler system installed. The Stead Co. occupies the second and third floors of the Linden street building. They have had a fire alarm system in that building known as a Class B since August 16, 1917, when it was approved by the Department. Since that time they have taken over the fourth floor of the four-story building facing Castle street. Seven people employed on the ground floor. Occupancy of building, 67; above the first floor, 60.

Exits consist of three interior stairways, not properly enclosed. One perfect fire escape. Exits remote.

MOD: Accept present Class B fire alarm signal system.

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Premises affected	Appellant
42½ Ontario Street	Nicholas Zuck
Rochester, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 5 and 6 of notice of May 23, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

5—Provide suitable, convenient and sanitary water-closets, i. e., make floors and walls of toilet rooms of waterproof material. The angle formed by floor and base to be coved.

7—Provide at least two legal means of exit remote from each other from all floors.

This is a two-story nonfireproof building, first floor of which was erected before October 1, 1913, second story was erected in 1919; open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 12; above the first floor, 10.

Re item No. 5: Two toilet bowls for use of females on second floor. One bowl for males in cellar; wood floor; two plaster walls; two concrete building walls and no coved base in women's toilet. Two wood partitions; two concrete and stone walls; concrete floor and no coved base in men's toilet. Second floor toilets installed in 1919. Cellar toilet installed before 1913.

Exits: One 35 inch wooden stairway from second floor to yard. Same enclosed on north side by concrete wall of building, on south side by wood lath and plaster. One doorway on first floor opening into stairhall. Same is not fireproofed. One 21 inch wooden stairway on outside of building terminating on roof of one-story shed. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof. Lowest part of shed roof five feet seven inches from ground. Open stairway to cellar directly under inside stairway. No enclosure on landing of inside stairway above second floor.

MOD: Re order No. 5: Accept present conditions. Re order No. 7: Accept present exits on condition that stair is provided from roof of shed to grade.



# BUREAU OF INSPECTION

## NOVEMBER FIGURES

INSPECTION WORK				FIVE MONTHS ENDED NOV. 30,		
				Nov., 1921	1921	1920
Factories	Regular inspections*	6,744	29,775	36,861		
	Building surveys	1,113	4,409	23,499		
	Special inspections	119	752	1,777		
	Special investigations	203	1,090	2,045		
	Compliance visits	5,179	17,720	25,155		
	Department office calls	180	1,308	2,581		
	Information call†	3,459	13,938	11,561		
Mercantile establish- ments	Regular inspections	3,989	18,044	28,484		
	Special inspections	216	1,148	2,044		
	Complaints investigated	71	359	371		
	Compliance visits	2,380	9,945	16,493		
Tenements	Inspections of apartments	17,842	69,679	118,867		
	Inspections, licensed buildings	1,532	5,939	9,669		
	Inspections, unlicensed build- ings	341	1,239	1,582		
	Complaints investigated	9	89	78		
	Compliance visits	420	1,825	3,482		
	Department office calls	21	70	86		
	Licenses: Issued	83	613	1,024		
	Cancelled or revoked	254	944	1,258		
	Factory permits: Issued	8	89	226		
	Cancelled or revoked		1	10		
Mines, quarries, magazines, tunnels and caissons	Mine inspections	3	15	†		
	Quarry inspections	9	78	†		
	Magazine inspections	172	644	415		
	Tunnel inspections	2	27	28		
	Factory inspections connected with mines and quarries	1	19	†		
	Special inspections	10	19	†		
	Special investigations		5	27		
	Compliance visits	8	28	98		
	Complaints investigated					
	Information and office calls	53	156	†		
Boilers	Regular inspections	217	1,204	1,035		
	Special investigations					
	Compliance visits	25	156	181		
	Boiler certificates issued	193	1,192	784		
	Information and office calls	224	1,140	1,250		
Industrial hygiene	Physical examinations	\$94	\$309	\$754		
	Trade disease investigations	1	21	13		
	Special inspections			2		
	Special investigations	213	926	1,802		
	Research investigations	95	372	320		
	Special details	55	228	465		
	Complaints investigated			4		
	Compliance visits		2	10		
	Information and office calls	98	340	369		
NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED						
In factories: under 14		4	42	150		
14-16 no certificates		44	285	585		
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours		9	31	107		
Working illegal hours		1	20	48		
In mercantile establishments: under 14		57	330	772		
14-16 no certificates		63	384	834		
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours		30	63	161		
Working illegal hours		25	32	35		
In tenements: under 14		3	101	219		
14-16 no certificates		1	30	38		
WOMEN AND MINORS FOUND WORKING ILLEGAL HOURS						
In factories	Women	34	45	191		
	Male minors		1	5		
	Women	34	112	173		
	Male minors		2	2		
VIOLATIONS OF DAY OF REST LAW						
Factories						
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted		\$34	\$70	\$115		
Working on designated day of rest		\$4	\$11	\$2		
Working seven days a week		\$7	\$34	\$142		
Mercantile Establishments						
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted		\$8	\$84	\$216		
Working on designated day of rest		\$2	\$21	\$16		
Working seven days a week		\$1	\$31	\$11		
* The inspection of a factory occupying more than one building is now reported as one inspection. Previous to July 1, 1921, in most instances an inspection was reported for each building occupied by the factory.						
† Comparative data not available.						
‡ Includes visits to non-manufacturing establishments found in buildings apparently used for factory purposes.						
§ Number of employees.						
¶ Including 410 waylavs.						
ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES				FIVE MONTHS ENDED NOV. 30,		
				Nov., 1921	1921	1920
Factory orders	Administration	5,300	17,971	18,618		
	Sanitation	3,280	11,772	23,215		
	Accident prevention	4,857	19,381	18,660		
	Fire protection	251	856	1,565		
	Children					
	Women and minors	9	32	46		
	Day of rest	80	271	792		
	Payment of wages	2	21	51		
	Total	13,779	50,304	62,947		
Factory compliances	Administration	5,303	17,959	18,621		
	Sanitation	2,633	9,048	16,896		
	Accident prevention	3,458	10,281	13,370		
	Fire protection	267	824	1,621		
	Children					
	Women and minors	7	24	31		
	Day of rest	78	318	589		
	Payment of wages	6	15	21		
	Total	11,752	38,469	51,149		
Mercantile orders	Administration	4,344	15,350	27,388		
	Sanitation	1,164	5,633	13,151		
	Accident prevention	215	1,037	887		
	Children					
	Women and minors	2	7	17		
	Day of rest	451	2,330	3,794		
	Payment of wages					
	Total	6,176	24,357	45,237		
Mercantile compliances	Administration	4,343	15,348	27,391		
	Sanitation	1,399	5,835	10,091		
	Accident prevention	297	1,083	678		
	Children					
	Women and minors		6	14		
	Day of rest	413	2,152	2,790		
	Payment of wages		1			
	Total	6,452	24,425	40,964		
Licensed tenement orders	Sanitation	237	741	1,298		
	Employing non-members of family	5	11	21		
	Prohibited employment	5	17	34		
Licensed tenement compliances	Sanitation	207	454	905		
	Employing non-members of family	10	17	22		
	Prohibited employment	6	26	34		
Mine and quarry Tunnel and caisson Boiler	Orders	94	334	244		
	Compliances	21	38	180		
	Orders	1	15	19		
	Compliances	1	8	10		
	Orders	173	888	627		
	Compliances	234	776	553		
PROSECUTIONS BEGUN						
Factories	Administration			1		
	Sanitation	16	52	177		
	Accident prevention	2	8	27		
	Fire protection	16	40	95		
	Children	7	46	199		
	Women and minors		4	9		
	Day of rest	2	3	14		
	Payment of wages		1	3		
	Total	43	154	525		
Mercantile establish- ments	Administration					
	Sanitation	10	13	30		
	Accident prevention			2		
	Children	8	21	94		
	Women and minors	3	11	21		
	Day of rest		7	9		
	Total	21	52	156		
Tenements		2	8	29		
Mines and quarries						
ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS BY STOPPAGE OF WORK						
Stoppage of work in unclean factories				21		
Stoppage of work in unclean bakeries						
Stoppage of use of dangerous machinery		13	37	64		
Tagging of goods in tenements		53	439	675		
Revocation of tenement licenses		11	21	196		



# BUREAU OF INSPECTION

## DECEMBER FIGURES

SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31,					SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31,					
INSPECTION WORK					ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES					
	Dec., 1921	1921	1920		Dec., 1921	1921	1920			
Factories	Regular inspections*	7,913	37,688	43,513	Factory orders	Administration	6,050	24,021	25,277	
	Building surveys	1,419	5,828	27,847		Sanitation	3,291	15,063	34,970	
	Special inspections	171	923	2,140		Accident prevention	5,051	24,432	27,650	
	Special investigations	260	1,350	2,703		Fire protection	277	1,133	2,509	
	Compliance visits	5,647	23,367	33,566		Children				
	Department office calls	197	1,505	3,042		Women and minors	7	39	60	
Mercantile establishments	Information calls†	4,714	18,652	14,714	Day of rest	60	331	901		
	Regular inspections	4,894	22,938	32,482	Payment of wages		21	57		
	Special inspections	276	1,424	2,379	Total	14,736	65,040	91,424		
	Complaints investigated	88	447	434	Administration	6,053	24,012	25,270		
Tenements	Compliance visits	2,407	12,352	21,813	Factory compliances	Sanitation	2,817	11,865	22,032	
	Inspections of apartments	19,173	88,852	143,260		Accident prevention	3,490	13,771	17,241	
	Inspections, licensed buildings	1,674	7,613	11,911		Fire protection	232	1,056	2,016	
	Inspections, unlicensed buildings	257	1,496	1,982		Children				
	Complaints investigated	9	98	33		Women and minors	9	33	39	
	Compliance visits	571	2,396	4,108		Day of rest	55	373	664	
	Department office calls	13	83	115		Payment of wages		15	26	
	Licenses: Issued	82	695	1,144		Total	\$12,656	51,125	67,288	
	Cancelled or revoked	288	1,232	1,566		Administration	3,775	19,125	32,579	
	Factory permits: Issued	28	117	226		Sanitation	865	6,498	17,052	
		1	12	Accident prevention	369	1,406	1,297			
Mines, quarries, magazines, tunnels and caissons	Mine inspections	5	20	†	Mercantile orders	Children		10	27	
	Quarry inspections	12	90	†		Women and minors	3			
	Magazine inspections	138	782	452		Day of rest	464	2,794	4,344	
	Tunnel inspections		27	28		Payment of wages				
	Factory inspections connected with mines and quarries	3	22	†		Total	5,476	29,833	55,299	
	Special inspections	4	23	†		Administration	3,776	19,124	32,580	
	Special investigations	3	8	31		Sanitation	1,668	7,503	14,203	
	Compliance visits	12	40	106		Accident prevention	207	1,290	935	
	Complaints investigated					Children				
	Information and office calls	73	229	†		Women and minors		6	17	
Boilers	Regular inspections	198	1,402	1,188	Mercantile compliances	Day of rest	479	2,631	3,250	
	Special investigations					Payment of wages		1		
	Compliance visits	16	172	213		Total	6,130	30,555	50,985	
	Boiler certificates issued	244	1,436	968		Sanitation	230	971	1,556	
Industrial hygiene	Information and office calls	296	1,436	1,527	Licensed tenement orders	Employing non-members of family	1	12	24	
	Physical examinations	**41	**350	**798		Prohibited employment	4	21	40	
	Trade disease investigations		21	13		Sanitation	157	611	985	
	Special inspections			2	Licensed tenement compliances	Employing non-members of family	1	18	22	
	Special investigations	212	1,138	2,156		Prohibited employment	4	30	40	
	Research investigations	88	460	367		Orders	63	397	296	
	Special details	49	277	554		Compliances	20	58	195	
Complaints investigated	1	1	4	Boiler	Orders		15	22		
Information and office calls	124	464	412		Compliances		8	14		
					Orders	137	1,025	747		
					Compliances	130	906	627		
NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED					PROSECUTIONS BEGUN					
In factories: under 14	1	43	153	Mine and quarry Tunnel and caisson Boiler	Administration			2		
14-16 no certificates	50	335	616		Sanitation	11	63	205		
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours	7	38	112		Accident prevention	10	18	30		
Working illegal hours	5	25	83		Fire protection	19	59	115		
In mercantile establishments: under 14	85	415	878	Factories	Children	6	52	207		
14-16 no certificates	73	457	934		Women and minors	1	5	13		
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours	25	88	183		Day of rest	1	4	16		
Working illegal hours	6	38	40		Payment of wages		1	3		
In tenements: under 14	7	108	219	Mercantile establishments	Total	48	202	591		
14-16 no certificates	4	34	38		Administration	1	1			
					Sanitation	4	17	37		
					Accident prevention			2		
WOMEN AND MINORS FOUND WORKING ILLEGAL HOURS					Tenements	Children	10	31	106	
In factories	Women	6	51	232		Women and minors	5	16	26	
	Male minors	1	2	9		Day of rest	1	8	10	
In mercantile establishments	Women	53	165	198		Mines and quarries	Total	21	73	181
	Male minors	1	3	2	Administration					
VIOLATIONS OF DAY OF REST LAW					Sanitation					
Factories					Accident prevention					
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted	**12	**82	**116	Mercantile establishments	Children	10	31	106		
Working on designated day of rest	**2	**13	**9		Women and minors	5	16	26		
Working seven days a week	**5	**39	**143		Day of rest	1	8	10		
					Total	21	73	181		
Mercantile Establishments					ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS BY STOPPAGE OF WORK					
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted	**20	**104	**258	Stoppage of work in unclean factories					24	
Working on designated day of rest	**7	**28	**20	Stoppage of work in unclean bakeries						
Working seven days a week	**3	**34	**11	Stoppage of use of dangerous machinery					41	
					Tagging of goods in tenements					83
					Revocation of tenement licenses					13
										31
										195



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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
APR 3 1922

# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN



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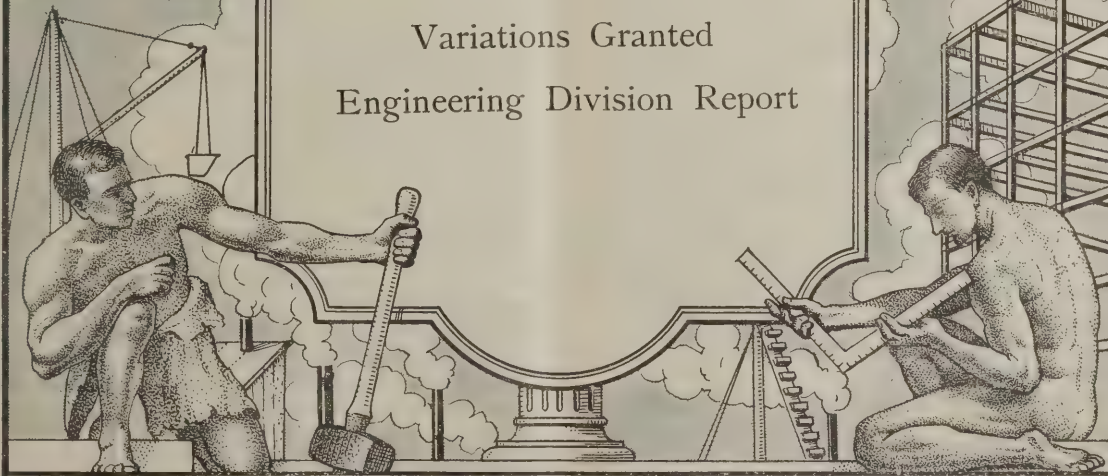
Misdemeanor Not To Insure  
Working Time In Factories

The Labor Market

Inspection Figures

Variations Granted

Engineering Division Report



*Issued Monthly by The Industrial Commissioner of New York State*

Vol. 1

Albany, N. Y., January and February, 1922

Nos. 4 and 5



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197

# DIRECTORY OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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THE STATE CAPITOL

NEW YORK OFFICE  
124 EAST 28TH STREET

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257 Washington Street  
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# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN

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VICTOR T. HOLLAND . . . . . Editor

Vol. 1 Albany, N. Y., January and February, 1922 Nos. 4 and 5

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## PART TIME EMPLOYMENT STUDY

In the numerous conferences, notably at the President's Unemployment Conference, which have been held in recent months in connection with the problem of unemployment, the fact came to light that only meagre information was available as to part time employment as distinguished from full time employment and from total unemployment.

The Department of Labor conducted a study during the month of December last as to the extent of part time employment, or "staggered" employment as it has been called, in the factories of New York State. The results of this investigation are shown on another page of this issue. The figures show the extent of part time employment and the standard working week in the factories during the month of December.

Among the results may be noted the following: Part time employment in the factories was not as extensive as has been generally supposed. There is a distinct tendency toward a shorter standard working week. There has also been a marked extension of the eight hour working day.

## MR. McLUSKY HEARS DEATH CLAIMS

Referee James McLusky who was injured in an automobile accident at Buffalo last fall has recovered sufficiently to return to duty and is again holding the death calendars throughout the state. During the absence of Mr. McLusky the death calendars have been held by Referee Whipple. Mr. Whipple is now back at his regular assignment and with Referee Abbott is holding the claims calendars for the Albany district.

## MR. BISHOP TO LEAVE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Fred M. Bishop who since July 1st last has been assistant secretary and auditor of the Labor Department, leaves on March 15th to take the position of auditor of the State Conservation Commission.

While he was with the Department of Labor, Mr. Bishop was in charge of administrative affairs of the Albany offices.

## FACTORY BUILDING INCREASING

The January and February records of the Engineering Division, which appear on another page, show large increases in the values of the plans that have been submitted to the department for construction work on industrial buildings throughout the state outside of Greater New York. January's record was a decided increase over February and the increase of February over January was even greater.

To what extent this is a barometer of a betterment in conditions generally is of course difficult to determine, but since the Department has passed on factory plans, January and February records have been indicative of at least what is planned for the early spring work. It is therefore believed that the big increases thus far planned, of which the Department has knowledge, mean a marked activity throughout the state at least for the first quarter of the year. To what extent this activity will extend beyond the first quarter is problematical, but the Engineering Division already is in a position to know that the plans that will come in for the month of March will be largely in excess, in value, of the January or February plans. It is almost a certainty that the March plans will go beyond the \$2,000,000 mark.

The Engineering Division advises that this is an opportune time to present preliminary studies of proposed work, that is line pencil sketches, not working drawings, of contemplated construction. Even though it may not be the intent to build immediately, the Division suggests that the preliminary sketches be presented for the purpose of study and analysis that there may be offered suggestions as to the most economical, efficient and practical arrangement of a proposed building or contemplated extension. Taking other years as a basis, the Division anticipates that there will soon be a rush of applications for examination of plans with many conferences with manufacturers and engineers planning construction for the spring. It is therefore obvious that it is advantageous to present plans, sketches or preliminary studies as soon as possible. Manufacturers and architects on all contemplated construction are invited to confer with the Division, and it is suggested that appointments be made for such conferences that there may be no unnecessary inconvenience or expense.

## MANY BILLS TO AMEND LABOR LAW

Up to March there has been introduced in the Legislature nearly 100 bills affecting the Department of Labor. Of this number but one had become law. This was an early amendment that was put in to rectify an error that existed in the law.

There were introduced fifty-five bills that directly amended the Labor Law, twenty-nine that amended the Workmen's Compensation Law, and fourteen others that in one way or another affected the department. This record of bills seeking to amend the Labor Law and the Compensation Act is not unusual. Each year for several years there have been scores of bills introduced, the large majority of which never were passed. They were either killed in committee or beaten when brought up for passage.

Among the bills to amend the Compensation Act was the measure of the committee headed by Senator John Knight to amend the compensation law generally, this bill seeking to carry out the recommendations of the committee that held hearings throughout the summer and fall. Other bills affected the State Fund, extended coverage, added to the occupational diseases and sought to change the law in one form or another.

Included in the bills that were offered to amend the Labor Law were measures that sought to prevent strikes and lockouts through different methods; inspection of places of amusement, old age pensions, fixing hours of labor and wages to be paid on public work, the establishment of a safety museum and many others.

Many of the labor bills were given a hearing at the same time and all of these hearings were largely attended by opponents and proponents of the measures.

After the adjournment of the Legislature and the expiration of the 30-day period which the Governor has to act on the bills that have passed the Legislature, a digest of the bills that become law will be given in THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN.



# MISDEMEANOR NOT TO INSURE

Court of Appeals Decision of Far Reaching Importance Holds That an Employer Failing to Insure Employees Under The Compensation Act is Criminally Responsible

A decision of far reaching importance to the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law has just been made by the Court of Appeals in the case of the People against Donnelly in which the State's highest court holds that an employer who fails to protect his employees under the Compensation Act is criminally responsible. The decision is a reversal of the lower courts' holding that failure to insure was not a misdemeanor.

On October 2, 1920, the district attorney of Kings county on information laid before him by Industrial Commissioner Sayer accused Albert E. Donnelly in the Court of Special Sessions of the crime of failure to secure compensation for his employees. Donnelly was engaged in the business of painting, which is a hazardous employment under Group 42 of the Compensation Law, and the charge was that he had failed to secure compensation for Frank Keightley, an employee, for injuries sustained. Donnelly was tried and found guilty, but the court sustained his motion for an arrest of judgment and discharged him upon the ground that the court had no jurisdiction as the defendant was not amenable to prosecution in the courts of criminal jurisdiction. The effect of this decision was to say that the only remedy against employers who did not insure was a civil one and that no criminal proceeding could be undertaken.

The order of the Special Sessions was affirmed by the Appellate Division, second department by a divided court. Permission was given to the people to appeal and the Court of Appeals unanimously reversed the lower courts. Judge Crane, writing the opinion for the Court of Appeals said:

"It has been held by the courts below, that sections 50 and 52 of the Workmen's Compensation Law, as quoted above, do not make it a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment for the employer to fail to secure payment of compensation as required. The only penalty, it is said, which is imposed in the case of such failure is the penalty to be sued for by the commission, as stated in the last paragraph of section 50 and the effect of enabling the injured employee to maintain an action for damages in which the employer will be barred from making certain defenses as prescribed in section 11, above referred to. In other words although section 52 makes the failure to secure payment of compensation a misdemeanor yet the punishment of such a misdemeanor is prescribed by the section and consists in the barring out of the defense as stated in section 11 and which the employer would otherwise have at common law.

It is the law that where a statute creates a new offense by making that unlawful which was lawful before, and prescribes a particular penalty and mode of proceeding, that penalty alone can be enforced. (People v. Stevens, 13 Wend. 341.) This rule, however, is deemed to be expressive of legislative intent and gives way to words and provisions indicating that other or additional penalties may also be enforced. It is always a question of legislative intent. (Behan v. People, 17 N. Y. 516.)

"It would have been perfectly competent and legal for the legislature to have provided the three consequences following a failure of an employer to secure payment of compensation as required by section 50: 1. The recovery of a penalty to be sued for by the commission; 2. The striking out of certain defenses known to the common law in an action to be brought by the injured employee; 3. Prosecution as for a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the punishment of a fine or imprisonment. (People v. Meakin, 133 N. Y. 214.)

"The question is—has the legislature by the above enactment and provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law actually prescribed all of these three things as the effect of a failure to secure payment of compensation, or has it only prescribed the first two? I am inclined to the

opinion that the legislature has made the failure a misdemeanor to be punished as provided in section 1937 of the Penal Law, i. e., by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail, for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than 500, or by both. I do not consider that the words of section 52 reading 'and have the effect of enabling the injured employee to maintain an action for damages in the courts as prescribed by section 11 of this chapter' is the punishment, penalty or penal discipline for the misdemeanor created by that section. There might be much force in the position taken by the defendant if it were not for the amendments made to the law as originally enacted. Section 52 of Chapter 41 of the Laws of 1914 did not contain the words 'Constitute a misdemeanor.' The section then read:

"Sec. 52. Effect of failure to secure compensation. Failure to secure the payment of compensation shall have the effect of enabling the injured employee or his dependents to maintain an action for damages in the courts, as prescribed by section 11 of this chapter."

"By Chapter 622 of the Laws of 1916, section 52 was amended to read as follows, the words put in *Italics* being those added by the amendment:

"Sec. 52. Effect of failure to secure compensation. Failure to secure the payment of compensation shall *constitute a misdemeanor* and have the effect of enabling the injured employee, *or in case of death, his dependents or legal representatives*, to maintain an action for damages in the courts, as prescribed by section 11 of this chapter."

"Prior to the amendment, therefore, the Workmen's Compensation Law provided that where the employer failed to secure payment of compensation, a penalty could be recovered in an action by the commission and the employee could maintain a common-law action in which certain defenses were barred to the employer. All of these are in the present law, but there is the addition made by the above amendment that the failure to secure payment of compensation shall constitute a misdemeanor. Why were these words put in the section if it were not intended to add another punishment or effect to the failure of the employer? These words could give no additional force to the provision regarding the penalty or that regarding the maintenance of an action. They were meaningless unless they brought to section 52 something more than had previously been in it, and that something more could only be and must be that which the words themselves state, namely that a failure to secure payment of compensation would constitute a misdemeanor. The punishment for a commission of this misdemeanor was left, as in many other instances, to section 1937 of the Penal Law, which provides: 'Sec. 1937. Punishment of misdemeanors when not fixed by statute. A person convicted of a crime declared to be a misdemeanor, for which no other punishment is specially prescribed by this chapter, or by any other statutory provision in force at the time of the conviction and sentence, is punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary, or county jail, for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both.

"For the reasons here expressed, the orders of the Appellate Division and the Special Sessions must be reversed."

Hiscock, Ch. J., Hogan, Cardozo, Pound, McLaughlin and Andrews, JJ., concur.

Orders reversed.

In a statement commenting upon the decision, Industrial Commissioner Sayer expresses gratification at the result and says: "A few months ago the labor department, commenced an intensive campaign against employers who failed to insure. The worst class of employers that we have to deal with in the state are employers who fail to provide insurance for their workmen in the event of injury.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 87)



# WORKING TIME IN FACTORIES

Part Time Employment and Standard Working Hours Reviewed by the Chief Statistician from Reports of 1320 Firms With Over 300,000 Employees

## PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

A special investigation was made in December, 1921, to determine the extent to which unemployment, due to the laying-off of employees entirely, was increased by under-employment, due to reductions in hours worked. The study seems to indicate that the amount of under-employment in December, except in a few industries, was small, compared with the dislocation due to dropping employees from the payroll entirely. One employee who is dropped causes the same reduction in the total amount of employment as six employees who lose one day each. On the other hand it must be remembered that the standard week is often less than the actual working week—that in many industries the amount of overtime is normally large and was very great in the period preceding the present depression. It is usually true also, that employers reduce working time when they expect poor business conditions to be temporary, as they wish to hold their organizations together, and that they dismiss their employees when they expect a long drawn out and thorough readjustment.

The tables on pages 67 and 68, showing the actual working time of shop employees in manufacturing industries of New York State, were prepared from schedules secured from establishments that report monthly the changes in the number of their employees and their payrolls. The schedules called for a statement of the standard hours worked by men and women separately, in the office and in the shop, and of the number of such employees who worked each specified number of hours during the week including the 15th of December. The actual hours worked were then reduced to equivalent days on the basis of the standard hours as given for each factory.

The investigation showed that about one-quarter of the shop employees engaged in manufacturing were working less than a full week, 68 per cent were working full time, and about 8 per cent were working more than the regular working hours. Less than 5 per cent were employed 3 days or less out of the week. Included among the part-time workers were some employees who lost time for personal reasons, and among the overtime workers, some employees, such as watchmen, who were reported as working more than the standard weekly hours for other employees, but whose occupation implies a longer working day than that of the regular shop employees. The amount of overtime was increased also by the fact that some industries were at the peak of their operation for the Christmas demand. The figures therefore represent a somewhat greater amount of both overtime and part-time work than can be attributed to general industrial conditions alone.

The most extensive part-time work in December was found in the metals and machinery, and in the furs, leather, and rubber goods industry groups, in each of which about one-third of the employees were working fewer than the regular number of hours, and in the food, beverages and tobacco group. In the printing, textiles, clothing, and water, light and power industries, the smallest proportion of part-time work was found. Among office workers in all industries, the amount of overtime and part-time work reported was negligible. The tabulations, consequently, include only shop employees.

Among women the amount of overtime in most industries was slight. This is partly accounted for by the fact that where women are employed 54 hours a week it is illegal for them to work overtime. The proportion of women on overtime and full time work combined was about the same as that for men—that is, reduced employment, in December at least, was no greater among women than among men.

In the metals and machinery industry group, the large amount of part-time work was reported in the machinery and electrical apparatus, and automobile industries, where

nearly half the employees were on part-time; the instruments and appliances division, with 41 per cent of its employees on part-time (most of them on a four-day week); and the fire-arms, tools and cutlery, the cars, locomotives and railway repair shops, and the gold, silver and precious stone divisions, where over one-third of the employees worked less than the standard week. On the other hand, the cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus industry had more than one-third of its employees working overtime.

In the stone, clay and glass industries over one-fifth of the employees were on part-time work, but about 13 per cent were working overtime. In this group the lime, cement and plaster mills reported the largest proportion of employees (36 per cent) working less than a full week. The glass industry had a large amount of overtime, probably due to the Christmas demand, but also a large amount of part-time. The brick, tile and pottery division had the largest proportion of employees on full time.

Among the wood manufactures industries, overtime was greatest in the piano industry, and part-time was most extensive in the furniture industry and in the miscellaneous division, which includes the manufacture of pencils, corks, smoking pipes, etc.

In the chemical industries there was a large amount of both overtime and part-time work. The miscellaneous chemical industries, including the manufacture of glue, fertilizers, etc., reported almost half of its employees on part-time work, but 12 per cent of its employees were working more than standard hours. In the drug industry about one-quarter of the employees worked 5 days or less. In the animal and mineral oil products industry there was a large amount of overtime.

The pulp and paper mills reported one third of their employees engaged in overtime work. This was the largest proportion reported by any industry group. In the printing and paper goods industries, the printing and book binding establishments reported a large amount of overtime—14 per cent—and a considerable amount of part-time work. The paper box industry had one-quarter of its employees working on a reduced time basis.

The clothing industries reported very little reduced working time except in the men's furnishings industry, where about 30 per cent of the employees worked less than the standard week. The millinery industry had 40 per cent of its employees working overtime, the largest percentage reported by any group, and it had practically no part-time work.

Among the furs, leather, and rubber goods industries, the largest division represented—the boot and shoe industry—reported almost half its employees working five days a week or less. The establishments making articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc., had a large proportion of 5 day and 4 day workers. The fur goods factories reported about 12 per cent of the employees working overtime, but about 11 per cent working three days or less. This was because, at the end of the season, some factories were still working overtime to finish their orders.

In the cotton and woolen mills, over 90 per cent of the employees were working a full six day week. There was considerable part-time in the knitting mills. In the silk mills there was some overtime but 11 per cent of the employees were working three days a week or less. The most extensive overtime was in miscellaneous textiles.

The food, beverages, and tobacco industries include the only industries with more than half their employees working part-time—the canning and the beverages industries. The dull season in these industries caused many of the employees to work three days a week or less. In the miscellaneous groceries industries (including the sugar refineries, cocoa, coffee and yeast factories) more than one-third of the employees were working 5 days or less. In



the cigar factories more than one-quarter of the employees were working reduced time, usually 5 days a week.

## STANDARD WORKING HOURS OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

Incident to the inquiry regarding the extent of part-time employment, information of value concerning standard working hours was secured. This information is tabulated on pages 69 and 70. It is evident that for the majority of factory workers 8 hours work constitutes the standard day. In New York City three-quarters of the men, and more than three-quarters of the women are employed on an 8 hour basis. Twenty-five per cent of both men and women have a standard 44 hour week. Up-State only 54 per cent of the men work an eight-hour day—usually a 48 hour week. About half of the women work an 8 hour day, and half work a 9 hour day, which is the legal limit for women. Longer hours are worked by women in several industries, due, obviously, not to the working of a longer day by women than by men in the same trade, but to the circumstance that the women predominate in the largely unorganized trades where hours are longer.

The shorter hours in New York City are due partly to the influence of the clothing, fur, shoe, and printing trades, where the 44 hour week is general, and partly to a tendency toward shorter hours in almost all trades in New York City. This is no doubt accounted for, at least in part, by the greater strength of union activity in New York City than up-State. The greater amount of time consumed in transportation to and from work is another factor in the shorter hours. The food, beverages and tobacco group is the only large group to report a considerable percentage of employees working 9 hours or longer.

The longer working hours up-State were reported chiefly in the stone, clay and glass, the wood manufactures, the textiles, and the food products factories. The longer hours worked by women up-State are due to the greater representation in the clothing group, up-State, of the men's shirts and furnishings factories, which work a 9 hour day. The industries in which the 8 hour day predominates up-State are the chemical industry, the shoe industry, pulp and paper manufacturing, and printing.

In 1913 the 9 hour day was the prevailing working day in factories of New York State. In New York City about one-half the workers were employed 9 hours a day, but over one-third were on an 8 hour day. Up-State more than half the wage earners were on a 9 hour day, but most of the remainder were working 10 hours a day or more.

As in 1921, the leaders in the shorter working day in 1913 were the printing and the clothing trades. They were on a 48 or 50 hour week, however.

The longest working hours in 1913 were in the stone, clay, and glass, the wood-working, and the food products industries, as at present, and in the pulp and paper industry. The latter reported the greatest reduction in working hours of any industry—from "over 63" in 1913 to 48 a week in 1921. The reduction is the result of the change in that industry from two shift to three shift operation, which changed the working day from 11, 12 or 13 hours in the continuous processes to 8 hours.

In general, the primary manufacturing industries, those in rural districts or in one-industry towns, and those in which women are in a majority have longer hours. The industries producing highly manufactured products, those requiring skilled men, those located in the cities, and those where unions are strongest work shorter hours.

About sixty per cent of the employees in the metals and machinery industry group work an 8 hour day. Very few work a 44 hour week. In the shipbuilding industry almost all of the employees work an eight-hour-day. The jewelry, automobile, machinery and electrical apparatus, and railway equipment industries have about three-quarters of their employees on an 8 hour basis. In the jewelry industry in New York City a 44 hour week is general. The longest hours in any industry are worked in the pig-iron and rolling mills, where all the employees up-State work over 54 hours a week. In the instruments and appliances division less than half the men, but 60 per cent of the women work a nine-hour day.

In the wood manufactures industry group about three-quarters of the employees in New York City and about one-third of those up-State have a basic 8 hour day. In the furniture and cabinet factories in New York City, more than half the employees have a 44 hour week. Most

of the furniture factories up-State work 9 hours a day, and one-third of the employees work more than that. The piano factories throughout the State work an 8 hour day. The saw mills and planing mills have a 9 hour day, even in New York City.

The stone, clay and glass industry group shows the greatest discrepancy in hours between the plants in New York City and those in the rest of the State. In New York City two-thirds of the employees work an 8 hour day, and usually a 44 hour week. This is due to the predominance of the glass factories. In the up-State factories in this group, 60 per cent of the employees work 9 hours a day, and 25 per cent work more than 9 hours.

The chemicals, oils, and paints industry group is one of the few groups in which the working hours are shorter up-State than in New York City. In New York City about 60 per cent of the men, but only half of the women, work an 8 hour day. There are more employees on a 44 hour week in New York City than outside the city. The low hours in New York City are found chiefly in the animal and mineral oil products division. Up-State three-quarters of the group, and most of its subdivisions work an 8 hour day.

In the printing and paper goods industry in New York City, 93 per cent of the men work 8 hours a day—57 per cent work 44 hours a week. Only about 38 per cent of the women work 44 hours a week, and about 80 per cent are on an 8 hour day. The longer working hours in this industry group are in the paper goods divisions, but even in the printing industry the women work somewhat longer hours than the men.

The clothing industries, like the printing industry, have a widespread 44 hour week. In the men's clothing, the women's clothing, and the millinery industries of New York City, the 44 hour week appears to be securely established especially for the men employees. Up-State only about one-half of the men, and one-third of the women in the clothing group work an 8 hour day. Only for the men employees in the men's clothing industry is the 44 hour week general. The clothing industries afford the most conspicuous example of longer working hours for women than for men. In every division of the group, except the laundries in New York City, a greater percentage of women than men work the longer hours. In the men's shirts and furnishings industry, which has the longest working hours in the group, 70 per cent of the men and 80 per cent of the women work 9 hours a day. Up-State 95 per cent of the women in this division are on the 9 hour shift.

The furs, leather, and rubber goods industries follow the apparel industries in the prevalence of the 8 hour day. In New York City half the men and one-third of the women work a 44 hour week, and very few employees work over 48 hours. Up-State the 44 hour week is unknown, but three-quarters of the employees work 48 hours or less. The fur goods and the boot and shoe industries work the low hours. The tanning of leather is on a 9 hour basis. The miscellaneous leather industry, including the glove, trunk and baggage factories is unevenly distributed, with many employees working 8 hours but with more employees up-State working over 54 hours a week than any other industry in the group.

In the textile mills more than half the employees work an 8 hour day. The 44 hour week is found only in some silk mills in New York City. The cotton and silk mills have a very large proportion of their employees working an 8 hour day. In the woolen mills more than half work 8 hours, and very few work over 9 hours. In the knitting mills, the proportion working 8 hours is lower, and the proportion working more than 54 hours a week is higher.

The food, beverages and tobacco industries have the largest proportion of employees working over 54 hours a week of any of the large industry groups. Practically no women and very few men in the canning industry work less than 52 hours a week. The meat and dairy products industries, and the miscellaneous groceries industries have half their employees working over 54 hours a week. The bakeries up-State work about 6 hours a week longer than those in New York City. The industries with short working hours in the group are the flour and cereal products, the beverages, and the cigar industries. The cigar industry has the largest proportion of employees working 44 hours a week, mostly in New York City, but the women, who constitute about two-thirds of the group, are employed up-State generally from 52 to 54 hours a week.



# TIME WORKED BY EMPLOYEES OF REPRESENTATIVE FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE DURING ONE WEEK OF DECEMBER, 1921 \*

INDUSTRY	N-UM- BER OF RE- PORTS	MEN					WOMEN					TOTAL — MEN AND WOMEN					PER CENT WORKING —							
		NUMBER WORKING —					NUMBER WORKING —					NUMBER WORKING —					PER CENT WORKING —							
		Over- time	Full time	5 days	4 days	3 days or less	Total	Over- time	Full time	5 days	4 days	3 days or less	Total	Over- time	Full time	5 days	4 days	3 days or less	Total	Over- time	Full time	5 days	4 days	3 days or less
Stone Clay and Glass Products	56	8,139	1,208	4,891	1,149	395	868	6	693	99	39	31	9,007	1,214	5,584	1,248	434	527	100.0	13.4	62.0	13.9	4.8	5.9
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	14	1,659	211	853	285	124	277	2	51	16	5	3	1,736	213	1,004	301	129	89	100.0	12.3	57.8	17.4	7.4	5.1
Lime, cement and plaster	9	1,788	370	1,086	470	172	483	17	17	2			1,810	376	1,003	472	52	107	100.0	4.2	60.9	26.1	2.9	5.0
Brick, tile and pottery	23	2,109	371	1,461	427	177	77	483	477	81	32	21	2,592	371	1,938	127	75	81	100.0	14.3	74.8	4.9	2.9	3.1
Glass	10	2,583	570	1,391	267	146	229	286	4	148	81	32	2,899	570	1,529	348	178	250	100.0	19.3	53.7	12.1	6.2	8.7
Metals Machinery and Conveyances	295	97,772	8,304	58,201	17,719	7,460	6,088	306	3,233	1,221	1,116	409	104,060	3,233	18,940	8,576	6,497	100.0	8.3	59.0	18.2	6.2	6.3	
Gold, silver and precious stones	8	602	86	321	163	12	584	3	605	141	3	35	9,963	86	5,893	204	112	100.0	13.4	51.8	29.7	2.2	2.0	
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	27	8,923	536	5,736	1,414	736	403	353	6	658	148	12	4,009	340	2,747	414	99	409	100.0	8.5	68.5	16.9	8.1	5.4
Pig iron and rolling mill products	20	3,923	340	2,661	414	99	409	80	2,747	414	99	409	4,009	340	2,747	414	99	409	100.0	8.5	68.5	16.9	8.1	5.4
Structural and architectural iron work	9	694	16	491	102	13	72	136	694	16	102	13	72	100.0	10.2	70.7	14.7	1.9	10.4					
Farm implements and hardware	35	8,419	736	6,460	951	187	355	136	750	34	80	26	9,169	736	7,210	685	267	414	100.0	10.2	75.5	7.2	2.8	4.3
Furnaces, tools and cutlery	17	2,491	275	1,312	596	233	273	288	19	145	38	25	6,276	275	4,557	334	258	100.0	10.6	52.4	12.0	9.3	13.7	
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus	12	6,460	1,996	3,479	592	165	273	288	19	145	38	25	6,276	1,996	4,557	603	100.0	30.7	53.9	9.3	2.5	3.6		
Machinery (including electrical apparatus)	20	24,781	1,211	12,401	8,035	2,369	705	2,488	40	1,333	710	293	11,112	2,369	8,745	1,662	903	100.0	4.6	50.3	32.1	9.8	3.2	
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes	28	8,163	705	3,939	1,892	602	1,327	29	8,163	705	10	1	8,163	705	3,939	1,892	602	100.0	8.6	48.2	19.6	7.4	16.2	
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops	33	20,374	2,064	13,065	2,952	963	1,340	55	3	18	1	4	20,429	2,064	13,065	2,952	963	100.0	10.1	64.1	14.5	4.7	13.0	
Boat and ship building	7	2,708	163	2,020	228	46	351	2	2,708	163	228	46	351	2	2,708	163	228	100.0	6.0	74.6	14.7	1.7	13.0	
Instruments and appliances	29	10,243	156	6,316	1,380	2,045	348	1,731	4	648	211	701	167	11,976	1,591	10,385	1,000	9.9	58.7	13.3	22.9	4.3	4.3	
Wood Manufactures	115	15,220	1,593	10,227	2,026	486	888	1,746	71	1,201	300	46	16,966	1,593	12,326	2,336	532	956	100.0	9.9	67.7	13.7	3.1	5.6
Saw mill and planing mill products	39	3,887	326	2,719	538	152	122	209	43	317	75	17	4,204	326	3,887	538	152	100.0	8.0	69.5	14.4	3.9	4.2	
Furniture and cabinet work	42	5,603	542	3,705	742	61	533	407	43	317	75	17	6,140	542	5,603	742	61	100.0	9.6	66.3	13.4	1.9	4.4	
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments	18	3,815	591	2,616	518	37	330	27	3,815	591	37	330	4,204	591	3,815	518	336	150	100.0	15.0	68.2	14.2	1.0	1.6
Miscellaneous wood and allied products	16	1,915	134	1,187	228	236	130	70	67	2,600	1,175	474	234	16,790	582	10,542	3,538	250	100.0	5.0	67.6	12.5	9.3	5.6
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods	113	12,180	515	7,852	2,363	749	671	4,610	67	2,660	1,175	474	234	16,790	582	10,542	3,538	250	100.0	3.4	62.8	21.1	7.3	5.4
Leather	11	1,811	153	1,171	157	168	154	99	38	222	23	4	2,033	153	1,811	157	168	100.0	6.0	63.9	9.8	9.3	9.0	
Furs and fur goods	7	618	79	402	43	24	574	31	618	79	43	24	574	79	618	43	24	100.0	12.5	66.7	7.1	3.0	10.7	
Boots and shoes	29	6,102	443	3,494	1,845	391	326	1,311	13	771	712	218	1,010	8,013	443	7,570	609	436	100.0	10.6	54.5	31.9	7.6	5.4
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods	8	766	132	512	73	8	903	43	766	132	73	8	903	43	766	132	73	100.0	5.6	84.8	5.7	1.9	2.2	
Rubber and gutta percha goods	33	1,065	135	712	31	6	1,229	7	1,065	135	31	6	1,229	135	1,065	31	6	100.0	5.6	74.2	7.7	1.8	10.7	
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.	25	1,188	173	773	213	113	1,386	63	1,188	173	213	113	1,386	173	1,188	213	113	100.0	8.1	59.3	21.3	14.3	3.0	
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	52	12,446	1,773	8,095	1,793	235	350	2,594	135	1,623	590	87	129	14,068	1,773	12,295	3,322	479	100.0	12.9	66.1	22.4	2.7	3.2
Drugs and chemicals	12	2,642	153	1,880	330	65	2,355	45	2,642	153	330	65	2,355	45	2,642	153	330	100.0	6.1	68.3	13.4	1.0	1.6	
Paints, dyes and colors	16	6,840	1,260	4,514	822	59	161	1,231	130	812	235	45	59	8,102	1,260	6,840	822	59	100.0	11.8	41.0	34.2	4.0	7.0
Animal and mineral oil products	11	1,320	233	632	689	11	1,654	349	1,320	233	689	11	1,654	349	1,320	233	689	100.0	12.0	76.1	10.6	2.8	3.2	
Miscellaneous chemical products	22	5,947	2,012	2,835	749	151	200	2,433	48	85	104	4	6,199	2,012	5,947	749	151	100.0	33.3	47.1	13.8	2.5	3.0	
Paper	107	15,347	2,351	10,726	1,453	326	461	7,028	344	5,257	877	300	250	22,375	2,351	19,024	3,369	626	100.0	12.0	71.4	10.6	2.8	3.2
Printing and Paper Goods	14	1,008	87	757	151	6	1,052	56	1,008	87	151	6	1,052	56	1,008	87	151	100.0	6.9	76.1	14.1	1.8	1.1	
Paper boxes and tubes	19	1,096	97	1,349	167	1	1,669	56	1,096	97	167	1	1,669	56	1,096	97	167	100.0	6.9	82.9	8.9	0.4	4.6	
Miscellaneous paper goods	14	2,642	153	1,880	330	65	2,355	45	2,642	153	330	65	2,355	45	2,642	153	330	100.0	6.1	68.3	13.4	1.0	1.6	
Printing and bookmaking	19	2,167	8,620	1,163	314	377	1,294	280	2,167	8,620	1,163	314	377	1,294	280	2,167	8,620	1,163	100.0	17.1	65.5	13.0	1.7	2.7
Textiles	139	24,818	2,781	18,850	1,740	636	3,018	503	363	18,464	2,366	981	1,884	48,321	2,781	47,540	4,539	1,617	100.0	5.8	70.4	7.7	4.4	10.7
Silk and silk goods	28	3,100	319	2,108	292	105	276	5,800	193	4,302	484	285	616	8,900	319	8,581	570	390	100.0	5.8	70.4	7.7	4.4	10.7
Wool manufactures	19	7,609	383	6,757	166	262	131	4,734	22	4,734	22	84	11	12,843	383	12,460	369	347	100.0	5.2	90.4	1.8	2.8	5.8
Cotton goods	5	2,911	219	2,564	98	30	643	22	2,911	219	98	30	643	22	2,911	219	98	100.0	5.2	90.4	1.8	2.8	5.8	
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	36	5,582	942	3,963	382	81	2,044	825	5,582	942	382	81	2,044	825	5,582	942	382	100.0	12.5	68.7	12.4	4.4	4.3	
Other textiles and allied products	31	3,606	1,048	3,438	802	158	1,440	3,015	3,606	1,048	802	158	1,440	3,015	3,606	1,048	802	100.0	12.5	68.7	12.4	4.4	4.3	
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, etc.	284	20,656	1,684	17,309	732	472	439	24,157	482	18,464	2,366	981	1,884	48,321	1,684	47,637	3,369	626</						



TIME WORKED BY EMPLOYEES OF REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK CITY AND UP STATE FACTORIES IN ONE WEEK OF DECEMBER, 1921

INDUSTRY	NEW YORK CITY										REMAINDER OF STATE														
	NUM- BER OF RE- PORTS	MEN					WOMEN					NUM- BER OF RE- PORTS	MEN					WOMEN							
		NUMBER WORKING—					NUMBER WORKING—						NUMBER WORKING—					NUMBER WORKING—							
		Total	Over- time	Full time	5 days	4 days	3 days or less	Total	Over- time	Full time	5 days		4 days	3 days or less	Total	Over- time	Full time	5 days	4 days	3 days or less	Total	Over- time	Full time	5 days	4 days
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.	19	1,719	290	1,256	66	20	87	4	78	...	2	4	37	6,420	918	3,635	1,083	375	409	780	2	615	99	37	27
Miscellaneous, stone and mineral products.	9	590	50	476	10	52	14	...	14	...	...	...	5	1,069	161	477	275	122	34	77	2	51	16	5	3
Lime, cement and plaster.	3	358	71	215	44	16	12	...	54	...	...	...	20	1,430	5	871	426	36	92	8	...	...	...	...	...
Brick, tile and pottery.	3	321	112	172	12	2	23	...	10	...	...	...	6	1,788	259	1,289	115	71	54	423	...	...	...	...	...
Glass.	4	450	57	393	10	23	60	...	10	...	...	...	219	78,358	7,014	42,689	16,100	7,068	5,487	4,427	292	1,621	1,052	370	21
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.	76	19,414	1,290	15,512	1,619	392	601	1,861	17	1,612	169	24	39	4	232	4	81	146	11	10	61	...	...	...	...
Gold, silver and precious stones.	4	350	82	240	17	1	10	23	6	15	2	3	17	5,070	192	2,749	1,215	471	443	164	...	...	...	...	...
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	10	3,840	364	2,987	199	265	189	...	96	90	3	...	17	3,923	340	2,661	414	99	409	86	...	...	...	...	...
Pig iron and rolling mill products.	4	271	10	292	45	2	12	...	401	3	10	5	22	5,453	707	3,663	527	184	377	707	...	...	...	...	...
Structural and architectural iron work.	13	2,966	29	2,797	129	3	8	419	...	7	11	3	8	16	2,154	1,964	3,379	440	151	220	46	4	26	11	4
Sheet metal work and hardware.	2	283	158	47	12	16	108	...	7	...	...	...	10	6,154	1,964	3,379	440	151	220	46	...	...	...	...	...
Furnaces, tools and cutlery.	2	306	32	100	152	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	66	20,353	854	8,749	7,761	2,338	651	1,647	40	535	691	286	95
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.	14	4,428	337	3,632	274	31	114	841	...	798	19	7	17	21	2,267	661	3,201	1,506	581	1,318	27	12	10	1	4
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).	7	808	44	738	86	21	9	...	2	...	...	...	29	18,838	2,019	11,625	2,903	963	1,338	47	...	...	...	...	...
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.	4	1,536	45	1,440	49	2	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.	6	2,624	133	2,015	124	45	307	...	2	...	...	...	1	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat and shipbuilding.	11	1,962	36	1,294	532	10	90	269	211	44	1	9	18	8,283	120	5,022	848	2,035	258	1,462	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and appliances.	41	6,449	647	4,857	744	90	1,111	1,003	81	123	16	24	7	8,771	946	5,370	1,282	396	777	743	45	437	177	30	44
Wood Manufactures.	12	1,092	150	1,492	245	51	54	...	30	36	...	...	30	1,895	176	1,227	293	101	98	143	1	96	15	9	22
Saw mill and planing mill products.	12	1,092	150	1,492	245	51	54	...	30	36	...	...	30	1,895	176	1,227	293	101	98	143	1	96	15	9	22
Furniture and cabinet work.	12	1,092	150	1,492	245	51	54	...	30	36	...	...	30	1,895	176	1,227	293	101	98	143	1	96	15	9	22
Paints, organs and other musical instruments.	14	2,587	331	1,821	400	13	22	119	129	...	...	...	27	4,583	446	2,847	704	56	530	338	43	188	75	17	15
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.	6	850	70	686	61	21	12	689	591	68	13	7	10	1,065	64	501	167	215	118	81	1	126	47	3	4
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.	60	6,096	215	4,808	642	210	221	2,319	51	1,584	420	196	68	53	1,811	153	1,721	157	168	154	99	2,291	16	1,076	755
Leather.	7	618	79	402	43	24	70	317	222	23	4	30	19	2,919	19	1,099	1,345	211	245	1,287	...	...	...	...	...
Furs and fur goods.	10	3,183	27	2,395	500	180	81	624	324	229	57	14	19	2,919	19	1,099	1,345	211	245	1,287	...	...	...	...	...
Boots and shoes.	22	1,284	80	1,174	29	3	6	633	559	43	3	15	11	511	52	338	44	45	32	271	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.	6	478	17	385	3	6	67	119	97	12	3	7	11	188	18	137	28	2	32	271	...	...	...	...	...
Rubber and gutta percha goods.	15	593	102	452	67	45	100	898	382	113	129	2	28	7,145	749	4,440	1,516	190	250	1,666	130	862	506	70	98
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.	23	5,101	1,024	3,655	277	4	4	...	268	6	...	...	3	1,231	88	510	300	41	24	300	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.	6	679	65	539	66	4	5	279	279	5	...	...	7	963	88	510	300	41	24	300	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and chemicals.	9	1,007	55	888	62	4	5	279	279	5	...	...	7	963	88	510	300	41	24	300	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, dyes and colors.	6	379	55	322	115	145	40	93	369	157	19	45	17	28	3,567	374	2,399	677	49	68	912	130	533	190	28
Animal and mineral oil products.	3	126	18	111	145	40	93	369	279	45	17	28	8	1,384	215	539	465	70	95	375	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous chemical products.	2	173	18	111	145	40	93	369	279	45	17	28	8	1,384	215	539	465	70	95	375	...	...	...	...	...
Paper.	72	10,803	1,616	8,045	561	258	323	4,760	216	432	231	195	35	5,544	735	2,681	922	628	138	2,268	128	1,582	434	69	55
Printing and Paper Goods.	8	379	23	352	2	124	26	2	49	6	42	4	1	20	5,774	2,012	2,814	625	125	198	194	48	72	62	4
Paper boxes and tubes.	16	1,143	92	839	138	3	71	1,259	9	1,056	113	6	75	3,382	666	1,766	744	59	127	1,249	122	760	294	36	37
Miscellaneous paper goods.	29	4,997	646	2,993	305	38	115	4,646	189	4,156	34	148	110	20,721	2,135	5,857	1,435	598	696	18,837	114	14,313	2,227	947	1,236
Printing and bookmaking.	48	9,281	1,501	6,854	421	255	250	3,045	158	2,235	309	225	118	20,721	2,135	5,857	1,435	598	696	18,837	114	14,313	2,227	947	1,236
Textiles.	7	1,321	106	1,008	85	12	50	2,881	189	2,524	58	12	98	1,770	153	1,100	207	93	226	2,919	4	1,638	426	273	578
Silk and silk goods.	2	1,111	9	95	4	1	2	53	...	...	...	...	17	7,408	284	6,662	162	261	129	4,681	18	4,307	61	84	211
Wool manufactures.	2	1,111	9	95	4	1	2	53	...	...	...	...	17	7,408	284	6,662	162	261	129	4,681	18	4,307	61	84	211
Cotton goods.	3	331	4	327	...	...	342	...	342	...	...	...	53	5,261	898	3,636	382	81	264	7,853	40	5,651	1,326	337	11
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.	3	331	4	327	...	...	342	...	342	...	...	...	53	5,261	898	3,636	382	81	264	7,853	40	5,651	1,326	337	11
Other textiles and allied products.	17	2,334	467	1,563	216	25	63	1,390	937	81	22	30	75	3,272	581	1,895	556	133	77	1,625	30	1,032	403	61	99
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.	20	11,914	1,182	9,973	295	209	255	10,967	149	9,847	40	529	74	8,742	502	3,336	437	263	204	13,815	333	8,915	2,256	1,030	686
Men's clothing.	37	3,793	134	3,308	62	120	174	1,553	26	1,558	75	23	71	8,742	502	3,336	437	263	204	13,815	333	8,915	2,256	1,030	686
Women's clothing.	22	1,500	95	1,336	7	43	19	1,795	83	1,510	74	49	79	2,579	327	2,566	89	24	73	3,020	316	2,192	237	92	183
Men's shirts and furnishings.	80	1,800	28	1,398	201	28	43	2,603	19	2,437	31	52	64	2,579	327	2,566	89	24	73	3,020	316	2,192	237	92	183
Women's clothing.																									



NUMBER OF HOURS THAT CONSTITUTE A STANDARD WEEK FOR SHOP EMPLOYEES OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF NEW YORK STATE

INDUSTRY	NUM- BER OF RE- PORTS	MEN										WOMEN												
		NUMBER					PER CENT					NUMBER					PER CENT							
		44 hours or less	45 to 48 hours	49 to 51 hours	52 to 54 hours	Over 54 hours	Total	44 hours or less	45 to 48 hours	49 to 51 hours	52 to 54 hours	Over 54 hours	Total	44 hour or less	45 to 48 hours	49 to 51 hours	52 to 54 hours	Over 54 hours	Total	44 hours or less	45 to 48 hours	49 to 51 hours	52 to 54 hours	Over 54 hours
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.	57	8,263	891	1,051	2,033	2,641	1,647	100.0	10.7	12.8	24.6	32.0	19.9	867	2	19	558	288	100.0	0.2	2.2	64.4	28.2	33.2
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.	14	1,638	572	1,004	1,004	432	1,356	100.0	34.5	36.0	60.6	24.2	4.9	77	2	75	483	21	100.0	0.2	2.6	97.4	100.0	
Lime, cement and plaster.	9	1,788	148	81	914	971	1,200	100.0	6.6	3.6	40.9	43.5	5.4	286			483	21	100.0			100.0	98.4	
Brick, tile and pottery.	24	2,234	171	970	1,115	1,238	89	100.0	6.6	37.6	45.1	47.9	3.4	286			19	267	100.0	6.6	59.8	29.8	7.1	
Glass.	20	2,583	171	50,995	19,192	9,162	9,499	100.0	2.4	56.0	21.1	10.1	10.4	6,317	206	3,776	1,885	450	100.0	3.3	23.8	59.5	13	
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.	294	91,001	2,243	50,995	9,192	9,162	9,499	100.0	38.7	36.2	25.1	15.7	22.7	84	14	20	50	49	100.0	16.7	23.8	59.5	13	
Gold, silver and precious stones.	8	602	233	1,461	2,103	1,073	1,548	100.0	9.4	21.4	30.8	15.7	22.7	353	165	107	32	86	100.0	46.7	30.3	9.1	100.0	
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	27	6,824	639	1,461	2,103	1,073	1,548	100.0	9.4	21.4	30.8	15.7	22.7	353	165	107	32	86	100.0	46.7	30.3	9.1	100.0	
Pig iron and rolling mill products.	10	3,923	329	898	302	2,223	1,000	100.0						86					100.0					
Structural and architectural iron work.	9	694	331	1,08	1,993	734	1,000	100.0						1,127		599	379	149	100.0			53.2	33.6	
Sheet metal work and hardware.	35	7,277	37	2,109	2,404	1,993	734	100.0	0.5	29.0	33.0	27.4	10.1	1,288	8	150	115	20	100.0	1.0	52.1	39.9	7.0	
Firearms, tools and cutlery.	17	2,491	963	1,252	2,276	1,000	1,000	100.0	6.6	55.0	3.0	35.4	11.0	46	13	6	288	27	100.0	28.3	13.0	10.2	4.5	
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.	12	6,460	428	3,550	1,911	2,291	1,283	100.0	6.6	69.5	16.3	8.8	5.2	2,520	5	2,144	288	113	100.0	0.2	85.1	10.2	4.5	
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).	80	24,548	43	17,040	3,992	2,170	1,283	100.0	0.2	69.5	16.3	8.8	5.2	2,520	5	2,144	288	113	100.0	0.2	85.1	10.2	4.5	
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.	27	7,474	360	8,251	1,698	1,051	1,000	100.0	4.8	70.3	22.7	2.2	14.3	29	2	19	3	5	100.0	6.9	92.7	5.5	1.8	
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.	33	20,354	96	13,748	2,836	762	2,912	100.0	0.5	67.6	13.9	3.7	14.3	55	2	51	3	1	100.0			5.5	1.8	
Boat and shipbuilding.	7	2,754	407	3,217	1,380	1,380	1,000	100.0	14.8	80.5	4.7	4.7	0.6	91	2	2	680	1,045	100.0			60.5		
Instruments and appliances.	29	7,980	37	3,559	1,388	2,546	1,000	100.0						1,727		680	1,045	213	100.0	0.1	39.4	60.5		
<b>Wood Manufactures.</b>	116	14,922	1,458	5,234	4,296	1,388	2,546	100.0	9.8	35.1	28.6	9.3	17.0	1,762	192	941	416	213	100.0	10.9	53.4	23.6	12.1	
Saw mill and planing mill products.	40	3,890	453	652	1,638	520	627	100.0	11.6	16.8	42.1	13.4	16.1	211	28	44	106	33	100.0	13.3	20.9	50.2	15.6	
Furniture and cabinet work.	42	5,007	666	1,374	1,404	683	1,480	100.0	11.9	24.5	25.0	12.2	26.4	477	50	173	195	59	100.0	10.4	36.3	40.9	12.4	
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.	16	1,773	339	2,465	964	1,000	1,000	100.0	87.5	26.4	17.6	10.4	12.2	774	114	138	81	81	100.0	14.7	75.7	4.4	5.2	
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.	113	18,426	2,082	12,312	2,603	1,134	2,915	100.0	19.1	41.9	16.4	10.4	12.2	774	114	138	81	81	100.0	14.7	75.7	4.4	5.2	
<b>Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.</b>	11	7,618	470	10,748	357	680	764	100.0	11.3	66.8	14.1	6.2	1.6	8,199	810	5,503	1,343	543	100.0	9.9	67.1	16.7	6.6	
Leather.	11	7,618	470	10,748	357	680	764	100.0	11.3	66.8	14.1	6.2	1.6	8,199	810	5,503	1,343	543	100.0	9.9	67.1	16.7	6.6	
Furs and fur goods.	29	13,089	199	10,748	1,076	76	248	100.0	76.1	23.9	37.5	42.2	0.6	317	255	62	1,343	543	100.0	80.4	19.6	67.0	25.3	
Shoes.	27	10,748	199	10,748	1,076	76	248	100.0	9.2	82.0	8.2	0.6	19.8	5,523	339	4,494	613	50	100.0	8.5	81.5	11.1	0.9	
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.	33	1,250	328	441	102	131	248	100.0	26.2	35.3	33.6	10.5	19.8	913	79	504	38	272	100.0	8.7	55.2	35.0	29.8	
Rubber and gutta percha goods.	8	559	371	188	163	163	37	100.0	7.7	66.4	30.7	14.8	3.4	1,104	117	119	539	196	100.0	10.1	26.8	46.3	16.8	
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.	25	1,089	85	2,276	557	970	1,803	100.0	2.1	64.6	15.0	15.8	11.9	4,054	94	2,720	789	451	100.0	2.3	67.1	19.5	11.1	
<b>Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.</b>	51	15,184	324	9,811	2,276	970	1,803	100.0	2.1	64.6	15.0	15.8	11.9	4,054	94	2,720	789	451	100.0	2.3	67.1	19.5	11.1	
Drugs and chemicals.	12	2,078	324	2,078	664	207	230	100.0	15.8	50.8	15.8	11.9	17.6	574	16	158	287	113	100.0	2.8	27.5	51.0	19.7	
Paints, dyes and colors.	12	2,078	324	2,078	664	207	230	100.0	15.8	50.8	15.8	11.9	17.6	574	16	158	287	113	100.0	2.8	27.5	51.0	19.7	
Animal and mineral oil products.	16	6,839	324	4,358	780	233	954	100.0	4.7	66.6	11.4	3.4	13.9	1,278	78	874	318	8	100.0	6.1	68.4	24.9	0.6	
Miscellaneous chemical products.	11	4,938	378	3,788	185	346	619	100.0						1,917		1,637	81	199	100.0			4.2	10.2	
<b>Paper, Printing and Paper Goods.</b>	22	15,975	6,632	7,434	1,387	383	139	100.0	41.5	46.5	24.5	19.3	11.0	7,110	1,917	3,468	1,489	236	100.0	17.0	52.7	17.7	28.4	
Paper boxes and tubes.	14	1,008	34	456	247	194	111	100.0						1,069		434	524	111	100.0			40.6	49.0	
Miscellaneous paper goods.	19	1,332	6,998	6,445	1,140	189	28	100.0	2.1	26.5	69.7	1.4	1.7	1,618	1,917	675	943	125	100.0	43.4	53.3	0.5	2.8	
Printing and bookmaking.	77	13,332	6,998	6,445	1,140	189	28	100.0	49.5	26.5	69.7	1.4	1.7	1,618	1,917	675	943	125	100.0	43.4	53.3	0.5	2.8	
Silk and silk goods.	139	23,561	454	12,566	3,565	5,135	1,841	100.0	1.9	53.3	15.2	21.8	7.8	23,496	4,485	13,865	4,488	698	100.0	1.9	59.0	19.1	20.0	
Wool manufactures.	28	2,871	331	1,757	424	296	63	100.0	11.5	61.2	14.8	10.3	2.2	5,800	232	4,287	977	284	100.0	4.8	73.9	16.8	4.8	
Cotton goods.	19	7,343	81	4,000	631	2,584	47	100.0	1.1	94.5	8.6	35.2	0.6	4,735	131	2,849	797	958	100.0	2.8	60.2	16.8	20.2	
Wool manufactures.	19	7,343	81	4,000	631	2,584	47	100.0	1.1	94.5	8.6	35.2	0.6	4,735	131	2,849	797	958	100.0	2.8	60.2	16.8	20.2	
Cotton goods.	19	7,343	81	4,000	631	2,584	47	100.0	1.1	94.5	8.6	35.2	0.6	4,735	131	2,849	797	958	100.0	2.8	60.2	16.8	20.2	
Wool manufactures.	19	7,343	81	4,000	631	2,584	47	100.0	1.1	94.5	8.6	35.2	0.6	4,735	131	2,849	797	958	100.0	2.8	60.2	16.8	20.2	
Cotton goods.	19	7,343	81	4,000	631	2,584	47	100.0	1.1	94.5	8.6	35.2	0.6	4,735	131	2,849	797	958	100.0	2.8	60.2	16.8	20.2	
Wool manufactures.	19	7,343	81	4,000	631	2,584	47	100.0	1.1	94.5	8.6													



NUMBER OF HOURS THAT CONSTITUTE A STANDARD WEEK FOR SHOP EMPLOYEES OF REPRESENTATIVE FACTORIES

INDUSTRY	NEW YORK CITY										REMAINDER OF STATE														
	MEN					WOMEN					MEN					WOMEN									
	NUM- BER OF RE- PORTS	44 hours or less	45 to 48 hours	49 to 51 hours	52 to 54 hours	Over 54 hours	Total	44 hours or less	45 to 48 hours	49 to 51 hours	52 to 54 hours	Over 54 hours	Total	44 hours or less	45 to 48 hours	49 to 51 hours	52 to 54 hours	Over 54 hours	Total	44 hours or less	45 to 48 hours	49 to 51 hours	52 to 54 hours	Over 54 hours	
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.	19	1,720	891	204	267	358	87		14	60	13		6,543	847	1,766	2,283	1,647	780	2	5	498	275			
	3	580	572		18								1,068		886			82	77	2					
	3	358				358	13				13		1,430					74	8						
	3	322	148	40	134		60			60			2,132					423							
	4	450	164	113			14		14				2,133	806	780			272	5						
	77	15,876	1,630	1,948	648	620	1,893	172	1,404	290	27		75,125	613	89,751	8,514	8,879	4,424	34	2,372	1,595	423			
	4	350	208	142			23		10				252	25	76	151			4	7	50				
	10	1,907	586	539	256	356	170	189	156	4	3	26		4,917	53	922	1,847	717	1,378	164	9	103	29	23	
	4	271		217	54								3,923					302	2,723	86					
	13	1,824	37	951	836		419		259	160			5,433					1,993	734	708					
Furnitures, tools and cutlery.	1	233		233			108		108				2,228					276		340	210	149			
	2	306	32										6,154	428	3,550	1,993	1,283	1,647	13	6					
	14	4,209	360				873		746	127			20,359	11	13,514	3,558	1,283	1,647	5	1,398	131	113			
	8	1,084					2						19,630	4,537	1,698	1,65									
	4	1,536	1,086				2						18,818	96	12,662	2,836	2,462	47							
	6	2,024	407				2		7				11,257	10,105	1,076	76	185	50							
	11	1,532					269		267				6,048	2,622	3,382	130	44	1,458							
	44	6,268	1,068	2,855	1,950	63	332	1,007	139	761	102	5	72	8,654	390	2,379	2,346	1,325	2,244	755	53	180	314	208	
	12	1,978	183	280	194		332	66	22	30		5	1,912	270	522	368	457	285	145	6	5	106	58		
	12	1,020	546				129		94				1,587	120	1,094	1,210	683	1,480	348	47	149	93	59		
Furniture and cabinet work.	14	2,424					119		119				1,227	236	290	185	216	81							
	6	846	339	507			633	114	579				10,668	2,430	1,012	232	5,950								
	60	4,064	2,062	1,644	173	122	63	2,249	810	1,181	230	28	14,342	10,668	2,430	1,012	232	5,950							
	7	618	470	148				317	255	62			11,257	10,105	1,076	76	185	50							
	10	1,832	1,199	633				624	329	265			11,257	10,105	1,076	76	185	50							
	22	818	328	305				595	79	471	17	28	188	136	188			9							
	15	445	85	187				594	117	264	213		10,219	7,188	727	641	1,663	37	570						
	25	871	365	173				594	117	264	213		10,219	7,188	727	641	1,663	37	570						
	23	4,965	324	2,623	1,549	329	140	898	75	380	295	148	654	7,188	727	641	1,663	37	570						
	5	679	267	405	184			279		134	128	17		3,123	981	242		233	818	909					
Drugs and chemicals.	9	856						176		16	29	131		2,223	981	242		233	818	909					
	6	3,294	324	2,054	780			369	75	156	138		8,402	2,514			818	909							
	3	136		130				4		74			4,802	2,514			818	909							
	2	173						28					19,977	81	10,429	3,110	4,646	1,711	18,838	136	9,828	4,237	4,637	125	
	16	1,062	34	310	710	35	28	1,212	1,912	1,240	713		3,349	141	3,054		154		1,249						
	18	9,983	6,457	3,491				3,774	1,012	1,240	713		19,977	81	10,429	3,110	4,646	1,711	18,838	136	9,828	4,237	4,637	125	
	29	3,584	373	2,137	455	489	130	4,658	409	4,037	251	61	19,977	81	10,429	3,110	4,646	1,711	18,838	136	9,828	4,237	4,637	125	
	2	111						58		53			7,232	81	3,880	631	2,584	47	4,882	131					
	7	1,321	331	111				2,681	247	2,684			2,011				243	1,729							
	2	111						58		53			7,232	81	3,880	631	2,584	47	4,882	131					
Silk and silk goods.	3	86						342		342			2,011				243	1,729							
	17	2,066	42	950	455	489	130	1,382	62	1,098	251	61	7,232	81	3,880	631	2,584	47	4,882	131					
	3	86						342		342			2,011				243	1,729							
	17	2,066	42	950	455	489	130	1,382	62	1,098	251	61	7,232	81	3,880	631	2,584	47	4,882	131					
	210	7,129	4,527	1,884	566	142	10,696	4,353	5,292	960	91	61	19,977	81	10,429	3,110	4,646	1,711	18,838	136	9,828	4,237	4,637	125	
	38	3,631	3,306	207	116			1,707	1,359	304			7,232	81	3,880	631	2,584	47	4,882	131					
	22	1,140	261	816	15	48		1,795	1,359	304			7,232	81	3,880	631	2,584	47	4,882	131					
	22	1,140	261	816	15	48		1,795	1,359	304			7,232	81	3,880	631	2,584	47	4,882	131					
	80	699	572	74	53			2,416	1,635	602	179	15		7,232	81	3,880	631	2,584	47	4,882	131				
	23	557	84	473				2,262	410	1,852			7,232	81	3,880	631	2,584	47	4,882	131					
Women's underwear and furnishings.	19	186	150	29				793	232	449	92							37							
	15	231						702	342	336															
	13	685	134	108				1,021	331	378	280	52													
	50	9,727	460	5,054	1,701		1,569	5,592	422	3,342	1,155	686	7,232	81	3,880	631	2,584	47	4,882	131					
	3	92						114		66	331	23													
	3	92						114		66	331	23													
	5	3,062	174					420		66	331	23													
	7	1,059						1,476		620	200														
	8	1,553						2,296		2															
	11	1,030						2,510		420	1,627														
Cigars and other tobacco products.	4	1,068						1,088		3															
	4	1,068						1,088		3															
	4	1,068						1,088																	



# JANUARY LABOR MARKET

Reviewed by The Chief Statistician

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(As reported by 1648 firms with over 460,000 employees or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly payroll of over \$11,000,000.)

Seasonal reductions and the closing of factories for inventories and repairs were the main reasons for a decrease of 1.6 per cent in employment among New York State factory workers from December to January. Some industries reported an increase in employment which can be attributed to improved business conditions, the beginning of seasonal work or the cessation of strikes and lock-outs.

Employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole was approximately the same as in January, 1921, although there were wide variations among the chief industry groups. The furs, leather and rubber goods group, the textile group and the clothing group employed a considerably greater number of workers in January, 1922, than a year previous, and the wood manufactures group and the food, beverages and tobacco group show smaller gains. Employment declined considerably during the year in the metals, machinery and conveyances group, in the chemicals, oils and paints group, and in the paper and paper goods and printing groups. The volume of employment in January, 1922, was 26.5 per cent lower than in March, 1920, which was the month of greatest employment in the factories of this State. But, compared with the months of July and August, 1921, in which the lowest level of employment was reached, the number of factory workers employed in this State has increased 4.5 per cent.

A 7.5 per cent decrease from December to January was reported in the stone, clay and glass products group. This was largely the result of seasonal shut downs. The largest reduction in the group—15.6 per cent—occurred in the brick, tile and pottery division as the result of the dull season in the manufacture of brick. Decreased employment to the extent of 6.6 per cent was reported in the miscellaneous stone and mineral products division and 7.5 per cent in the lime, cement and plaster industry. Employment in this industry group was 12.9 per cent less than in January, 1921.

Employment in the metals, machinery and conveyances group of industries was 2.4 per cent lower than in December, and 21.4 per cent lower than in January, 1921. Previous to this month this group had shown a steady gain for four months. The largest reduction in the group—14.8 per cent—occurred in the ship building industry. Other industries reporting decreases, partly as the result of seasonal inactivity, were 4.6 per cent in the gold and silver products industry, 9.2 per cent in the structural and architectural iron industry, 4.1 per cent in the automobile industry, 7.4 per cent in the railway repair and equipment industry, and 2.9 per cent in the fire-arms, tools and cutlery division. The partial closing of some factories in the cooking and heating apparatus industry and in the sheet metal work and hardware industry for inventories and repairs caused reductions of 3.2 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively. The brass, copper and aluminum division, and the iron and steel industry also reported substantial reductions. The machinery industry showed an increase of 2.9 per cent, mainly because of greater employment in the manufacture of electrical goods, miscellaneous machinery and agricultural implements. A gain of 1.7 per cent also occurred in the instruments and appliances division.

The number of employees in the wood manufactures industries decreased 1.4 per cent from December to January. The reductions in this group were almost entirely due to seasonal causes and affected every industry division. A 2.0 per cent decrease occurred in the piano and musical instruments industry. A steady upward trend had occurred in this industry since August, 1921. The number of em-

ployees decreased 1.7 per cent in the saw mill and planing mill products industry and 1.4 per cent in the furniture industry. In comparison with January, 1921, the number of employees in this group has increased 9.2 per cent.

The furs, leather and rubber goods group as a whole showed practically no change from December to January, but the number of employees was 20.3 per cent greater than in January of last year. The increases were 1.7 per cent in the leather industry, 1.4 per cent in the boot and shoe industry, and 5.5 per cent in the rubber and gutta percha goods industry. These were chiefly due to seasonal activity. On the other hand, a cessation of seasonal demand caused reductions of 9.7 per cent in the fur industry, 7.9 per cent in the miscellaneous leather industry, and 6.3 per cent in the group of miscellaneous industries which includes the manufacture of buttons, brushes and hair ornaments.

Every industry in the chemicals, oils and paints group of industries reported at least a slight decrease in employment in January. The only reduction of importance was that of 2.6 per cent in the animal and mineral oil products industry, which was manifested mainly in the crude oil refineries and in the soap and candle factories. Employment in the group as a whole decreased 1.6 per cent from December to January, and 13.8 per cent when compared with January, 1921.

In the printing and paper goods industry group there was only one decrease of importance. This reduction occurred in the manufacture of paper boxes and tubes, and amounted to 5.5 per cent. It was the result of a falling off of seasonal demand after the holiday period. In the printing industry employment decreased not quite 1 per cent because of the strike of the photo-engravers. This group as a whole showed a reduction of 1.3 per cent from December to January, and of 6.6 per cent since January, 1921.

Two small increases in employment were reported in the textile group. One amounted to 2.3 per cent and occurred in the manufacture of silk and silk goods, more especially in the silk glove and hosiery factories. The other was a 1.0 per cent increase in the cotton goods mills. In the cotton and woolen knit goods industry employment decreased by 3.6 per cent in January, largely as the result of seasonal conditions. A reduction of 1.2 per cent in the wool manufactures industry occurred because of large decreases in the woolen and worsted mills, but there were increases in the rug, carpet and felt mills. Every industry in this group shows an increase in comparison with January, 1921, and the gain for the group as a whole was 59.8 per cent.

The clothing group of industries showed a slight gain in employment because of seasonal increases in the men's clothing and the millinery industries. The millinery industry employed 5.4 per cent more workers in January than in December, and the increase in the men's clothing industry amounted to 1.4 per cent. In the women's clothing industry the increase was very slight because the January reports covered the week before work was started after the termination of the strike. No change of importance was recorded in the men's shirts and furnishings industry nor in the laundering industry. The women's underwear and furnishings industry showed a reduction of 4.7 per cent, which was partly seasonal. The only other reduction of importance was that of 2.6 per cent in the miscellaneous sewing division. The group also reported greater employment than in January, 1921, the increase amounting to 23.3 per cent.

Employment in the food, beverages and tobacco products group of industries varied greatly. An increase of 15.8 per cent was reported in the miscellaneous groceries division due to opening of the season in the sugar refineries



and to the increased activity in the preparation of chocolate and gelatine products. A still larger increase—18.6 per cent—occurred in the meat packing industry as the result of the cessation of the strike in New York City. A slight increase was reported in the cereal products industry. The greatest reduction of the month—27.6 per cent—was reported in the candy industry. This was entirely due to the reaction following the pre-holiday activity. For the same reason there was a reduction of 9.9 per cent in the tobacco products industry, especially in the cigar factories. Another large reduction was that of 11 per cent in the canning industry, also due to seasonal causes. A minor decrease occurred in the bakery products industry. This group as a whole employed 3.0 per cent less workers than in December, but 4.2 per cent more than in January, 1921.

#### COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING

The average weekly earning of New York State factory workers was \$24.34 in January. This represents a decrease of 43 cents from the average earning reported in December, and \$3.18 in comparison with January, 1921.

The cost of living statistics of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, now compiled quarterly, show a reduction for the country as a whole of about 2 per cent from September to December, 1921. Reductions of 13 per cent from December, 1920, to December, 1921, and 19 per cent from June, 1920, the highest point recorded, to December, 1921, are shown by these figures. The reductions reported for New York City are 1 per cent during the three months, 12 per cent during the year and 19 per cent since June, 1920. The Buffalo figures show reductions of 1 per cent during the quarter, 12 per cent during the year, and 20 per cent since June, 1920.

Data furnished by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that retail food prices in the United States were 5 per cent lower in January than in December, and 17 per cent less than in January, 1921. In comparison with January, 1920, the retail cost of food decreased 29 per cent. The reductions reported for this State from December to January were 7 per cent in New York City, 6 per cent in Rochester and 5 per cent in Buffalo. Between January, 1921, and January, 1922, retail food prices showed a decrease of 16 per cent in New York City, and 17 per cent each in Buffalo and Rochester.

The adoption of part-time schedules and the elimination of overtime that prevailed in some factories before the holidays caused the decrease in average earnings in some industries. Wage rate reductions also were factors causing lower earnings in other industries. Seasonal activity was responsible for some of the increases reported. A very few factories reported slight increases in wage rates which, however, could not offset the numerous reductions reported, ranging from 5 per cent to 30 per cent.

The stone, clay and glass products group showed a reduction in average earnings of 88 cents, simply as the result of the dull season in some branches. The largest decrease was that of \$2.89 in the lime, cement and plaster division, which accompanied a reduction in employment. In the brick, tile and pottery division wage rate reductions reported by the brick manufacturers, together with the seasonal slackening in activity, were responsible for a loss of 67 cents. The decrease in the glass industry amounted to 72 cents.

The average weekly earning in the metal and machinery group was \$25.54, or 92 cents less than in December. This average is the lowest reported for any month since July, 1919, and is approximately the same as the earnings that prevailed during the temporary depression following the close of the war. A reduction of \$4.52 in average earnings in the gold, silver and jewelry industry occurred from December to January, caused partly by the discontinuance of over-time work. Reductions of \$3.60 in the railway equipment industry, \$2.53 in the fire-arms and cutlery division and \$1.07 in the heating apparatus industry were chiefly due to decreased working time. In the railway equipment industry the repair shop payrolls are on a semi-monthly basis, and the reduction in earnings was due to the fact that the working time in the first half of January was two days less than in the first half of December. The structural and architectural iron indus-

try reported a loss during the month of \$1.69. The automobile industry showed the only gain—of \$1.15.

The largest reduction in earnings in the wood manufactures group occurred in the manufacture of pianos and musical instruments. This amounted to \$1.44 and was largely the result of a decline in activity following the holiday season. Losses of 79 cents in the furniture industry and 37 cents in the sawmill and planing mill products industries were reported in January.

Some wage rate reductions and the ending of seasonal activity were the chief causes for the decrease of \$5.48 in the fur industry. This was the principal reduction in the furs, leather and rubber goods group. Losses of 89 cents in the rubber goods industry, and 73 cents in the miscellaneous group of industries which includes the manufacture of buttons and other articles of pearl, horn and bone, were also reported.

The average weekly earning of workers in the chemicals, oils and paints group was \$1.33 less than in January, 1921, and 43 cents less than in December. The only decrease of importance during the month was one of 79 cents in the animal and mineral oil products division, which was manifested mainly in the manufacture of coke and its by-products, candles and soap.

A very substantial reduction in average earnings was reported in the paper-making industry. This decrease amounted to \$1.09 and was due to wage rate cuts in some mills and part-time work in others. The wage rate reductions ranged from 14 per cent to 20 per cent and applied chiefly to unskilled labor.

Although the printing and paper goods group as a whole showed a reduction of 40 cents in weekly earnings from December to January, a gain of 15 cents was reported, in comparison with January, 1921. The paper box and tube industry showed the greatest reduction—\$1.14. This was due to the dull season which comes at this time every year in this industry.

The only increase in average earnings in the textile group occurred in the silk division. This was a minor one and was due to increased activity in the manufacture of silk cloth and gloves. The reductions were not of great importance, the largest being one of 63 cents in the wool manufactures division. Another rather large decrease occurred in the miscellaneous textile products division caused by reductions in the manufacture of rope and oil-cloth. A 12½ per cent cut in wage rates in knit underwear plants was responsible for a small decrease in average weekly earnings in the knit goods industry.

The clothing group of industries reported only a slight decrease in average earnings from December to January. Practically all of the changes were due to seasonal causes. The largest reduction was that of \$1.53 in the men's shirts and furnishings industry, which occurred mainly in the New York City neckwear and shirt factories. Decreases of 67 cents and 50 cents, respectively, were reported in the miscellaneous sewing division and in the women's underwear and furnishings industry. The opening of the busy season caused gain of 88 cents in the women's clothing industry.

Seasonal change was also responsible for the fluctuations in average earnings in the food, beverages and tobacco industry group. This group showed a gain of 45 cents from December to January, but a loss of \$2.55 since January, 1921. Increased average earnings of \$1.03 in the canning industry, 75 cents in the candy industry and 49 cents in the manufacture of tobacco products were due to the retention of the more permanent and higher paid employees when the temporary employees were discharged at the close of seasonal activity. An increase of 65 cents in the groceries division was due entirely to greater activity in sugar refining, coffee roasting and the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate. The only decrease of importance was that of \$1.49 in the meat packing industry.

#### BUILDING ACTIVITY IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

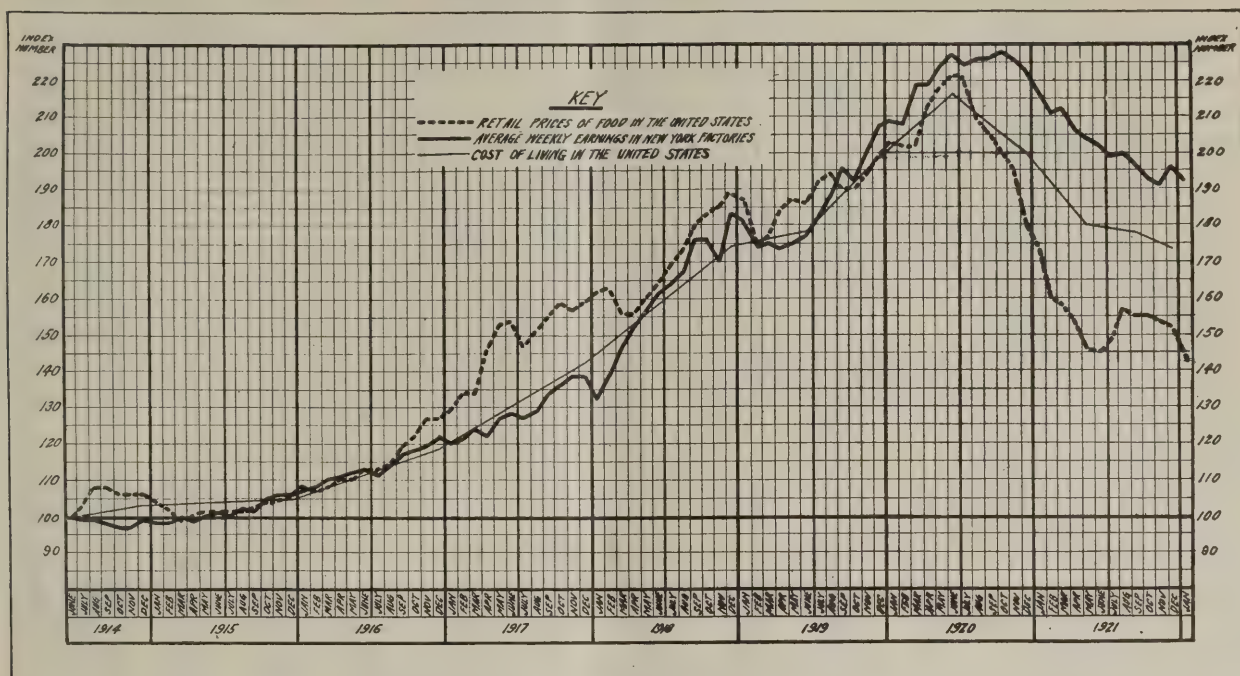
(As reported by building departments)

The estimated cost of building work authorized in the first and second class cities of this State showed an increase from December to January. The total contemplated expenditure amounted to \$50,919,906, or a gain of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 83)



COMPARISON OF COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES WITH COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES



INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE





## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								RATIO OF JANUARY, 1922, TO JUNE, 1914 (JUNE, 1914=100)		Per- centage distrib- ution of employ- ees re- ported in Janu- ary
	EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL				
	Nov., '21 to Dec., '21	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Nov., '21 to Dec., '21	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '21 to Jan., '22	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '21 to Jan., '22	Em- ployees	Payroll	
	Nov., '21 to Dec., '21	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Nov., '21 to Dec., '21	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '21 to Jan., '22	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '21 to Jan., '22			
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.	-0.1	-7.5	+2.7	-10.7	-20.4	-12.9	-35.7	-26.9	73	140	2.3
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.	-3.7	-6.6	-0.4	-5.6	-41.8	-41.4	-51.1	-47.3	79	143	0.4
Lime, cement and plaster.	-3.6	-7.5	-3.8	-17.7	-20.7	-8.3	-36.2	-30.9	67	113	0.5
Brick, tile and pottery.	-4.5	-15.6	-4.9	-18.2	+10.0	+11.1	-16.8	-13.3	59	111	0.6
Glass.	+9.4	-0.1	+17.6	-2.9	-25.4	-9.8	-36.0	-15.2	96	197	0.8
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.	+2.1	-2.4	+4.0	-5.8	-27.2	-21.4	-39.4	-34.9	91	165	30.0
Gold, silver and precious stones.	-0.6	-4.6	+3.3	-20.4	-17.8	-14.9	-33.4	-37.3	107	170	0.8
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	-1.6	-3.5	-2.1	-2.3	-5.9	+1.0	-24.1	-12.6	104	183	2.2
Pig iron and rolling mill products.	+8.2	-4.6	+9.1	-5.2	-28.7	-9.7	-52.3	-38.0	73	114	1.6
Structural and architectural iron work.	+5.5	-9.2	+9.8	-14.3	-37.2	-31.7	-42.8	-36.7	41	80	0.2
Sheet metal work and hardware.	-0.1	-4.4	+7.0	-4.0	-23.3	-9.8	-31.9	-18.7	72	144	2.1
Firearms, tools and cutlery.	+5.5	-2.9	+13.6	-13.0	-44.1	-20.3	-38.7	-30.7	72	116	0.8
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.	-1.1	-3.2	+0.3	-7.0	+25.9	+36.6	+8.6	+24.4	126	239	1.5
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).	+2.2	+2.9	+4.6	+2.1	-35.7	-28.7	-45.7	-38.0	92	160	8.6
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.	-6.9	-4.1	-9.1	*	-8.4	-4.3	-23.3	-18.9	121	206	3.0
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.	+10.2	-7.4	+11.3	-17.9	-25.1	-25.6	-37.1	-42.3	96	183	5.2
Boat and ship building.	-3.2	-14.8	+4.4	-16.6	-62.4	-69.7	-71.2	-75.1	81	139	0.6
Instruments and appliances.	+2.2	+1.7	+1.9	+0.8	-28.4	-21.2	-39.3	-31.7	94	161	3.4
Wood Manufactures.	+0.8	-1.4	+3.3	-4.1	-5.2	+9.2	-11.7	+3.9	85	173	4.8
Saw mill and planing mill products.	-1.8	-1.7	+0.6	-3.2	-1.7	+2.0	-11.7	-1.3	66	128	1.0
Furniture and cabinet work.	+3.0	-1.4	+3.5	-4.6	+1.2	+25.3	-2.6	+18.1	94	183	1.6
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.	+1.6	-2.0	+10.3	-7.2	-1.2	+30.8	-3.7	+30.8	90	203	1.1
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.	-0.8	-0.6	-2.4	-0.3	-19.3	-16.0	-30.4	-25.2	93	191	1.1
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.	+1.4	-0.3	+5.4	-1.7	+13.2	+20.3	+8.0	+16.7	110	224	8.7
Leather.	+8.0	+1.7	+22.4	+1.1	+29.5	+35.6	+7.0	+15.7	119	227	0.5
Furs and fur goods.	+2.5	-9.7	+0.3	-22.6	-9.3	+25.4	-12.0	+0.2	83	210	0.3
Boots and shoes.	+2.7	+1.4	+7.9	+1.8	+18.6	+21.6	+13.4	+20.6	131	250	5.5
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.	-7.1	-7.9	-10.7	-7.8	+1.6	+9.6	+2.4	+7.7	65	141	0.9
Rubber and gutta percha goods.	+2.2	+5.5	+15.8	+1.8	-7.9	+7.1	-7.3	+12.1	118	260	0.8
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.	-1.5	-6.3	-1.7	-9.6	+24.5	+32.2	+18.9	+18.9	84	181	0.7
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.	-1.2	-1.6	-0.1	-3.2	-16.6	-13.8	-22.7	-18.0	100	191	5.5
Drugs and chemicals.	-5.9	-0.8	-4.6	-1.0	-29.1	-24.9	-35.3	-30.6	89	159	1.1
Paints, dyes and colors.	+3.5	-0.6	+7.6	-2.6	-4.5	+7.7	-14.6	+1.9	90	162	0.5
Animals and mineral oil products.	-0.5	-2.6	+1.2	-5.3	-12.0	-10.9	-17.8	-17.4	100	197	2.3
Miscellaneous chemical products.	-0.3	-1.1	-0.7	-1.9	-15.6	-13.8	-21.9	-14.0	115	220	1.6
Paper.	+3.4	+0.3	+1.3	-3.7	-23.8	-21.3	-33.9	-31.0	94	190	1.6
Printing and Paper Goods.	+0.2	-1.3	+3.9	-2.6	-9.0	-6.6	-7.3	-6.1	97	195	8.8
Paper boxes and tubes.	-1.3	-5.5	+1.2	-10.0	-17.5	-13.8	-15.8	-12.6	65	145	0.8
Miscellaneous paper goods.	§	-0.1	+2.4	-1.5	-4.9	-0.9	-7.1	-5.3	98	193	1.4
Printing and book making.	+0.4	-0.9	+4.3	-2.0	-8.5	-6.7	-6.5	-5.6	104	202	6.6
Textiles.	-1.6	-0.9	-0.6	-2.6	+44.4	+59.8	+32.1	+55.8	94	192	12.7
Silk and silk goods.	-1.8	+2.3	-1.8	+3.4	-0.8	+11.8	-1.6	+24.1	93	175	2.2
Wool manufactures.	-2.0	-1.2	+0.9	-3.9	+40.3	+65.7	+28.4	+55.9	96	219	3.6
Cotton goods.	+0.8	+1.0	-0.1	+0.2	+132.8	+96.4	+109.4	+89.1	128	261	1.4
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.	-3.7	-3.6	-6.5	-5.5	+121.4	+164.1	+86.0	+145.7	85	160	3.3
Other textiles and allied products.	+1.1	-0.6	+5.8	-2.9	+9.8	+17.1	+4.7	+16.2	87	183	2.2
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.	-0.1	+0.2	+3.7	-0.7	+22.8	+23.3	+25.5	+20.4	82	171	14.7
Men's clothing.	+0.4	+1.4	+6.9	+2.1	+79.1	+69.3	+99.9	+90.5	101	226	5.0
Men's shirts and furnishings.	+3.0	-0.2	+9.7	-9.0	+21.0	+31.1	+46.7	+35.6	85	145	3.6
Women's clothing.	-7.3	+0.5	-5.4	+3.8	-20.7	-21.6	-29.8	-32.2	57	124	2.3
Women's underwear and furnishings.	-0.3	-4.7	+0.8	-7.2	+40.4	+39.0	+36.9	+40.4	79	165	1.4
Women's headwear.	+3.9	+5.4	+6.2	+7.1	-0.2	+5.7	-1.6	+1.9	101	216	0.8
Miscellaneous sewing.	+1.2	-2.6	+0.4	-6.2	+5.2	+5.3	+3.8	+5.0	85	173	0.6
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.	+1.2	-0.4	+0.1	-1.2	+6.9	+5.1	+4.0	-1.8	77	157	1.0
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.	-4.8	-3.0	-3.2	-1.1	-0.7	+4.2	-12.3	-6.1	90	179	9.9
Flour, feed and other cereal products.	-5.0	+0.9	+0.3	-0.6	-5.6	+2.1	-14.0	-9.6	121	221	0.5
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.	-14.8	-11.1	-12.4	-6.6	-25.7	-5.7	-39.1	-14.5	32	92	0.3
Groceries not elsewhere classified.	-4.6	+15.8	-5.0	+18.8	+6.8	+29.1	-12.1	+8.9	112	218	1.9
Meat and dairy products.	-16.3	+18.6	-12.4	+12.6	-14.6	+1.3	-20.2	-11.6	120	230	1.0
Bread and other bakery products.	-4.8	-2.6	-4.6	-4.9	-2.6	+0.3	-9.7	-8.8	131	262	2.7
Confectionery and ice cream.	-1.7	-27.6	+6.5	-24.7	+29.0	+19.0	+18.8	+11.3	120	246	1.1
Beverages.	-4.3	+0.4	-8.3	-0.6	-14.2	-11.8	-23.7	-18.0	48	72	0.5
Cigars and other tobacco products.	-0.6	-9.9	+4.3	-7.6	-4.3	-7.8	-17.2	-14.6	59	119	1.9
Water, Light and Power.	-2.3	-1.4	-1.8	-6.2	-5.4	-6.1	-10.8	-13.1	109	223	1.0
Total.	*	-1.6	+2.4	-3.6	-6.7	-0.7	-18.0	-12.1	92	179	100.0

\* Increase of less than 0.05 per cent.

§ No change.

## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

INDUSTRY GROUPS	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE ESTAB- LISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, JANUARY, 1922			
	EMPLOYEES				PAYROLL				TOTAL STATE		NEW YORK CITY	
	Nov., '21 to Dec., '21		Dec., '21 to Jan., '22		Nov., '21 to Dec., '21		Dec., '21 to Jan., '22		Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees
	Nov., '21 to Dec., '21	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Nov., '21 to Dec., '21	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Nov., '21 to Dec., '21	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Nov., '21 to Dec., '21	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22				
Stone, clay and glass products.	-4	-4	+4	-5	-16	-14	-26	-20	73	10,585	26	2,338
Metals, machinery and conveyances	+3	-4	+10	-6	-30	-25	-39	-35	346	139,160	96	28,946
Wood manufactures.	+1	-3	+5	-6	-3	+11	-8	+5	135	22,494	55	10,542
Furs, leather and rubber goods.	-1	-2	+3	-4	+14	+23	+7	+13	141	40,524	75	13,355
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.	-1	-2	+1	-3	-10	-9	-14	-12	57	25,499	29	8,207
Paper.	†	-2	+3	-3	-8	-7	-7	-7	167	148,222	92	29,418
Printing and paper goods.	†	-2	+3	-3	-8	-7	-7	-7	167	148,222	92	29,418
Textiles.	†	+1	+1	*	+6	+24	-2	+25	147	58,839	30	9,683
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.	-1	-1	+1	†	+13	+16	+8	+9	398	67,985	304	37,607
Food, beverages and tobacco.	-5	-4	-4	-1	+3	+8	-10	-3	171	45,848	66	31,035
Water, light and power.	-1	-2	*	-8	-9	-11	-15	-20	13	4,682	7	2,656
<b>Total.</b>	-1	-2	+2	-3	-5	†	-13	-8	1,648	463,838	780	173,787

\* Increase of less than 0.5 per cent.

† Decrease of less than 0.5 per cent.

‡ Of this number, 26 establishments manufacture paper and employ 7,547 workers.



**COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January.....		98	107	120	132	181	209	217	192
February.....		98	108	121	139	174	208	211	
March.....		100	110	124	147	175	219	212	
April.....		99	111	122	152	174	219	206	
May.....		100	112	127	157	175	224	204	
June.....	100	101	113	128	161	177	227	202	
July.....	99	100	111	127	164	182	224	199	
August.....	99	102	114	129	167	188	226	200	
September.....	98	101	117	134	176	196	226	197	
October.....	97	105	118	136	176	192	228	193	
November.....	97	106	119	139	170	200	226	191	
December.....	99	106	122	139	183	207	223	196	
Average for year.....	98	101	114	129	160	185	222	203	

**COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100. Derived from the relative prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January.....		104	108	129	162	187	203	174	143
February.....		102	107	134	163	174	202	160	
March.....		99	108	134	156	177	202	158	
April.....		100	110	146	156	184	213	154	
May.....		101	110	153	160	187	218	146	
June.....	100	101	113	154	164	186	221	145	
July.....	103	101	112	147	169	192	221	149	
August.....	108	101	114	151	173	194	209	157	
September.....	108	102	119	155	180	190	205	155	
October.....	106	104	122	159	183	190	200	155	
November.....	106	105	127	157	185	194	195	154	
December.....	106	106	127	159	189	199	180	152	
Average for year.....	105	102	115	147	170	188	206	155	

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Includes all employees in both office and shop)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month
January.....		\$12.44	\$13.53	\$15.28	\$16.81	\$23.03	\$26.52	\$27.61	\$24.43
February.....		12.41	13.77	15.31	17.66	22.07	26.47	26.77	
March.....		12.65	13.96	15.79	18.71	22.20	27.87	26.97	
April.....		12.54	14.15	15.50	19.25	22.11	27.80	26.20	
May.....		12.74	14.24	16.08	19.91	22.23	28.45	25.86	
June.....	\$12.70	12.81	14.41	16.20	20.44	22.51	28.77	25.71	
July.....	12.54	12.66	14.11	16.17	20.78	23.10	28.49	25.26	
August.....	12.53	12.89	14.44	16.44	21.23	23.85	28.71	25.43	
September.....	12.48	12.86	14.87	16.97	22.31	24.83	28.73	25.07	
October.....	12.26	13.30	14.95	17.33	22.34	24.41	28.93	24.53	
November.....	12.32	13.45	15.16	17.69	21.60	25.37	28.70	24.32	
December.....	12.56	13.49	15.51	17.71	23.18	26.32	28.35	24.91	
Average for year..	\$12.48	\$12.85	\$14.43	\$16.37	\$20.35	\$23.50	\$28.15	\$25.72	

NOTE — The average weekly earning is obtained by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll for the given week.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY, BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER**

(Derived from retail food prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Base for New York City and Buffalo is January, 1915, as 100, whereas for Rochester the base is May, 1916, as 100.)

MONTH	NEW YORK CITY								BUFFALO								ROCHESTER*							
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	
Jan...	100	103	126	160	183	199	172	145	100	104	130	169	193	204	175	146	...	122	149	174	185	158	*131	
Feb...	97	102	131	158	171	197	156	...	99	102	138	168	173	202	157	...	...	128	149	158	184	142	...	
Mar...	95	103	129	144	173	194	153	...	95	104	138	154	178	201	154	...	...	126	134	158	182	136	...	
April...	96	104	135	145	178	204	152	...	97	107	150	151	182	213	150	...	...	135	133	162	187	134	...	
May...	97	105	147	153	176	206	145	...	97	107	158	163	188	212	139	...	100	141	144	167	192	127	...	
June...	97	109	147	160	178	209	144	...	98	110	160	167	186	219	137	...	103	142	149	165	194	124	...	
July...	97	106	140	163	183	211	147	...	98	110	150	175	194	221	147	...	103	134	156	172	196	132	...	
Aug...	97	108	143	166	184	199	153	...	99	115	154	178	197	210	157	...	106	136	158	175	187	142	...	
Sept...	98	112	149	174	181	198	153	...	99	119	157	183	194	206	152	...	111	141	163	171	184	137	...	
Oct...	100	116	155	178	183	195	155	...	102	120	162	187	190	202	154	...	111	147	166	169	179	138	...	
Nov...	102	120	151	182	190	192	155	...	103	129	162	188	192	199	154	...	120	145	167	174	177	140	...	
Dec...	103	120	155	186	194	177	155	...	104	129	163	191	198	181	153	...	122	145	172	179	163	140	...	
Avg.	98	109	142	164	181	198	154	...	99	113	152	173	189	206	152	...	*110	*137	*153	*169	*185	*138	...	

\* Comparison of figures for Rochester must not be made with figures for Buffalo or New York City because the base figure for Rochester is different from that used for Buffalo and New York City.



# AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN JANUARY IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES

(Includes all employees in both office and shop)†

INDUSTRY	THE STATE					NEW YORK CITY					OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY				
	1922	1921	1920	1918	1916	1922	1921	1920	1918	1916	1922	1921	1920	1918	1916
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.....	\$24.12	\$28.74	\$26.89	\$17.26	\$13.07	\$29.77	\$31.95	\$29.41	\$17.82	\$14.03	\$22.52	\$27.81	\$26.35	\$17.14	\$12.70
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	28.07	31.25	28.59	18.58	14.43	40.62	38.74	35.75	21.76	16.81	21.54	28.06	27.30	18.08	13.24
Lime, cement and plaster.....	23.18	30.75	29.06	16.97	13.32	23.03	28.38	31.71	18.99	15.41	23.21	31.15	28.52	16.48	12.87
Bricks, tile and pottery.....	21.32	27.30	24.05	14.55	10.93	25.85	28.13	27.36	17.48	12.17	20.38	27.11	24.36	14.00	10.51
Glass.....	25.01	26.60	25.96	17.61	13.56	27.19	28.74	24.69	15.37	12.79	24.36	25.92	26.27	18.31	13.97
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.....	25.54	30.86	28.98	19.48	15.64	26.97	30.90	29.36	18.01	15.29	25.16	30.85	28.73	19.79	14.14
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	22.62	30.71	29.91	17.46	14.98	28.70	30.06	27.70	16.59	15.86	19.99	30.89	28.88	18.06	14.14
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.....	22.37	25.85	26.62	16.39	13.52	23.01	27.51	26.55	15.78	13.08	21.84	25.01	26.66	16.75	13.77
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	24.30	35.52	36.62	26.47	18.77	33.99	34.67	30.12	20.07	16.82	24.39	35.52	36.62	26.47	18.77
Structural and architectural iron work.....	28.43	30.68	29.52	18.80	15.99	34.81	36.70	30.12	20.07	16.82	24.39	35.52	36.62	26.47	18.77
Sheet metal work and hardware.....	24.75	27.48	24.77	15.47	12.97	33.91	34.67	30.12	20.07	16.82	24.39	35.52	36.62	26.47	18.77
Furnaces, tools and cutlery.....	21.63	24.89	25.09	20.45	15.74	27.89	24.73	26.10	18.73	15.75	24.72	27.90	25.02	17.48	15.00
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.....	26.11	28.64	31.22	16.82	14.95	34.81	36.70	30.12	20.07	16.82	24.39	35.52	36.62	26.47	18.77
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).....	25.31	29.15	28.18	19.27	15.71	26.15	28.64	27.85	17.51	15.74	25.12	29.28	28.27	19.61	15.70
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.....	28.05	33.09	30.20	19.75	17.19	35.79	36.20	32.54	22.56	18.91	26.35	32.23	29.91	19.50	16.87
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.....	27.91	36.00	30.35	21.49	15.86	30.74	36.82	39.60	23.90	17.37	27.68	35.94	32.10	21.70	15.74
Boat and ship building.....	23.46	36.70	39.24	23.40	16.86	30.74	36.82	39.60	23.90	17.37	27.68	35.94	32.10	21.70	15.74
Instruments and appliances.....	23.46	27.07	25.00	16.05	14.56	24.16	25.06	23.79	15.90	13.29	23.24	27.62	25.32	16.09	13.05
Wood Manufactures.....	24.37	25.61	24.46	15.18	12.95	25.36	26.76	25.56	15.41	13.54	23.51	24.62	23.56	14.96	12.37
Saw mill and planing mill products.....	24.61	25.42	24.93	15.34	12.80	26.06	28.23	27.08	16.31	13.34	23.31	28.85	23.89	14.58	12.41
Furniture and cabinet work.....	24.57	26.07	25.22	15.57	13.03	29.82	31.87	30.06	18.33	15.18	23.01	24.34	23.89	14.79	13.43
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.....	25.73	25.72	23.76	15.77	14.56	26.92	29.66	25.89	15.95	15.34	25.37	30.08	26.13	15.86	13.08
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.....	22.44	25.21	23.68	13.95	11.28	20.77	21.83	22.18	13.06	10.92	25.37	30.08	26.13	15.86	13.08
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.....	20.78	24.52	25.84	15.94	12.63	26.31	28.72	27.47	16.70	12.70	22.53	22.51	24.98	15.49	12.88
Leather.....	23.92	24.51	25.13	16.64	11.84	26.31	28.72	27.47	16.70	12.70	22.53	22.51	24.98	15.49	12.88
Furs and fur goods.....	32.93	41.22	32.50	19.37	13.13	32.93	41.22	32.50	19.37	13.13	32.93	41.22	32.50	19.37	13.13
Boots and shoes.....	23.77	23.98	26.93	17.01	13.74	28.93	28.84	27.50	17.37	14.57	23.48	22.99	26.73	16.81	13.46
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.....	24.10	24.54	23.69	13.23	11.35	28.63	29.06	26.78	14.80	11.67	16.51	17.22	19.86	12.00	10.95
Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	24.19	23.11	25.00	15.17	11.27	24.92	24.17	25.45	16.25	11.51	22.28	19.03	24.21	13.32	10.83
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, etc.....	20.65	22.96	20.41	11.97	9.87	22.52	25.07	24.94	12.87	9.72	19.27	21.35	18.67	11.42	9.99
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.....	25.56	26.89	25.41	17.13	14.16	25.67	26.65	25.01	17.10	13.55	25.51	27.00	25.58	17.15	14.46
Drugs and chemicals.....	23.76	25.69	25.23	16.00	14.54	20.32	26.24	19.83	12.55	11.05	25.64	28.45	28.34	17.71	16.45
Paints, dyes and colors.....	24.90	26.32	24.40	16.87	14.70	25.35	26.34	24.33	16.57	14.53	23.93	26.31	24.10	17.86	13.81
Animal and mineral oil products.....	25.58	27.59	25.56	18.49	13.93	27.96	29.70	28.94	19.99	14.25	23.93	26.31	24.10	17.86	13.81
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	26.95	27.01	25.58	15.83	14.09	26.56	29.76	25.99	18.65	14.46	26.96	28.84	25.56	15.80	14.09
Paper.....	25.84	27.20	27.00	17.00	14.21	32.10	32.08	30.80	18.93	16.25	26.11	29.76	27.50	17.04	14.32
Printing and Paper Goods.....	30.37	30.42	28.53	17.95	15.52	32.10	32.08	30.80	18.93	16.25	26.11	29.76	27.50	17.04	14.32
Paper boxes and tubes.....	22.66	22.36	21.46	12.46	10.52	24.68	24.82	24.50	13.90	11.35	19.83	19.21	17.13	12.91	8.96
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	23.20	24.28	22.75	13.91	11.94	24.50	25.05	24.15	14.30	12.02	20.00	21.99	19.73	12.01	11.70
Printing and book making.....	32.80	32.43	30.91	19.77	17.35	34.84	34.39	32.88	20.71	18.13	28.55	27.47	24.96	17.06	13.10
Textiles.....	19.99	20.50	21.71	11.80	10.24	21.06	20.96	22.27	12.41	10.31	19.78	20.38	21.60	11.67	10.22
Silk and silk goods.....	18.62	16.78	19.34	11.66	9.84	19.89	18.18	20.57	12.25	9.91	17.57	15.78	18.50	11.92	9.77
Wool manufactures.....	23.06	24.51	23.70	12.82	10.69	23.07	24.55	23.73	12.81	10.69	23.07	24.55	23.73	12.81	10.69
Cotton goods.....	16.99	18.27	19.99	10.79	9.72	16.70	17.94	16.87	10.81	9.54	16.70	17.94	16.87	10.81	9.54
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.....	22.09	21.26	22.84	12.41	10.80	22.06	23.60	23.61	12.81	10.74	16.70	17.94	16.87	10.81	9.54
Other textiles and allied products.....	21.09	23.09	25.03	13.75	11.34	25.62	27.39	28.89	15.26	12.34	18.77	19.54	22.22	12.62	10.86
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.....	22.56	23.69	25.03	13.75	11.34	25.62	27.39	28.89	15.26	12.34	18.77	19.54	22.22	12.62	10.86
Men's clothing.....	15.89	15.36	18.55	11.16	9.60	20.78	28.49	35.33	13.78	12.87	24.36	24.38	24.33	13.00	11.29
Women's clothing.....	28.00	32.36	29.45	17.43	13.98	29.72	33.83	30.85	17.92	14.35	14.11	13.68	16.01	10.17	8.90
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	18.64	18.46	19.70	10.58	9.21	19.60	19.18	20.77	11.00	9.56	13.44	12.23	13.56	8.25	7.18
Women's headwear.....	25.37	26.53	27.60	17.13	12.28	25.57	26.50	27.72	17.19	12.29	23.07	24.55	23.73	12.81	10.69
Women's headwear.....	16.36	16.99	17.73	8.87	8.59	18.01	16.90	17.96	9.06	8.64	14.22	12.32	17.14	8.01	7.18
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.....	18.31	19.59	18.19	11.72	9.33	19.52	21.19	20.40	12.50	10.74	16.70	17.94	16.87	10.81	9.54
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	23.21	25.76	23.09	15.40	12.19	23.02	25.42	23.71	15.20	12.11	23.60	26.13	23.77	15.15	8.46
Flour, feed and other cereal products.....	26.76	30.20	28.51	14.83	12.19	28.25	32.00	29.76	18.15	15.00	23.60	26.13	23.77	15.15	8.46
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	20.96	23.02	21.19	13.46	10.68	22.39	24.53	19.60	12.30	9.94	26.32	28.33	28.13	14.30	12.35
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	25.82	30.62	28.09	17.26	12.94	24.74	27.53	27.10	17.01	13.00	27.34	29.30	28.13	14.30	12.35
Slaughtering, meat packing and dairy products.....	27.76	31.70	28.56	18.98	14.70	30.68	33.13	30.66	20.03	16.77	25.04	30.62	29.30	17.61	12.70
Bread and other bakery products.....	23.17	25.49	23.10	15.32	11.99	23.26	26.73	23.13	15.36	12.33	22.68	26.73	26.29	15.01	13.33
Confectionery and ice cream.....	19.10	20.40	18.32	11.86	9.13	19.22	20.93	18.69	12.09	10.12	22.68	26.73	26.29	15.01	13.33
Beverages.....	29.80	32.05	29.19	21.61	18.87	33.54	34.72	32.16	22.70	19.39	24.39	28.37	25.27	20.13	9.18
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	18.28	19.73	19.86	12.25	9.60	19.14	20.90	22.55	12.60	9.36	15.05	16.96	17.96	11.22	8.98
Water, Light and Power.....	32.71	35.34	31.49	20.35	16.85	32.68	36.57	32.70	19.68	15.64	32.74	33.52	30.06	21.19	18.31
Total.....	\$24.43	\$27.61	\$26.52	\$16.81	\$13.53	\$26.41	\$28.63	\$27.74	\$16.48	\$13.53	\$23.24	\$27.01	\$25.85	\$16.99	\$13.52

\* Reports do not cover a sufficient number of employees to permit the publication of an average weekly earning.

† Averages for January of 1915, 1917 and 1919, appear in the January, 1920, issue of the Labor Market Bulletin.

† It is commonly the case that office salaries are higher than the average weekly earnings of shop employees. However, the office employees form such a small percentage of the total number of workers that their effect, in the computation of the average earnings, is negligible.



# THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Variations of the Labor Law Granted After Examination of Plans and Hearings by  
the Bureau of Research and Codes

The following variations from the provisions of the Labor Law have been granted by The Industrial Board upon the report of the Bureau of Research and Codes:

## STRUCTURAL CHANGES

WHEREAS, The Austin Company, 1026 Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on behalf of Hamilton Industrial Corporation, East Greenbush, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated December 15, 1921, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 4, of the Labor Law, re construction of stairways in the building now being erected at East Greenbush, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the building will be two stories high, of brick walls, concrete floors and wood roof; first floor approximately 240 feet, 4 inches by 50 feet; second floor, 50 feet by 30 feet, 6 inches; first floor used for printing establishment, second floor for offices. Occupants, not to exceed 100 persons on first floor and not more than 5 persons on second floor; exits will be one interior enclosed fireproof stairway and one unenclosed wood stairway 36 inches wide terminating on first floor at a point approximately 11 feet from nearest exit to outer air; from first floor there are numerous exits to grade; and it appearing from such examination that there is an unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved.* By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to the Hamilton Industrial Corporation on its building now being erected at East Greenbush, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted as required exits from the second floor.

*Be it further resolved.* That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective January 3, 1922.

WHEREAS, John B. Pike & Son, Circle Street, Rochester, N. Y., on behalf of the Douglas Packing Co., Fairport, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated December 27, 1921, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, and Section 270, Subdivision 4, of the Labor Law, re required exits and the construction of stairways, in the building now being erected on the south side of John Street, east of Main Street, Fairport, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on January 13, 1922, at the office of the Department of Labor, Rochester, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the proposed building will be constructed of brick walls on concrete foundation, wood floors, roof of wood, covered with slag; two stories high and sprinklered; approximately 93 feet, 8 inches by 81 feet, 4 inches; second floor located at north-west corner of building, approximately 59 feet, 8 inches by 39 feet; monitor on roof approximately 12 feet by 40 feet; building will be used for the manufacture of vinegar; not more than 12 persons employed on first floor, not more than 3 on second floor, and none employed in monitor. Exits will be one interior fireproof enclosed stairway, 36 inches wide serving second floor and monitor and one unenclosed steel stairway, 30 inches wide serving second floor; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved.* By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, that a variation be and it hereby is granted to the Douglas Packing Co., on the building now being erected on the south side of John Street, east of Main Street, Fairport, N. Y., upon the following terms: That two stairways constructed as described above be permitted as the required exits from the second and monitor floors of this building.

*Be it further resolved.* That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective January 17, 1922.

WHEREAS, G. D. Shepard, Gloversville, N. Y., on behalf of Geisler & Lehr, Johnstown, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated December 31, 1921, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits, in the proposed addition to the building located at 31 Chestnut Street, Johnstown, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on January 13, 1922, in

the office of the Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y., at which, opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the building will be an addition to an existing three-story mill constructed building, which is 190 feet by 50 feet on first floor, and 190 feet by 34 feet on second and third floors, with a one-story wing at south end, 38 feet by 60 feet; two stories will be constructed on the wing making entire building three stories high; entire building sprinklered; main building is used as a tannery; the wing will be used as a storage place for skins; not more than 48 persons employed on second floor and not more than 9 persons employed on third floor, of which, 5 persons on the second and 3 persons on the third floor, will be employed infrequently in the wing. Exits are two interior fireproof enclosed stairways, one at each end of main building and one (proposed) straight run 22-inch wide iron stairway on outside of south side of wing. And it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there is an unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved.* By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Geisler & Lehr on the proposed addition to the building located at 31 Chestnut Street, Johnstown, N. Y., upon the following terms: That a standard straight run 22-inch wide iron stairway erected on the exterior of the south wall of the wing be permitted as one of the required exits in this building, provided the doors in the partition separating the wing from the main building be hung so as to open into the main building.

*Be it further resolved.* That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective January 17, 1922.

WHEREAS, Travis Baking Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated January 18, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits, in the building now being erected at 133-135 North Hamilton Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on January 27, 1922, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be of mill construction, two stories high and approximately 60 feet by 90 feet, on first floor; and 32 feet by 36 feet on second floor, which is located at southwest corner of building; the building will be used as a bakery, storage of material in basement, baking on first floor, and offices on second floor; one person employed in basement, 15 on first floor and 5 on second floor; exits from second floor will be an interior fireproof enclosed stairway leading directly to the street, and a door in the north wall of the second floor opening onto the roof of the one story section and thence by permanent iron stairway at rear to ground; when contemplated addition to building is made and second floor extended, there will be installed another interior fireproof enclosed stairway. And it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved.* By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Travis Baking Co., Inc., on the building now being erected at 133-135 North Hamilton Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted as the required exits from the second floor.

*Be it further resolved.* That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective January 31, 1922.

WHEREAS, Kimberly Construction Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., on behalf of John Cox, Utica, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated January 20, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 4, of the Labor Law, re construction of stairways, in the building now being erected at 401-407 Columbia Street, Utica, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on January 26, 1922, at Syracuse, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing, it appears that the building will be of steel frame,



brick walls and wood floor and roof; 4 stories high and "L" shaped, the length of the exterior walls being as follows: Starting at the southeast corner and running west 100 feet, north 50 feet, east 50 feet, south 25 feet, east 50 feet and south 25 feet; the building will be an addition to two existing buildings and will be used, on ground floor as a driveway; second floor, storage; and shipping of boys' clothing; third and fourth floors, manufacture of clothing; not more than 10 persons employed on second floor (new portion); third floor, 125 persons (old and new portions); fourth floor, 130 persons (old and new portions); the third and fourth floors (old and new portions) are to be occupied by one tenant; exits in new portion are one interior fireproof enclosed stairway serving all floors, and on third and fourth floors a horizontal exit through party wall to old portion, and on second floor a wooden stairway enclosed on the second floor in wood stud, lath and plaster, one side, and wood on the other. And it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there is an unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on the said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to John Cox on the building now being erected at 401-407 Columbia Street, Utica, N. Y., upon the following terms: That a 44-inch wide stairway constructed of wood and enclosed on the second floor by partitions of wood studs, lath and plaster on left side and matched boards on stair side, be permitted as one of the required exits from the second floor.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective January 31, 1922.

WHEREAS, Meaker Construction Co., Auburn, N. Y., on behalf of The Sun Grocery Corporation, Auburn, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor petitions dated December 28, 1921 and December 29, 1921, for variation from the provisions of Industrial Code Rules 430 and 451-d, re enclosure of elevator hoistways and depth of elevator hoistway pits in the building now being erected at 35 State Street, Auburn, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on January 19, 1922, at Syracuse, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, From this public hearing it appears that the proposed building will be constructed of brick walls, wood floors and roof of wood, tar and gravel, two stories high, and approximately 50 feet by 80 feet; will be used as a grocery store on first floor and tea room and kitchen on second floor, approximately 20 persons employed on first floor, and 10 persons on second floor. Exits will be two interior stairs of wood construction, enclosed in partitions of wood stud, metal lath and plaster; elevator hoistway, 7 feet, 2 1/4 inches by 5 feet, 2 1/2 inches, enclosed in partitions of metal stud, metal lath and plaster, speed of elevator not to exceed 50 feet per minute. And it appearing from such public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the requirements of the Industrial Code, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law and rules and regulations will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to The Sun Grocery Corporation on the building now being erected at 35 State Street, Auburn, N. Y., upon the following terms: That elevator hoistway enclosure of metal studding, metal lath and plastered with Portland cement plaster not less than 3/4 of an inch thick each side, openings fitted with approved fire doors be permitted, and that hoistway pit of not less than 20 inches from the floor of lowest terminal to bottom of pit be permitted, provided the door opening at the lowest terminal is raised 4 inches and a permanent flooring in the form of a ramp is laid up to this point.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective January 31, 1922.

WHEREAS, Associated Industries, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., on behalf of Peerless Fibre Company, Cohoes, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated January 20, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 271, Subdivision 2, of the Labor Law, re enclosure of stairways, in the proposed addition to building at 301 Ontario Street, Cohoes, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on February 7, 1922, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing, it appears that the building is of mill construction and sprinklered; approximately 50 feet by 100 feet, and five stories high, to which it is proposed to add another story making the building six stories high; it is used for garnetting stock on the lower floors, and for the storage of ungarnetted stock on the fifth and sixth floors. Occupancy is as follows: First floor, 14 persons; second, third and fourth floors, 7 persons each; fifth and sixth floors, no regular occupancy; exits are two interior unenclosed wooden stairways and one sub-standard fire escape; it is proposed to extend the interior stairways to the sixth floor; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there is an unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Peerless Fibre Company on the proposed addition to building at 301 Ontario Street, Cohoes, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted as the required exits in this building.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective February 14, 1922.

WHEREAS, James R. Tyler, Rochester, N. Y., on behalf of the G. J. Michaelson Furniture Co., 172 Avenue D, Rochester, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated February 3, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits, in the proposed addition to building at 172 Avenue D, Rochester, N. Y.

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on February 10, 1922, at Rochester, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing, it appears that the building is of mill construction and sprinklered; "L" shaped, long. Section approximately 142 feet and no inches by 50 feet and no inches. Smaller section at S. W. and 62 feet and no inches by 50 feet and no inches, all at present three stories high to which it is proposed to add another story making the building 4 stories high. Building will be used on fourth floor for storage, below that point for the manufacture of furniture. Occupancy will be as follows: First, second and third floors, not more than 19 persons each. Fourth floor, not more than 10 persons; exits are one interior wooden stairway enclosed in partitions of fireproof material and two 30 inches wide straight run type fire escapes. It is proposed to extend these exits to the fourth floor, and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there is practical difficulty and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, that a variation be and it hereby is granted to G. J. Michaelson Furniture Co. on the proposed addition to building at 172 Avenue D, Rochester, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted as the required exits in this building.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective February 14, 1922.

WHEREAS, John F. Strobel, E. & B. Building, Rochester, N. Y., on behalf of Genesee Electrotypes & Engraving Co., Rochester, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated January 27, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits in building now being constructed at 97 North Water Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on February 10, 1922, at Rochester, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing, it appears that the building will be of mill construction, two stories high and approximately 64 feet 4 inches by 90 feet 4 inches and sprinklered will be used on the second floor for the manufacture of electrotypes. Occupancy of first floor undetermined. Not more than 14 persons employed on second floor. Exits from second floor will be an interior fireproof enclosed stairway and an exterior iron stairway located at the rear extending to grade and thence through fireproof passageway and stairway to street, two means of exit to be provided from basement. And it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there is practical difficulty and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Genesee Electrotypes & Engraving Co., on the building at 97 North Water Street, Rochester, N. Y., upon the following terms: That an iron stairway erected on the exterior of the rear wall of the building as described above be permitted as one of the required exits, provided the same is enclosed in metal in such manner as will exclude snow and ice therefrom.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective February 14, 1922.

WHEREAS, Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, Niagara Falls, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated January 26, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivisions 3, 4 and 7 of the Labor Law, re required exits, construction of stairways and enclosure of vertical openings, in building No. 12, now erected at Main and Mills Streets, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on February 6, 1922, at Buffalo, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, It appears from such public hearing that the building was erected in 1916, is of reinforced concrete construction, approximately 72 feet by 80 feet, with a circular



tower, 28 feet in diameter, at one end; building is sprinklered and used for the manufacture of silver-plated hollow ware, with an occupancy as follows: First, floor, 10 persons; second floor, 20 persons; third floor, 30 persons; fourth floor, 30 persons; and two persons will be employed in tower, which has heretofore not been used. Exits are one interior fireproof enclosed stairway, 60 inches wide, extending from roof to grade, and one horizontal exit on each floor to adjoining building; from the tower there will be one 30-inch wide wood stairway from tower to fourth floor, enclosed on fourth floor in partitions of 2 inches by 4 inches wood studs and  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch matched boards each side, and one door opening on to roof, and thence to interior stairway at other end of building; there will be a dumb-waiter hoistway, 22 inches by 42 inches from fourth floor to tower; this will be enclosed on each floor to a height of 6 feet, 6 inches in No. 13 gauge expanded metal with automatic door at each terminal. And it appearing from such public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, on building No. 12, now erected at Main and Mills Streets, Niagara Falls, N. Y., upon the following terms: That a stairway and horizontal exit as described above be permitted as the required exits from the tower, and, that dumb-waiter hoistway, as described above, be permitted.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective February 14, 1922.

## INSPECTION BUREAU ORDERS REVIEWED

Orders issued by the Bureau of Inspection in the cases enumerated below were reviewed by the Industrial Board under the provisions of Section 110 of the Labor Law and action taken thereon as set forth by resolutions adopted at meetings held on December 20, 1921, and January 3, 17, and 31, 1922:

In each case a statement of existing conditions and a recommendation were submitted to the Board, by The Industrial Commission, a copy of which had previously been submitted to the appellant, together with a notification of the date of hearing. Reference is made to the section of law or code affected by the order and the decision. Orders are indicated in short form and the descriptions of conditions are digested, but a complete record in each case is filed in the Department's office at No. 124 East 28th Street, New York City, subject to examination by the public. The decisions of the Board are set forth in full.

### Meeting of December 20

Premises affected. Appellant.  
East Aurora, Church St. Victor Toothaker.  
Order No. 3—August 21, 1921—Provide two legal means of exit from second floor. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Two-story non-fireproof building erected after October 1, 1913, used on first floor for garage and living apartments; on second floor for automobile repairing and living apartments. At present there is one stairway about center of building.

On October 25, 1921, the Industrial Board rendered a decision on a previous appeal and required a new stairway to be provided and the present stairway to be removed to a new location, or that the second floor be used for dwelling purposes only. Appellant now proposes to provide two stairways on the outside of the building, separated from the workrooms by solid concrete wall.

DECISION: That the appellant be permitted to have as means of exit from this building, a stairway on the east side of building and a stairway on the west side of building, such stairways to be 36 inches wide,  $7\frac{3}{4}$ -inch risers and 10-inch treads, constructed of wood and enclosed in wood, sheet metal or made fire resisting, same to continue effective while existing conditions prevail and occupancy remains unchanged.

Premises affected. Appellant.  
Buffalo, 100 Alabama St. Republic Metalware Co.  
Order No. 2—March 10, 1920—Provide additional means of exit from third, fourth and fifth floors. (Sec. 271-1)

CONDITIONS: Five-story and basement non-fireproof factory building erected before October 1, 1913; two source sprinkler system installed. Occupancy of building, 125, of whom 38 are factory employees; above the first floor, 88; above the second, 18. Exits consist of two interior stairways, extending from first to fifth floors. One is tower type, centrally located; and the other is located along the fire wall at westerly end of building and is unenclosed. There is an accommodation stairway at easterly end of building, extending from first to second floors. There is an imperfect fire escape on side of building. Imperfect horizontal exit through the fire wall, at westerly end of building, all floors, imperfect in that there is only a fire door on one side. Also at westerly end of building, south section, there are non-fireproof bridges from the second, third, fourth and fifth floors to adjoining building.

DECISION: In view of the fact that the building is sprinklered with a two-source sprinkler system, occupancy is small above second floor, hazard is low and no point of floor is more than 150 feet to a required exit, that order be waived.

Premises affected. Appellant.  
Buffalo, 528 Fourth St. Wood Products Co.  
Order No. 1—November 16, 1921—Provide at entrances to hoistway, gates or doors, etc. (Rules 425 and 429)  
Order No. 2—November 16, 1921—Provide locks or latches on hoistway, gates or doors, etc. (Rules 425 and 429)  
Order No. 5—November 16, 1921—Arrange cover of elevator car so as to provide 8-inch clearance between cover of car and edge of landing platform, etc. (Rule 449)

CONDITIONS: Elevator referred to is a freight elevator installed prior to April 15, 1915, with terminals at first and fourth floors, a distance of 38 feet 5 inches; with speed of 40 feet per minute. Machine is direct-connected; drum type; electric. Safeties are of gradual type installed under car platform. Hoistway enclosed full height on two sides. Hoistway has two openings on first floor and one opening on each of the other floors. Openings on first floor are protected by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh wire panels, which are 6 feet high and full width of openings (10 feet 6 inches). These panels are hooked into the framework of the elevator hoistway enclosure and in order to use car, same are lifted manually from the hooks, placed aside, car is loaded or unloaded, and then panels are replaced. The openings on second, third and fourth floors are protected by vertical sliding full automatic gates set flush with the hoistway. These gates are about 3 feet high, and in addition to the gates, there are the 6 feet high panels, as above described.

DECISION: Re orders No. 1 and No. 2—that the openings on the west side of elevator shaft be protected by vertical sliding self-closing gates, set 12 inches from the hoistway line, gates at the terminal landings to be full automatic if desired and tell-tale chains 4 feet long, spaced 6 inches on centers suspended not more than 2 inches back from the edge of car platform and to extend across the entire width of the openings. On the third floor, east side, gates 5 feet 6 inches high to be provided and equipped with lock or latch. On the first floor, east side, openings to be protected by manually operated horizontal sliding gate 5 feet 6 inches high and provided with lock or latch. Re order No. 5—that existing cover be accepted as same lacks but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches of complying with law.

Premises affected. Appellant.  
Kenmore, 2791 Delaware Ave. Chas. Stephen, Jr.  
Order No. 1—November 7, 1921—Provide at least two legal means of exit. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Two-story brick building, erected after October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried. Occupancy of building, 16, of whom 10 are above the first floor. No factory on first floor. The second floor used for manufacture of candy. Maximum number ever to be employed on second floor will be 20. Exits consists of two interior stairways, not properly enclosed.

DECISION: In view of the fact that the building is of brick and the work carried on is not of a hazardous nature, inasmuch as there are no combustibles or inflammable material entering into the manufacture of the products, and as building was practically completed before it was decided to use any part of it for factory purposes, and that there are practical difficulties in now placing the building in strict conformity with the law and also in consideration of the low occupancy of the building, accept the following arrangements as to exits, while occupancy and general conditions remain unchanged: Accept present stairway opening onto Delaware Avenue as first means of exit and as second means of exit enclose present wooden stairway in northeast corner of the building in partitions of fire resisting material from first floor to the underside of second floor with door opening outward to open area at foot of stairway enclosure, at least the width of the stairs. Door may be provided from foot of this stairway enclosure opening into store if desired for convenience such door, if provided, to be the regulation fire door with fusible link attachment; winders in these stairs to be removed.

Premises affected. Appellant.  
North Tonawanda, Payne Ave. Rand Company, Inc.  
Order No. 15—August 12, 1921—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system. (Sec. 279)  
Order No. 16—August 12, 1921—Organize and maintain monthly fire drills. (Rule 375)

CONDITIONS: Appellant desires the acceptance of one-source sprinkler system in lieu of complying with above orders. Two and 4-story non-fireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913, automatic sprinkler system installed and is connected to mains in two parallel streets. These are supplied from intersecting mains at each end of block and would provide a supply of water for sprinkler system at all times.

DECISION: Accept present sprinkler system in lieu of compliance with orders No. 15 and No. 16.

Premises affected. Appellant.  
Buffalo, Ganson St. Washburn-Crosby Co.  
Order No. 10—December 30, 1920—Properly guard counterweights on small packing machines, second floor. (Rule 896)  
Order No. 11—December 30, 1920—Provide suitable and convenient waterclosets, etc. (Rule 115)

CONDITIONS: Re No. 10—Counterweights are guarded by location. Re No. 11—Waterclosets are located in first aid department, one for males and one for females, and have a floor and 6-inch base of concrete; side walls are of wood and are well varnished. Floor is kept in a clean and sanitary condition. They are not used by more than 3 or 4 persons.



DECISION: Re No. 10 — Waive order. Re No. 11 — Waive order as applied to two closets connected with the first aid department, while kept in a sanitary condition.

Premises affected Appellant  
Chaffee-Collins Jas. H. Gray Milling Co.

Order No. 1 — (Chaffee) — October 5, 1921 — Properly enclose gas engine in cellar, etc. (Rule 652)

Order No. 2 — (Collins) — July 25, 1921 — Properly enclose 2 gas engines in cellar, etc. (Rule 652)

CONDITIONS: The building is already erected and occupied. There are unnecessary hardships in enclosing these gas engines in partitions of fireproof material.

DECISION: Accept as a compliance with each of the above orders a tight board enclosure extending from cellar floor to the underside of the floor joist on first floor (cellar floor is of earth and concrete). This enclosure, as well as the underside of the floor joist inside the enclosure to be covered with heavy sheet iron, the seams to be lapped and securely fastened. The door opening into this enclosure to be similarly metal clad and provided with a selfclosing device to keep the door closed at all times while engines are being used.

Premises affected Appellant  
Binghamton, 213 Robinson St. Sam. S. Hoff, by H. E. Taylor  
Order No. 1 — October 10, 1921 — Construct sidewalls of bakeroom of brick, etc. (Sec. 331)

Order No. 2 — October 10, 1921 — Provide ceiling in bakeroom of either plaster, metal or wood.

CONDITIONS: One-story and frame building. Side walls and ceiling ceiled over with beaver board. Floors are concrete.

DECISION: That present conditions be accepted on condition that present conditions and nature of business are maintained.

Premises affected Appellant  
Northville, Main St. Wm. Harris by B. R. Hale.

Order No. 2 — November 14, 1921 — Provide in place of existing non-waterproof side walls in bakeroom, sidewalls constructed either of brick, which, unless glazed, shall be painted a light color, with a good oil, etc. (Sec. 331)

CONDITIONS: Side walls are plastered, but having become broken were covered with paper board and painted over. There is also a partition of paper board separating the front, or store part, from the rear, or bakeroom, which is painted a light color.

DECISION: That when break in the plaster on rear bakeroom partition is repaired, walls and partitions be accepted as at present, while kept in good repair, clean and sanitary.

Premises affected Appellant  
Jamestown, N. Y. Jamestown Table Co.  
No order pending.

CONDITIONS: Communication from Warsaw Elevator Company. Code rules require a pit 3 feet 6 inches to be provided under elevator. Same is impracticable in this case on account of water in the pit. Elevator travels 40 feet per minute, therefore 3-foot pit would be safe. On account of his special condition, appellant desires to install a canvass gate, same to be so constructed as to be safe.

DECISION: Permit 3-foot pit and accept canvas gate at first floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
Albany, N. Y., 1273 Broadway A. P. W. Paper Co.  
No orders pending.

CONDITIONS: Appellant desires to install additional mezzanine gallery between the second floor and roof, to connect same with an existing mezzanine gallery by means of a steel bridge 5 feet wide. Exits from the mezzanine to be by means of unenclosed stairways to the second floor.

DECISION: That the proposed new mezzanine be permitted, and the present mezzanine be accepted on condition that they be connected with a 5 foot wide steel bridge capable of sustaining a live load of 200 lbs. per square foot, same to be provided with proper and substantial guard rails at the sides; that there be from the proposed mezzanine to the second floor an unenclosed stairway, not less than 3 feet wide, constructed of incombustible materials; that there be provided from the west end of the new mezzanine an emergency door not less than 3 feet wide opening outwardly and leading to the roof of the area west of the fire wall; that the present 40-inch and 36-inch open stairways from the old mezzanine to the second floor be accepted as at present installed.

#### Meeting of January 3, 1922

Premises affected Appellant  
New York City, 79-81 Wooster St. Kingston Braid Mills, Inc.  
per Textile Machine Works

Order No. 2 — April 27, 1921 — Properly guard gears of braided machines. (Rule 886)

CONDITIONS: Machines are used for making cotton and silk braids, and contain a large number of gears, some of which are so located as to create a hazard if anyone should unintentionally come in contact therewith.

DECISION: That the appeal be denied and order be complied with.

Premises affected Appellant  
Little Falls. D. H. Burrell & Co., Inc.

Application for permission to increase occupancy on sixth floor. (Sec. 278)

CONDITIONS: Building contains six sections, built at different times and interconnected on all floors below the fourth. Adequate exits are provided except on fourth, fifth and sixth floors of building No. 4. Exits as constructed were accepted variation dated October 16, 1917, which permitted an allowance of not to exceed 2 persons on the sixth floor. Company now desires to employ 10. It is possible that there may be as many as 15 on such floor.

DECISION: That permission to increase the occupancy above that allowed by previous variation be denied until and unless additional exit facilities are provided as follows: An enclosed bridge of incombustible material to be provided from the 5th floor of building No. 4 to the fifth floor of building No. 2; an outside stairway of incombustible material to be provided from the sixth floor to the bridge; doorways to be provided from the fourth floor of buildings Nos. 1 and 4 to roof of building No. 5 in order to permit employees in either building to pass over the roof and enter the other building.

Premises affected Appellant  
N. Y. City, 121-131 W. 19th St. Draw-Down Towel Service Co., Inc., per Hecht & Company.

Order No. 1 — December 12, 1921 — Prohibit the use of towels in common in toilet rooms. (Sec. 293)

CONDITIONS: In each of the separate wash rooms a cabinet is installed with a roll of towelling 25 yards long, operated on two rollers. A portion of the towelling, 12 x 14 inches is outside of the cabinet and when this portion is soiled it is taken into cabinet when the clean portion is drawn down, so that it can not be again used.

Recommendation of Commissioner Sayer that the use of draw-down service be not accepted in place of an individual towel, was not approved.

DECISION: Board accepted the draw-down towel service as a compliance with the order in this particular case, but directed that the appellant submit an application to the Department so that the matter of general approval or disapproval would be passed upon.

Premises affected Appellant  
Poughkeepsie, 110 Mill St. G. W. Van Slyke & Horton Co.,  
per Fuller & Robinson Company.

Order No. 4 — December 1, 1921 — Provide fireproof windows on course of fire escape, etc. (Rule 4)

CONDITIONS: Three-story non-fireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; sprinklers are to be installed. Building 23 feet wide by 42 feet long, and is in effect two stories in height, inasmuch as the third floor is a low attic under the peaked roof and is unused. Business carried on is the manufacture of cigars. Occupancy of building 22; above first floor, 18. Present exits consist of one interior stairway, 44 inches wide, not properly enclosed, and an imperfect fire escape on front of building which extends from the second floor level to the ground, a distance of approximately 10 feet. There is also a perfect horizontal exit by means of a bridge leading to the main building, on first and second floors.

DECISION: That while the attic remains unused and is kept locked, building be considered a two-story one and order held in abeyance.

Premises affected Appellant  
Newburgh, 75 Carson Ave. Artcraft Products Co.

Order No. 5 — January 17, 1921 — Provide two legal means of exit. (Sec. 270-3)

Order No. 5 — January 17, 1921 — Immediately cease employing, etc.

CONDITIONS: Two-story non-fireproof building, 89 feet by 23 feet, erected since October 1, 1913; no sprinklers installed. First floor used for auto painting; second floor for making center pieces and novelties of fabrikoid, 5 people employed on second floor. Maximum number of employees will probably never exceed ten. Present exits consist of one interior stairway, wooden doors to enclosure open outwardly and are self-closing. One perfect fire escape on side of building, openings to balcony are fireproof, except door under balcony. Stairs remote from fire escape.

DECISION: Accept present stairway and fire escape (while not more than 10 are employed) as a compliance with above orders.

Premises affected Appellant  
Lyons H. C. Hemingway & Co.

Order No. 5 — October 18, 1920 — Provide 4 suitable and convenient water closets for use of males. (Sec. 295)

Order No. 6 — October 18, 1920 — Provide 2 suitable and convenient water closets for use of females. (Sec. 295)

CONDITIONS: Plant in operation from July 1st to October 15th, with a maximum number of females, 50, and maximum number of males, 75. Vault closets provided, 12 seats for males, same number for females. Closets are in good structural condition, separated and ventilated. Located at about 50 feet from process building.

DECISION: That approved type chemical closets be provided for each sex — males to have 4 compartments and females 3 compartments.



Premises affected Appellant  
Syracuse, 918-920 West Genesee St. Samuel Elman Co., Inc.

Order No. 10 — May 27, 1921 — Equip all swinging hoistway doors with an approved interlock or contact.

Order No. 21 — May 27, 1921 — Extend both stair enclosures to 3 feet above roof and provide skylight  $\frac{3}{4}$  of area of shaft.

Order No. 22 — May 27, 1921 — Provide skylight  $\frac{3}{4}$  of area of shaft, of elevator.

Order No. 23 — May 27, 1921 — Provide fire doors at all entrances to all stair towers.

Order No. 25 — May 27, 1921 — Provide one additional means of exit from cellar and boiler room.

CONDITIONS: Two-story semi-fireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; automatic sprinkler system installed. Building is located on a plot which slopes from front to rear making the rear end of first floor (north) about 12 feet above grade. One stairway at front and one at rear, neither of which lead directly to the outer air. Stairway enclosures do not extend above roof. No skylights over area of enclosure. No fireproof doors at openings of stairway enclosures. Second hand elevator installed in an enclosure not equipped with standard fireproof doors.

DECISION: Re item No. 10—An extension of time granted until June first, on condition that orders relative to exits be promptly complied with. Re items No. 21 and No. 22.—As a satisfactory compliance with these orders, accept stair enclosures and elevator shaft as at present constructed. Re item No. 23 — Order to stand as issued insofar as it applies to first floor openings in each stair. Grade exit doors to be provided in west wall of each stair enclosure. At grade exit from north stair provide an iron balcony and stair to grade at least 66 inches wide. This work to be completed without delay. Re item No. 25 — Accept present exits from basement on condition that no manufacturing is done in that section.

Premises affected Appellant  
Buffalo, Ganson St. Washburn-Crosby Co.  
per Associated Industries.

Order No. 7 — July 25, 1919 — Enclose belts and pulleys on 88 rollers. (Sec. 256)

Order No. 8 — July 25, 1919 — Enclose belts and pulleys on 36 rollers.

Order No. 10 — July 25, 1919 — Enclose belts and pulleys on 70 rollers.

Order No. 11 — July 25, 1919 — Enclose belts and pulleys on 35 rollers.

DECISION: Case was adjourned to January 17, 1922.

Premises affected Appellant  
Rome, 604-606 Kent St. J. F. Peper & Co.

Order No. 1 — November 30, 1921 — Provide 2 legal means of exit. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Two-story non-fireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed. Business carried on in building is the manufacturing of fishing tackle. Occupancy of building, 9, 5 of whom are employed above first floor. Exits consist of two interior stairways, of wood construction, partially enclosed in fireproof partitions, except that the enclosure of the southwest stairway is not complete in the basement. No doorway has as yet been provided (northeast) from the second story to the stairway, work of stairway having been stopped at the time the violations were called to the attention of the appellant. Maximum occupancy will never exceed 15 persons.

DECISION: That the present exits be accepted when a doorway has been provided from the second floor to the northeast stairway and a second exit is provided from the northeast end of the basement by means of a stairway outside the building line from basement floor to grade.

Premises affected Appellant  
Lockport, 29 Gooding St. Richmond Mfg. Co.

Order No. 10 — December 2, 1921 — Provide 2 legal means of exit, etc. (Sec. 271)

CONDITIONS: Three-story and attic non-fireproof building, erected before October 1, 1913; automatic sprinkler system installed. Business carried on in building is the making of milling machinery. Occupancy of building from 23 to 40, above the first floor — from 12 to 22; above the second — from 1 to 2. Exits consist of two interior stairways, not properly enclosed.

DECISION: In view of the low occupancy, low hazard, and the fact that automatic sprinkler system is installed, that present conditions be accepted as satisfactory compliance with order, while occupancy remains as at present and not more than two persons employed on third floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
Buffalo, 370 Babcock St. American Car & Foundry Co.

Order No. 1 — November 28, 1921 — Arrange existing exits to conform to Section 270.

Order No. 2 — November 28, 1921 — Ceil or cover over water-closet in compressor room.

CONDITIONS: Two-story fireproof building, erected since October 1, 1913. Second floor loft divided by fireproof wall. Business carried on is the erecting of steel trucks on first floor and wood templates and offices are located on second floor. Automatic sprinkler system installed. Occupancy of building, 33; above the first floor, 14. Fifteen of total occupancy are factory employees. Exits consist of one interior stairway and one exterior stairway and an imperfect horizontal exit on second floor, imperfect in that there is a fireproof door on one side only.

The recommendation of the Commissioner was not approved, and the Board decided upon the following:

DECISION: Accept the exterior stairway as at present constructed, provided the interior stairway be enclosed fireproof from the stringers to the underside of the second floor, and that the enclosure be continued from the foot of stairs to the exterior wall of the building, at which point a door leads to outer air.

Premises affected Appellant

Lockport, 50-54 Pine St. Kelter-Fry Mfg. Co., Inc.

Order No. 6 — April 21, 1921 — Provide an approved fire alarm system, Class A, etc. (Sec. 279)

Order No. 7 — April 21, 1921 — Immediately organize and maintain monthly fire drills and keep record of same, etc.

CONDITIONS: Three-story non-fireproof tenant factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed. Occupancy of building, 32; above the first floor, 24; above the second, 21. Twenty-four of the total (32) are factory employees. Business carried on in building is manufacturing of notion novelties and powder puffs. Material used is only moderately combustible. At present there are less than 25 factory employees above the first floor, therefore the law is not applicable. Company intends to install a sprinkler system with one source of water supply, with a 6-inch intake from a 12-inch main. Sprinkler system to have two automatic alarm gongs, one inside building and one outside building. Exits consist of two straight run stairways, and a fire escape on south wall of building.

DECISION: Accept one source sprinkler system in lieu of compliance with items No. 6 and No. 7.

Premises affected Appellant  
Oneonta, Main St. Elmore Milling Co.

Order No. 4 — April 9, 1920 — Provide 2 fireproof stairways, etc. (Sec. 271)

Order No. 5 — April 9, 1920 — Immediately prohibit operation of factories.

Order No. 6 — April 9, 1920 — Enclose all elevator shafts and all vertical openings leading from one floor to another in partitions of fireproof material.

Order No. 7 — April 9, 1920 — Enclose man lift elevator hoistway throughout its run in partitions of fireproof material on all sides.

Order No. 8 — April 9, 1920 — Provide self-closing fire doors at man lift elevator hoistway entrances.

Order No. 9 — April 9, 1920 — Enclose car of man lift on all sides and top and provide limit stopping device.

CONDITIONS: Three-story non-fireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913. Business carried on in building, grinding grain. No automatic sprinkler system installed. Occupancy of building, 30; above the first floor, 2; above the second, 1 occasionally. Exits consist of one interior stairway, and an imperfect horizontal exit. Items 4, 6, 7 and 8 were issued in error as the building was erected prior to October 1, 1913. Item No. 9 relates to a Humphrey one-man hoist, and is entirely impracticable, as this hoist is not a passenger elevator and has no car to enclose. It consists of an endless belt running over pulleys, one in tower above third floor, the other on the ground floor of the building, the man riding on steps attached to the belt both ascending and descending. Entrances to the hoist are protected on each floor by rails and tow boards. A hand rope, within easy reach of the person riding on the hoist, is provided by which it may be stopped at any time. It is also provided with an attachment which prevents a man being carried over the upper pulley.

DECISION: That items Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 be waived. Re item No. 5 — Accept as a second means of exit a fire escape on southwest corner of building, extending from the ground to the roof and that access to the roof be provided from the conveyor shed at the end remote from stairs leading from the third floor to the tower.

Premises affected Appellant

Troy The Burden Iron Co.

Paragraphs 399, 395-a and 395-b of the Boiler Code.

CONDITIONS: Application for modifications of provisions of paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code, requiring the installation of double-stop valves; of paragraph 395-a, requiring the installation of at least one water glass on each steam boiler; and paragraph 395-b, requiring the installation of fusible plugs on boilers (43), which such boilers are regularly inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. The above company reports that the type, installation, operation and good condition of the shell boilers at this plant fully warrant the granting of a variation that is requested, and that they are willing to continue the risk on these boilers if said variation should be granted.

DECISION: That modification from the provisions of paragraphs 395-a, 395-b and 399 of the Boiler Code be granted.

Premises affected Appellant  
Albany Delaware & Hudson Railroad

Paragraph 395-b of Boiler Code.

CONDITIONS: Application for modification of provisions of paragraph 395-b of the Boiler Code, requiring the installation of fusible plugs in 53 boilers operated by the Delaware & Hudson R. R. Co., along its lines in the State of New York. Boilers were inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, which such company reports as follows: "Condition of these boilers are good, and it would be satisfactory if the provisions of paragraph 395-b of the Code were modified in this particular instance."

DECISION: That modification be granted from provisions of paragraph 395-b of the Boiler Code.



## Day of Rest Exemptions Denied

Applications for exemptions from the provisions of Section 161 of the Labor Law, relative to one-day-of-rest-in-seven, were denied as in the following cases:

Fort Orange Paper Company, Castleton.  
Bison Ice & Coal Company, 200 Rapin Place, Buffalo.  
Niagara Falls Ice Mfg. & Storage Company, 79-95 Pennsylvania Ave., Elmira.  
Commonwealth Ice Co., West 67th St., & Hudson River, New York City.

Hygeia Refrigerating Co., Elmira.  
Ontario Storage Corporation, Ontario.  
The application of Washburn Crosby Company of Buffalo, was adjourned until January 17, 1922. No action was taken on the application of the Brown & Bailey Condensed Milk Company of Canajoharie, for the reason that the present number of employees exempts the plant from the operation of the law. The company is to renew its application if more than seven persons are employed in the future.

## Meeting of January 17

Premises affected	Appellant
Rochester St., Salamanca	Salamanca Furniture Wks. per Associated Industries.

Order No. 4—March 10, 1921—Arrange sliding fire doors on south side of building to swing outwardly. (Sec. 271-3)  
CONDITIONS: Four-story non-fireproof brick building erected partly before and partly after October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed; fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 165; above first floor, 80; above second floor, 40. Two interior stairs, one enclosed in wooden partitions with doors which are sliding and self-closing; the other is enclosed in fireproof partitions, doors to which swing and are self-closing. Perfect horizontal exit on all floors.

DECISION: That the sliding door at stairway at southwest end of building, held open by fusible link at all times when persons are employed in building, be accepted as installed provided an exit guard is designated for each door to close same in case of emergency.

Premises affected	Appellant
Albany, 5 Sherman St.	Helmess Bros., Inc.

Order No. 1—December 19, 1921—Provide lock or latch on hoistway door in cellar not equipped with interlocks, etc.

Order No. 2—December 19, 1921—Properly arrange latches on hoistway doors at first, second, third and fourth floors not equipped with interlocks. (Rule 434)

CONDITIONS: Freight elevator car installed before April 15, 1915, with terminals at cellar and fourth floor, a distance of 40 feet, speed less than 100 feet per minute. Hoistway enclosed fireproof full height on three sides. Sliding fire doors at all floors. Doors are equipped with latches at all but the cellar floor. They are self-closing by counterweights and can be opened from the outside by pulling down rings which are attached to the door latches.

DECISION: That item No. 1 be enforced. That present conditions be accepted as a compliance with item No. 2.

Premises affected	Appellant
Albany, 269 Spruce St.	J. H. DeNike

Order No. 4—December 29, 1921—Provide 2 legal means of exit from second floor. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Two-story non-fireproof building erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 36; above the first floor, 34; exits: one interior stairway, enclosed in partitions of fire resisting material extending from first floor to underside of ceiling of first floor, and a perfect fire escape is provided on side of building.

DECISION: That the door on first floor leading to yard under the balcony to fire escape be changed to a self-closing fire door, the opening to stair enclosure at first floor be fireproofed, i. e., the door frame and floor sill be fireproofed and equipped with a self-closing fire door. On account of the small clearance in the enclosure, the door from the first floor to the stair enclosure be permitted to open into the workroom, as there are two other doors leading to open area from the workroom on first floor.

Premises affected	Appellant
Manlius, Seneca St.	S. Cheney & Sons.

Order No. 1—November 29, 1921—Provide cover on top of freight elevator car. (Rule 437)

Order No. 2—November 29, 1921—Provide buffers for car (power driven elevator). (Rule 449)

Order No. 3—November 29, 1921—Provide a floor under sheaves and machine at top of elevator shaft. (Rule 451-d)

Order No. 4—November 29, 1921—Provide for elevator clearance from level of lowest landing to bottom of pit. (Rule 454)

Order No. 5—November 29, 1921—Reconstruct hoistway for elevator. (Rule 455)

Order No. 6—November 29, 1921—Provide a safety device under car platform. (Rule 456)

Order No. 7—November 29, 1921—Reconstruct electric car controller on elevator car. (Rule 459-a)

Order No. 8—November 29, 1921—Provide reverse phase relay for alternating current motor having more than one phase. (Rule 459-b)

Order No. 9—November 29, 1921—Equip elevator with electro-mechanical brake. (Rule 463)

Order No. 10—November 29, 1921—Provide in car an emergency switch. (Rule 464)

CONDITIONS: Two-story building erected after October 1, 1913, with an occupancy of 35 persons. Elevator was installed after November 1, 1920 with terminals at first and second floors, a distance of 15 feet. Car is enclosed on two sides and has a speed of 60 feet per minute. Electric, drum, belt driven type of elevator. Safeties on overhead beams; no governors. Hoistway is enclosed fireproof full height on three sides. Fire doors installed, vertical sliding by action of car.

DECISION: That items No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 be complied with. That item No. 4 be modified to accept a 10-inch clearance under platform of elevator when same is at the lowest floor level. That item No. 5 be complied with. That items No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10 be waived for the reason that the car travels but 15 feet and does not carry a load to exceed 700 lbs. the safety in the car beams is sufficiently reliable to take care of the falling car, in the event of the cable breaking. Items No. 7, No. 9 and No. 10 for the reason that such orders should not have been issued relative to a belt driven machine. Item No. 8 for the reason that reverse phase relay would probably be more dangerous on a car with a mechanical brake than it would be to omit it entirely.

Premises affected	Appellant
Albany, 34 Beaver St.	Albany Evening Union per Irwin Elevator Company

Order No. 1—December 15, 1921—Provide an emergency exit in passenger elevator. (Rule 445)

Order No. 2—December 15, 1921—Guard counterweights of elevator at bottom of run with metal shields. (Rule 475)

Order No. 3—December 15, 1921—Equip all manually operated hoistway doors to passenger elevator with interlocks. (Rules 439-440 and 481)

CONDITIONS: This is a passenger elevator, installed since November 1, 1920, and only used by one man. Terminals first and third floors, a distance of 25 feet 7 inches, speed of 55 feet per minute. Car is enclosed (non-fireproof) full height on all sides; emergency exit is substandard; no regular operator—push button type. Safeties are located under car platform; governors installed. Machine direct-connected type and cannot be operated while any hoistway door is open. There is practically no chance of anyone being injured by the counterweights which run at the side of the shaft and back of the car; guide rails, counterweights are but 10 inches in width. Governors installed. Very small car and top is dome shaped.

DECISION: That item No. 1 be waived. That item No. 2 be waived. That present devices be accepted as compliance with item No. 3.

Premises affected	Appellant
Painted Post	Hodgman Milling Company

Ordered No. 1—September 15, 1921—Provide additional means of exit. (Sec. 271-1)

Order No. 2—September 15, 1921—Provide suitable and convenient wash sinks equipped with proper service. (Sec. 293)

CONDITIONS: Three and 4-story non-fireproof frame building erected before October 1, 1913; open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. Building used as flour mill. Occupancy of building, 7, 6 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 1 occasionally. Basement has two exits to grade; 4-story section has an interior stairs and an outside straight wooden ladder on west side; 3-story section has an interior stairway. Employees live directly across the road from mill. No water or sewer in street.

DECISION: Re item No. 1: That a straight ladder third to fourth floor, near south wall and a straight ladder from roof of feed mill platform to roof of 2-story section be accepted while not more than two men are employed occasionally above the first floor. Re item No. 2: That order be waived while conditions remain as at present.

Premises affected	Appellant
Unadilla	Standard Light, Heat & Power Co., per J. G. White Management Corp.

Paragraph 399 Boiler Code.

CONDITIONS: Application for modification of provisions of paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code, requiring the installation of double stop valves on boilers No. 1-3-3/5140, which boilers are regularly inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. Insurance company states that it is willing to continue the risk on said boilers without the installation of the additional stop valves, due to the present arrangement of boilers at this plant. The installation of the additional valves would mean practically the re-vamping of the steam piping in the boiler room.

DECISION: That modification from paragraph 399 of Boiler Code be granted with the understanding that should the piping be changed at any time, paragraph 399 of the Code must be complied with and double stop valves installed.

Premises affected	Appellant
Troy	Cluett-Peabody Company

Paragraph 395, Boiler Code.

CONDITIONS: Application for modification of provisions of paragraph 395-b of Boiler Code, requiring the installation of fusible plugs on boilers at the above plant. Boilers are regularly inspected by the Globe Indemnity Company. Insurance company states that there would be no particular advantage in installing fusible plugs in this particular case and is willing that a modification be granted.

DECISION: That a modification be granted with reference to paragraph 395-b of the Code as applying to the water tube boilers at this plant.



The applications of the New Style Corset Mfg. Co., Inc., 157 So. Main St., Cortland and the Washburn-Crosby Company, Ganson St., Buffalo, were adjourned.

### Meeting of January 31

Premises affected Appellant  
Buffalo, 163-165 Adams St. American Ferment Company,  
per Wm. B. Brennan

Order No. 15 — July 5, 1921 — Provide an additional legal means of exit. (Sec. 271-1)

CONDITIONS: Three-story building erected before October 1, 1913. Present exits consist of one interior fireproof stairway, and 1 fire escape located on south wall of building, which is a standard Rule 4 fire escape. It is separated from other exit by the width of the building, approximately 55 feet; 10 people are employed on the third floor, all of whom, with the exception of one or two, are employed adjacent to the 2 means of exit. Building is constructed right to the lot line on the rear and there is no place provided for any other exit. Present conditions safe.

DECISION: That exits as at present constructed be accepted, provided that there will be at no time 20 people employed on the third floor and provided further that the box containing excelsior be lined or covered with sheet metal not less than 26-inch United States gauge and that cover of box be arranged to be self-closing by the melting of a fusible link.

Premises affected Appellant  
Buffalo, 176 E. Genesee St., rear. Bachert Estate by Harry Bachert

Order No. 3 — April 16, 1921 — Provide locks or latches on all hoistway gates or doors not equipped with interlocks. (Rule 421)

CONDITIONS: Elevator in question is a hand power freight car; terminals at cellar and second floor; elevator installed before April 15, 1915. Elevator travels 18 feet. No safeties installed. Hoistway enclosure is not fireproof and is enclosed full height first floor and cellar on three sides. Guide rails are installed and are of wood. No regular operator. Hoistway gates are 38 inches by 46 inches and are located at about 4 inches from hoistway line; same are manually closed.

DECISION: Order must be complied with, unless gates are made self-closing and self-latching or unlocking in which case requirement for locks that can only be opened from the outside with use of key, will be waived.

Premises affected Appellant  
Palmyra, Pleasant St. David H. Lewis, Inc.  
Case adjourned.

Premises affected Appellant  
Pittsford, Schoen Place Pittsford Milling Company

Order No. 4 — December 16, 1921 — Immediately cease using hand power elevator equipment with power attachment. (Rule 470)

CONDITIONS: Elevator installed before April 15, 1915, used for freight, with terminals at cellar and first floor, a distance of 10 feet; speed is slow. Hand power elevator with auxiliary power attachment. Total occupancy of building — 4 persons. No regular operator for car. Safeties are installed under the car.

DECISION: In view of the short distance of travel, permit use of hand power elevator equipped with power attachment pending the revision of the Elevator Code.

Premises affected Appellant  
Richburg, Pleasant Valley Road Wirt Gasoline Co.

Order No. 1 — February 3, 1920 — Provide suitable sanitary rim-flush watercloset for use of employees. (Sec. 295)

CONDITIONS: Two men employed: One in the day time and one in the night time. Also a field man who repairs oil lines, etc., working outside, who makes the building his headquarters. Building about 1½ miles from village and has good supply of running water.

DECISION: That chemical toilet or privy vault be provided inside or adjoining building and accept same as a compliance.

Premises affected Appellant  
East Rochester, Ontario St. Ontario Drill Company

Order No. 1 — December 22, 1921 — Cease using hand power elevator equipped with power attachment. (Rule 470)

CONDITIONS: Two-story building, erected before October 1, 1913, with a total occupancy of from 4 to 6 persons. Freight elevator installed before April 15, 1915, with terminals at first and second floors a distance of 12 feet 4 inches. Car enclosed on two sides and has emergency exit. No operator; slow speed. Machine is of the belt driven type; hand power mechanism consists of the common grooved friction sheaves driven from main line shaft. No one permitted to ride on car. Safeties installed on overhead beams. Hoistway enclosure not fireproof and is enclosed 6 feet high on two sides.

DECISION: In view of the short distance of travel, permit use of hand power elevator equipped with power attachment pending the revision of the Elevator Code.

Premises affected Appellant  
Rochester, 183 St. Paul St. H. S. Searle

Order No. 6 — January 6, 1920 — Properly enclose two stairways with fire resisting partitions, etc. (Sec. 271-2)

Appeal from decision of March 21, 1921.  
CONDITIONS: Six-story non-fireproof tenant factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; sprinklers and fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy above first floor, 45. Building is divided longitudinally into 3 sections by fire walls. There are 2 interior stairways, enclosed in fire resisting partitions. The stairs and elevator are located approximately at the center of the building, and the openings in the fire wall are so located that rear section on each floor, is a dead one. There is provided on the rear of the building fire escape connecting all three sections on each floor. The openings on the course of the fire escape are not fireproof.

DECISION: That the appellant comply fully with the previous decision, i. e., make both stairways fully enclosed fire resisting and openings protected by fire doors or that the stairs be accepted as at present and the appellant provide one opening from each section of the building to the fire escape balcony on each floor, which openings are not to be less than 2 feet wide by 6 feet high, and the door or window therein arranged to swing outwardly without obstructing the fire escape balcony; that counter-balanced stairs or permanent stairs be provided from the lowest balcony to the ground; that, after all openings leading to the fire escape specified in the foregoing are provided, the fire escape be accepted as satisfactory without fireproofing such openings.

Premises affected Appellant  
Scottsville Scottsville Paper Box Board Company,  
per Flower City Tissue Mills Co.

Order No. 1 — December 7, 1921 — Provide gates or doors, self-closing, etc., at all entrances to elevator hoistway.

Order No. 2 — December 7, 1921 — Post sign "passengers not permitted" on freight car. (Rule 449)

Order No. 3 — December 7, 1921 — Provide cover on top of freight elevator car. (Rule 434)

CONDITIONS: Three-story building with occupancy of 8 persons. Freight elevator installed before April 15, 1915; with terminals at cellar and third floor, a distance of 40 feet. Speed slow; no regular operator. Car enclosed on 2 sides and has emergency exit. Safeties installed under car platform. Hoistway enclosed fire resisting full height on all sides. Order No. 2 complied with. Cover on top of car made in two sections, one on each side of crosshead.

DECISION: Owing to hazardous practice of leaving elevator doors open that same be made self-closing by action of car and code requirements for locks or latches waived because of the heavy doors which make it difficult to readily open same and further, that elevator be re-located at some future date. In connection with the car top (item No. 3) accept present cover with the understanding that a cover constructed in accordance with code rules will be provided when car is re-located.

Premises affected Appellant  
Seneca Falls, Arcade Building John W. Kreutter,  
per Ernest G. Gould

Case adjourned.

Premises affected Appellant  
Syracuse, 701 E. Washington St. L. C. Smith & Bros., Type-  
writer Co.

Order No. 3 — December 28, 1921 — Provide a speed governor for power driven elevators with travel of more than 25 feet. (Rule 457-a)

CONDITIONS: Seven-story building erected before October 1, 1913, with an occupancy of 857 people employed. Two freight elevators installed before April 15, 1915, with terminals at basement and seventh floor a distance of 90 feet; speed, 52 feet per minute. Safeties are located on overhead beam — no governors installed.

DECISION: That order be enforced.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 72)

4.3 per cent over the amount authorized in December. Building activity during January, 1922, was greater than in the same month of any of the past seven years. In comparison with January, 1921, the estimated cost of building work during January of this year was three and a half times as great. The amount of money planned to be spent for the erection of new buildings was \$47,609,259, or 93.5 per cent of the total.

New York City, which had reported a decrease of 8 per cent from November to December, reported an increase of 19 per cent from December to January. All the boroughs with the exception of Richmond reported an increase in the estimates of the cost of authorized building work from December to January. The outstanding increase of the month, however, was that of 182 per cent in Yonkers. The cities of Utica and Albany reported increases, amounting to 24 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively. Several substantial decreases were reported, which were not large enough to offset the increases. The largest reduction occurred in Troy and amounted to 97 per cent. Buffalo was next with a decrease of 86 per cent, and Syracuse, Schenectady, Binghamton and Rochester showed large reductions also.



## MEETING OF JULY 19.

The Industrial Board at its meeting on July 19 granted modifications of factory orders in the following cases:

Premises affected	Appellant
South Main Street	Barnes, Smith & Co.
Moravia, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 2 and 3 of notice of October 20, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 2—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system, Class A.
- 3—Immediately organize and maintain monthly fire drills.

This is a three-story nonfireproof brick building, erected before October 1, 1913, occupied as a cigar factory; no combustibles carried; automatic sprinkler system installed, having one source of water supply. Occupancy of building, 60; above the first floor, 46; above the second, 35.

Exits consist of one interior stairway, extending from the ground to the third floor, enclosed with partitions of lath and plaster. From the second floor there is a rear stairway leading to the alley, this stairway also enclosed in partitions of lath and plaster. There is, in addition to these, an iron fire escape with fireproof windows along the line of the fire escape reaching from the third floor to the ground. This fire escape is modern. Exits remote.

MOD: Owing to the occupancy of this building and the fact that the sprinkler system is modern, and in compliance with subdivision 4 of rule 75, waive orders for fire alarm signal system and fire drills provided that the occupancy does not exceed at any time the number prescribed by subdivision 3 of section 279.

Premises affected	Appellant
106 Commercial Street	Henry B. and Dorothy Stolz
Rochester, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 1 and 2 of notice of May 19, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide an approved Class C fire alarm system.
- 2—Organize and maintain fire drills.

This is a two and three-story nonfireproof tenant-factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed, with but one source of water supply; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 43, 38 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 38; above the second, 8. Building is irregular in shops and small area, being two stories in height at north end and three stories at south end.

Exits consist of one interior stair at south end from grade to third floor. One imperfect fire escape at north end from grade to roof of two-story section. Door from north end of third floor to roof of two-story section. One perfect horizontal exit on second and third floors. This building adjoins a five-story building occupied by Levinson Shoe Company, who are also second and third floor tenants in this building, 106 Commercial street. Adjoining building has two source sprinkler; no fire alarm.

MOD: Accept one source sprinkler system in lieu of fire alarm when fire escape is perfected.

Premises affected	Appellant
903 Monroe Avenue	Crossman Bros. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.	

Order No. 2 of notice of March 19, 1917, appealed from, viz.:

- 2—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system.

This is a three-story nonfireproof brick building, erected before October 1, 1913. This building is used as a seed assorting and packing house. Nothing is manufactured in this building. No automatic sprinkler system installed. They have in this building a fire alarm system with bells on all floors with snap switches instead of private boxes and the wiring is enclosed where in danger of being molested. This system was installed since the Code went into effect and they have 51 employees in the months of September, October and November. Other times but very few people are employed in the building. Occupancy of building, 57, 51 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 32; above the second, 7.

Exits consist of two interior stairways, not enclosed. Imperfect horizontal exits. Exits remote.

MOD: Accept present system, as it is in working order and can be heard clearly throughout all the floors and a drill is regularly maintained when the occupancy exceeds twenty-five persons.

Premises affected	Appellant
Paper Converting Corp.	Paper Converting Corp.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 15 and 16 of notice of April 21, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 15—Provide two legal means of exit remote from each other from third floor of building, etc.
- 16—Provide two legal means of exit from each floor area of building, etc.

This is a three-story nonfireproof building, erected since October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried (paper); no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 41; above the first floor, 10.

Exits consist of two interior stairs, not properly enclosed in fireproof materials, doors to which open outwardly and are selfclosing. Two horizontal exits on second floor, not perfect.

MOD: Inasmuch as the building is constructed and that plans for such construction were approved by the Engineering Division of this Department, accept exits as now provided.

Premises affected	Appellant
Adams, N. Y.	New York Cannery, Inc.

Orders Nos. 2 and 3 of notice of October 3, 1918, appealed from, viz.:

- 2—Provide two legal means of exit from all floors of building to conform to Section 79-b.
- 3—Cease employing, etc.

This is a two-story nonfireproof wood frame building, erected after October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 13; above the first floor, 7.

Exits consist of two interior wood stairways, extending from first to second floor, not properly enclosed. Exits remote, no safe egress from roof.



MOD: Accept present exits, provided proper toe board is provided around each opening on second floor. This recommendation is made in view of the fact that the building is used as a cannery and only for a few weeks each year.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Adams, N. Y.	New York Cannery, Inc.

Orders Nos. 8 and 9 of notice of October 16, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

8 — Provide two legal means of exit from all floors of building, in accordance with section 79-a.

9 — Cease employing, etc.

This is one and three-story nonfireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts, no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 31; above the first floor, 22; above the second, 12.

Exits consist of one interior stairway, extending from first to third floor, not properly enclosed, doors to which open out at foot of stairs and are selfclosing. Boilers are in a separate fireproof structure. Electric wiring passed by Underwriters' Association.

MOD: That a stairway be constructed at the southwest corner of building same as present stairs at northwest corner, i. e., of wood, and enclosed with wood partitions, doors to open outwardly. This recommendation is made in view of the fact that the building is used only about four weeks in the year and there is no fire in the building.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Ellicottville, N. Y.	Lander & Watson Hosiery Co.

Order No. 1 of notice of June 1, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

1 — The conditions under which the variation of 2-17-17 was granted being no longer in existence for the reason that there are now 25 persons employed on the second floor, it is therefore necessary for you to comply with the orders formerly issued, to wit: Construct existing stairways of incombustible material. Enclose existing stairways with incombustible material.

This is a two-story nonfireproof factory building of mill construction, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 18, 17 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 13. Occupancy on second floor was 25 at time of regular inspection, but is only 13 at this date, but occupancy may be increased in the future.

Exits consist of one interior wooden stairway, enclosed in wood up to underside of second floor but no enclosure on second floor. On first floor hallway is enclosed in wood, which makes closed passage from foot of stairway to exit door, a distance of 11 feet. One exterior stairway 24 inches wide. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof. Factory is kept in good clean condition and passageways clear and unobstructed.

In view of the above-mentioned existing conditions, the Industrial Commissioner submitted to the Industrial Board for its approval, the following recommendations, to continue effective while the above-existing conditions prevail, and occupancy is no greater than shown:

MOD: Accept present exits on condition that the number of occupants remains under 25.

Premises affected	Appellant
34-42 Steele St.	The Jamestown Panel Co.
Jamestown, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 10, 11 and 12 of notice of March 15, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

10 — Provide two legal means of exit, new addition.

11 — Enclose hoistway in partitions of fireproof material, west elevator.

12 — Provide at entrance to hoistway, fire doors, west elevator.

This is a two and three-story nonfireproof factory building, erected before and after October 1, 1913. Divided lofts; sprinkler system installed with one source water supply; combustibles carried; no fire alarm system installed. Normal occupancy of building, 93; above first floor, 23. These orders relate to the new addition which is one and two stories and were issued for the reason that the area of new construction exceeds by more than 50 per cent the old structure. The old buildings consist of a three-story wood frame building wherein is a 40-inch unenclosed stairway and an imperfect horizontal exit. A two-story concrete building wherein is 40-inch wood enclosed stairway, an imperfect horizontal exit to three-story at east and a perfect horizontal exit to the two-story at west. A one and two-story part all constructed since October 1, 1913, wherein is a 44-inch wood stairway, 10-inch tread, 7½-inch riser, enclosed in lath and plaster, leading from street to office with openings to shop. A perfect horizontal exit to two-story at east and in west end of building a 44-inch wood stairway, 9½-inch tread, 7½-inch riser, enclosed in wood, 46-inch doors wood; enclosure does not lead to outside but there is a 7½-inch sliding door to the outside within five feet of the landing at first floor. Both old and new parts of building are all connected and no point on floors are more than 150 feet to an exit. Maximum occupancy of second floor, new addition would be 12 persons.

Orders 11 and 12 relate to an elevator shaft in the new addition which is now enclosed to a height of 6 feet with wood and opening protected by wood gates. At the second floor opening of elevator shaft there is also provided a lift trap door which is lifted and lowered by the action of the car in ascending and descending. This door is of ⅞-inch material and covered with sheet metal on the lower side, edges and capped over on the top.

MOD: Since building is sprinklered, recommended that existing exits be accepted when west stairway in new addition is enclosed in fire-resisting partitions between first and second floors and a direct entrance to grade provided at first floor. That orders 11 and 12 be waived while conditions remain as stated.

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Premises affected	Appellant
140-150 Lafayette St.	The Industrial Press
New York City	

Order No. 1 of notice of March 24, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

1 — Provide means to remove fumes and dust generated by two linotype machines in use therein.

The above firm occupies part of the eleventh floor of this twelve-story building for printing, with windows opening on three sides. They employ sixteen males in printing department. Have two linotype machines and one melting pot, both gas heated, also one Ludlow typograph machine in which metal is heated by electricity. No means have been provided for removing fumes from linotype machines. Lead pot is piped to window. Physical examina-



tions of persons affected by the order show no sign of occupational ailment. Wall dust secured for analysis for presence of lead, revealed its presence, showing that in the absence of a proper ventilating system due to action of the plunger, lead dust (dross) was disengaged from metal pots.

MOD: That linotype machines be properly hooded, so as to cover metal pots, with a 3-inch branch pipe from each machine, main piping to be increased to 4½-inch at second branch, also to be joined to present piping from lead pots, and to have a fan installed, so as to maintain at least ¼-inch suction on all branch piping. Shut off dampers to be installed in branch pipes from metal pot and linotype machines, as both are not in operation at one time. Discharge pipe from fan to be extended above roof, so that material or fumes from pot or linotype machines will not enter windows on twelfth floor. Reasonable time to be given to comply with order and to have assistance of Chief of Division of Industrial Hygiene.

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Premises affected	Appellant
416-418 Marcy Avenue	Morris Greenberg
Brooklyn, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 1 and 2 of notice of April 4, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide at least one additional watercloset for the use of males employed on third floor, to be properly screened, lighted and ventilated.
- 2—Provide a separate wash basin for the use of females on third floor, sink to be of material impervious to water and equipped with proper water supply.

This is a three-story building occupied on the third floor by Cohen, Rubin & Garfinkel, men's clothing. Thirty males employed at this visit, also eleven females. Usually about thirty-seven males employed. Two waterclosets are provided in workroom, one for the use of males and one for the use of females. There is also a wash basin about thirty inches long having two faucets; same is located in workroom. The appeal relates to decision rendered on May 13, 1921, readditional watercloset. Mr. Greenberg requests permission to install in lieu thereof a urinal. Report of May 9, 1921, filed May 13, 1921, indicates thirty males employed on third floor, runs as high as thirty-seven, and one watercloset provided for their use.

MOD: That request be denied; appellant to be given able extension of time to October 1, 1921, to comply, at which time it is expected present tenant will have removed.

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#### MEETING OF JULY 26th.

Modifications of factory orders were granted by the Industrial Board at its meeting on July 26th in the following cases:

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Premises affected	Appellant
37-39 South River St.	Plattsburg Steam Laundry
Plattsburg, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 5, 6, and 7 of January 20, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 5—Provide an additional legal means of exit remote from existing one from all floors of building, in accordance with section 79-a.
- 6—Immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain on second floor, etc.
- 7—Reconstruct present stairs, etc.

This is a one and two-story, nonfireproof factory build-

ing, erected since October 1, 1913. Open lofts; no automatic sprinkler installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 15; above the first floor, none.

Exit consists of one interior stairway extending from first to second floor, not properly enclosed in fire-resisting partitions, doors to which open outwardly. Nine horizontal exits. The building in which this laundry is located is a brick structure five-sixths of which is one-story and one-sixth two-story. Cement floor first, and wood second. Two large double doors and one single door open out of the first floor. The second floor, when the building was erected, was used by the president of the company at that time for an office, as he was an architect. Since he retired from the company, the second floor has been used for storage only until about two years ago, one room on the second floor was turned into a dressing room for the females working in the laundry and the balance of the second floor is now used for storage of boxes and barrels. The dressing room at present is seldom used by the females, as they prefer to hang their clothes on hooks on the walls of the first floor. There is no person employed on the second floor. The roof of the main building is only 10 feet from the ground at the side of the building. The present partition separating the stairs from the rest of the first floor is wood covered with metal lath and cement plaster.

MOD: That the present conditions be accepted as a compliance with the above-mentioned orders.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Lackawanna Street	W. H. Gunlock Chair Co.
Wayland, N. Y.	

Order No. 9 of notice of June 20, 1919, appealed from, viz.:

Provide an additional means of exit, etc.

This matter was before the Industrial Commission on March 14, 1921, at which time the decision was that the exterior unenclosed stairway would have to be enclosed from the weather and all openings thereon be made fireproof. Further consideration of this matter established the fact that the building was erected before October 1, 1913, and automatic sprinklers are provided, which would relieve the owners from fireproofing stairs; that there is a horizontal exit which would also relieve the owners from fireproofing stairway, and there is the further fact that but ten persons are employed above the second floor and Rule 2 does not apply in any case. Under such conditions, to wit: This is a three-story nonfireproof building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 40; above the first floor, 25; above the second, 10.

Exits: One outside wooden stairway 33 inches wide with nonfireproof doors 90 inches by 40 inches opening on wooden balconies; other openings on course not fireproofed. This stairway on east side of building, and extends from ground to third floor. Horizontal exit in brick wall on west end of building. This horizontal exit is 60 inches wide and has self-closing fire door on one side only. Fireproof enclosed stairway near this horizontal exit in adjoining building, an exterior wood stairway properly enclosed from the weather will furnish safe and satisfactory means of egress.

MOD: That the present outside stairs, without fireproof openings leading thereto, be accepted, provided that it is roofed over to protect it from the weather.

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# THE ENGINEERING DIVISION

## Large Increases In Construction Work on Industrial Buildings Shown in Plans Received During the Months of January and February

Large increases in the values of plans for construction work on industrial buildings outside of Greater New York submitted to the Department during January and February are shown in the reports of the engineering division for those months. January showed a decided increase over the month of December and the February records showed an even greater increase over the figures for the first month of the year.

During the month of January the number of plans was 32, and while this was but one more than the number submitted in December, the increase in the values represented by these plans was large. December's plans called for expenditures \$321,361, while for the first month of 1922 the plans submitted represented expenditures aggregating \$592,590, an increase of \$271,229, or approximately 85 per cent.

This increase however was overshadowed by the increase of February over January. The February plans in number were 34, an increase of two over January, but in the amount of money they represented the increase was much greater. The thirty-four plans submitted in February called for total expenditures of \$1,153,793 as against \$592,590 for January, an increase of \$561,203, or approximately 95 per cent. The increase of February over December, a two months period, was \$832,432, or about 259 per cent. In both January and February the large increases were in new buildings, the plans covering this class for February running over a million dollars.

The total number of plans for the first two months of 1922 was 66 and the proposed expenditures in the aggregate were \$1,746,383.

Details of plans for the month of January as compared with December are shown in the following table:

NEW PLANS SUBMITTED				
January		December		
Plans	Cost	Plans	Cost	
New bldgs.....	8 \$487,000	8	\$260,900	
Alterations .....	8 54,000	3	14,800	
Fire escapes .....		3	2,610	
New stairs .....				
Plumbing .....				
Elevators .....	16 51,590	16	42,601	
Fire alarm .....		1	450	
	<u>32 \$592,590</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>\$321,361</u>	

JANUARY PLANS, BY COUNTIES.			
Albany .....	2	\$3,200	
Broome .....	1	1,860	
Cayuga .....	1	2,500	
Dutchess .....	1	10,000	
Erie .....	7	39,400	
Fulton .....	2	10,000	
Genesee .....	2	35,250	
Jefferson .....	1	200,000	
Monroe .....	4	130,780	
Niagara .....	1	800	
Oneida .....	1	25,000	
Onondaga .....	3	8,200	
Rensselaer .....	1	20,000	

Rockland .....	3	91,600
Ulster .....	1	9,000
Westchester .....	1	5,000
	<u>32</u>	<u>\$592,590</u>

It will be seen from the above that the January plans were spread over sixteen counties. Jefferson county with one plan was high in expenditure with a total of \$200,000; Monroe county with four plans was second with \$130,780; Rockland with three plans was third with an expenditure of \$91,600, while Erie and Genesee counties, the former with seven plans and the latter with two were fourth and fifth respectively with \$39,400 and \$35,250.

During January the Division examined 34 plans, of which 23 were approved, four disapproved, seven returned for amendment and six were referred to the Industrial Board for variations.

Details and comparisons of the January and February plans are set forth in the following table:

February		January	
Plans	Cost	Plans	Cost
New buildings.....	9 \$1,100,000	8	\$487,000
Alterations .....	3 3,350	8	54,000
Fire escapes .....	1 800		
New stairs .....			
Plumbing .....	1 400		
Elevators .....	19 48,643	16	51,590
Fire alarms .....	1 600		
	<u>34 \$1,153,793</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>\$592,590</u>

FEBRUARY PLANS, BY COUNTIES		
Albany .....	3	\$7,150
Broome .....	2	3,900
Cattaraugus .....	1	8,000
Dutchess .....	4	105,800
Erie .....	11	950,348
Franklin .....	1	25,000
Monroe .....	6	38,195
Onondaga .....	2	9,700
Orange .....	2	4,500
Rensselaer .....	1	800
Ulster .....	1	400
	<u>34</u>	<u>\$1,153,793</u>

From the above it will be seen that the plans for the month of February were submitted from eleven counties. Erie county with eleven plans was in first place with a proposed expenditure of \$950,348. Dutchess county had four plans that represented an expenditure of \$105,800, giving it second place in expenditures. Monroe with six plans was third in expenditures with a proposed outlay of \$38,195, and Franklin county was fourth in expenditures, its one plan calling for an outlay of \$25,000.

During February, the Division examined 41 plans, of which 25 were approved, seven disapproved, four returned for amendment and five were referred to the Industrial Board for variations.

provision for their injured workmen or for the dependents of workmen who are killed on their jobs; not only is it unfair to other employers who do carry insurance and who have to compete unfairly with these law violators."

Since the decision of the Court of Appeals, Donnelly has been sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse. Further than this, the injured employee secured a judgment against him for injuries, in the amount of \$2,824.64.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 64)

We were temporarily checked in our efforts to stamp out this evil by the decision of the appellate division holding that there could be no criminal liability for uninsurance.

"Employers who fail to carry compensation insurance as required by the law will be prosecuted vigorously. We shall ask for jail sentences for flagrant violations. It is outrageous to think that there are employers who make no



Premises affected	Appellant
338 Washington Street	Howard Winship
Buffalo, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 2 and 3 of notice of February 17, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 2 — Provide an additional means of exit.
- 3 — Cease employing above the second floor.

This is a four-story nonfireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 40, 33 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 27; above the second, 21.

Exits consist of one interior stairway, enclosed in fire resisting partitions, doors to which open outwardly and are self-closing. One perfect fire escape on rear, and two imperfect ones on side and front.

These orders relate to a four-story tenant factory building which is now occupied on the second floor with a factory doing printing and having five males and one female (in office) and also club rooms of waiters' union; third floor has a shop with 21 employees, and the fourth floor is vacant. Under date of May 12, 1920, the Commission accepted the fire escape on the west end of building leading to the roof of two-story section when a door has been provided through wall into the Main street building. This had been done. Also in view of the fact that a part of the second floor was occupied as a printing establishment, the Commission directed that a balcony be provided at the northwest corner of the building, said balcony to be at least 3 feet wide and a 22-inch drop stairway, with 8-inch treads and 8-inch risers leading to the ground, said balcony to be constructed at the second floor only. Plate glass windows underneath balcony to be accepted in lieu of wire glass.

Mr. Winship placed the order for the balcony and stairway with iron contractor and same was made up and ready to install when he found that in order to have same placed on the building, the city would require of him a bond in the sum of \$5,000, which was to protect the city in case any person passing was injured by anything falling off from the balcony. The appellant desires their client to be relieved from this expense of a bond and to omit the erection of the balcony and stairs. In addition to the stairway and rear fire escape, there are two imperfect fire escapes on the building; one located on the side and one on the front. These fire escapes are just alike and have balconies at each floor; balconies are 31 inches wide and 18 feet long, embrace two windows but taper at each end. Balconies are connected by iron ladders with 90 degrees pitch; ladders are 19 inches wide and have 18-inch single run risers. There is a vertical counter-balanced drop ladder 12 inches wide from lowest balcony to the ground. Balconies are railed to height of 27 inches. Windows on course of fire escapes have openings 3 feet wide by 4 feet 4 inches high and are not fireproofed. Stairway and fire escape on the side of the building are remote from each other.

MOD: Since there are but six employees on the second floor and stairway is enclosed in fire-resisting materials; also that the city will not permit the erection of a balcony and stairs on the outside of the building without an indemnity bond being filed, accept existing exits while conditions and occupancy on the second floor remain as at present.

Premises affected	Appellant
River Road	Wickwire Steel Co.
Buffalo, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of notice of March 26, 1920 appealed from, viz.:

- 4 — Provide additional means of exit remote from existing one, etc.
- 5 — Cease employment on second floor.
- 6 — Enclose all exit stairs in fireproof partitions, etc.
- 7 — Construct roof of stairway enclosure in fireproof material, etc.
- 8 — Provide fireproof passageway from foot of stairs, etc.
- 9 — Construct all stairs of incombustible material, etc.
- 10 — Provide all openings in stairway enclosures with self-closing fire doors.

This is a one and two-story nonfireproof office and factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 16; above the first floor, 7. This was originally a one-story building of brick, with a basement under part of the building. Basement and part of first floor is used for a laboratory, balance of first floor is hospital and clock house. Building is 124 feet by 20 feet, with a slanting roof. Recently the west wall, for a space of 35 feet 6 inches, was raised to a level with the ridge of the roof of main section of the building and a flat roof provided, making a room 35 feet 6 inches by 20 feet, which is used as timekeeper's offices, there being 4 males and 3 females employed on this floor, which is 8 feet 1 inch above ground floor. Building is sprinklered.

Exit is an interior open wood stairway, 42 inches wide in the southwest corner with a door 29 inches wide opening out about 15 feet from foot of stairs.

MOD: That the present stairway be accepted as constructed and that as a second means of exit a door be cut through the north wall of the two-story section near the northeast corner and a 36-inch open wooden stairway be provided to land near the exit door on the east side of the first floor. This door to be changed to open outwardly and door at head of the stairs to be arranged to open outwardly in such a manner as not to obstruct the stairs. The above to be accepted as a compliance with orders Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Order No. 5 to be waived.

Premises affected	Appellant
First Street	Mohawk Valley Carpet Mills, Inc.
Amsterdam, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 1, 5, 7, 4, 4, 9, 3, and 4 of notices of February 21 and March 8, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

File No. 74520. Buildings 12-13-22.

- 1 — Arrange exit doors leading into stair tower to open outwardly and not obstruct passageway.

File No. 74530. Buildings 18-19-21.

- 5 — Arrange exit doors leading into stair tower to open outwardly and not to obstruct passageway.

File No. 74529. Building 3.

- 7 — Arrange exit doors leading into stair tower to open outwardly so as not to obstruct stairway on all floors.

File No. 74528. Building 23.

- 4 — Arrange exit doors opening into both stair towers to open outwardly so as not to obstruct passageway.

File No. 74525. Building 17.



4—Arrange exit doors leading into stair towers (2) to open outwardly and not obstruct passageway.

File No. 74524. Buildings 8-8A-9-10.

9—Arrange exit doors leading into stair towers to open outwardly and not obstruct passageway.

File No. 74522. Buildings 20-20A.

3—Arrange exit doors leading into No. 1 stair tower, building 20, to open outwardly, all floors, and not obstruct passageway.

File No. 74521. Buildings 1-33-6.

4—Arrange exit doors leading into stair tower No. 1, building No. 1, to open out and not obstruct passageway.

Buildings 12-13-22: Three-story buildings. Elevator inside stairway enclosure. First floor provided with 6 feet 6 inches double slide doors. The distance from doorway to the elevator is 3 feet 8 inches. Second and third floors single slide doors. Distance from door to elevator, 4 feet 10 inches. Doors cannot swing outwardly without blocking the passageway.

Buildings 18-19-21: Buildings 18 and 19 are four stories in height. Stairway in the building O. K. All doors open out.

Building 21: Three-story. Elevator inside stairway enclosure; 6 feet three inches distance from elevator to door opening. Openings protected by 9-foot sliding doors on all floors. Doors cannot be swung outwardly without blocking the passageway. This stairway and doors seem to have been accepted by variation November 8, 1917.

Building 3: Five-story. Elevator is in stairway enclosure 4 feet distant from door opening. Doors are single slide doors 5 feet wide, all floors. Cannot be swung outwardly without blocking the passageway.

Building 23: Seven-story and basement. Elevator is inside the enclosure. There are two stairways, both have 7-foot sliding doors all floors and would block the elevator if swung outwardly.

Building 17: Five-story. Elevator in the stair enclosure. Two stairways, each with 8-foot sliding doors on all floors; 7 feet 6 inches between elevators and doors. To open doors outwardly would block passageway, except an additional 4-foot door on fifth floor could be swung outwardly on the stairway at the west end of the building.

Buildings 8-8A-9-10: Building 8—six-story and basement at south end. Six stories at north end. Both stairways have 5-foot sliding doors, all floors. Elevator inside stair enclosure 5 feet from door opening. Opening of doors would block passageway.

Building 8A: One-story. There is a 32-inch sliding door leading to stairway in building 8 at foot of stairs. Would block passage if swung outwardly.

Buildings 9 and 10 are one story in height and contain no stairs.

Buildings 20-20A: Three-story and basement. Elevator inside stair enclosure; 5 feet 6 inches distance from the 6-foot sliding doors, all floors. If swung outwardly, would block passageway.

Building 1: Four-story and basement; no elevator in enclosure; 44-inch door on fourth floor swings outwardly; 44-inch door on the third floor would block the stairway if swung outwardly; 44-inch door on the second floor can be swung outwardly; 36-inch door on the first floor, entrance from stairs to basement can be swung outwardly; 42-inch door on first can be swung out. On the first floor in stair enclosure there is a 5-foot horizontal exit to building 33, which has taken the place of building 5, torn down. Material manufactured consists of rugs, carpets, and so forth,

which are bulky and necessitates wide entrances. It would be difficult even if doors were vestibuled to carry these doors on hinges, owing to their weight. If doors were vestibuled it would require the rebuilding of all stair towers. Automatic sprinklers are installed in all buildings.

MOD: In view of the fact that automatic sprinklers are provided in all buildings; that all buildings were erected prior to October 1, 1913, and, therefore, no enclosures are required for stairways, except in buildings 23 and 8; also for the reason that it would be an unnecessary hardship to change doors on account of the bulky nature of the material manufactured, except present sliding fire doors on openings to stairways mentioned above, on condition that in buildings 23 and 8 a modified form of fire drill be organized, if one is not now enforced, which will provide for designating exit guards to insure doors in buildings 23 and 8 being properly closed in case of emergency.

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Premises affected	Appellant
77-81 East North Street Buffalo, N. Y.	E. A. Cook Wagon Works

Orders Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of notice of December 15, 1920, appealed from viz.:

- 1—Enclose elevator hoistway, etc.
- 2—Provide self-closing gates, etc.
- 3—Provide substantial enclosure, etc.
- 4—Post sign (passengers not permitted), etc.
- 5—Post sign (safe load), etc.

This is a part of floor at second floor in an old building used as a car for a hand power elevator when bolts which hold it in position have been released, and four iron hooks (two on each end) have been hooked to two ropes by a hook, which ropes are attached to a wooden drum overhead and wood drum operated by hand pull rope at one end. Elevator used for lowering material from second floor about once a week. No guides for platform, no overhead cross beams or framing on platform. They now have removable guards which are let into floor to protect opening at second floor and guards are placed on first floor to keep anyone from going under car, such guards being placed in position before using car.

MOD: That while present conditions remain unchanged, present equipment be permitted to be used until January 1, 1922, with the understanding that said equipment be placed in proper position to protect anyone from falling into opening at second floor and to prevent anyone going under platform on first floor and that new elevator is to be installed in the addition to be built by January 1, 1922.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Railroad Street Rome, N. Y.	Rome Wire Company

Orders Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of notice of January 11, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide approved fire doors at all openings into dumbwaiter enclosure, section 79a-6.
- 2—File duplicate plans and specifications with the Department of Labor, Bureau of Inspection, for the installation of dumbwaiter, Rule 409, Ind. Code.
- 3—Properly enclose existing stairway with partitions of fireproof material extending continuously from lowest story to three feet; provide at least 44 inches direct passage to outer air from stair enclosure.



sure, first floor; provide an additional legal means of exit, or *immediately* cease employing, etc.

- 4—Properly enclose throughout its height on all sides by partitions of fireproof material, dumbwaiter, section 79a-6.

This is a two-story and basement, nonfireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 40; above the first floor, 20.

Exit consists of one interior stairway, leading from basement to second floor, not properly enclosed. No safe egress from roof.

Company contemplate extending one-story building as outlined on the north side of present two-story building, to make it a two-story building. This building is 125 feet in length. They have in mind also placing a fireproof stairway on the northeast corner where recommendation is to cut a door to roof. They think that this will serve the present two-story building as well as the contemplated two-story building. If this is carried out, it will leave 125 feet of dead end. The proposed stairway should be located at the further end of the contemplated two-story addition. The present building is fireproof with the exception that the roof is of wood and slag covered and is of the sawtooth variety. Floor of first story is concrete, second floor wood, present stairs are of concrete construction 48 inches wide. There is a question as to whether this apparatus should be designated as a species of lowerator, a conveyor or elevator. It travels between basement and second floor and carries reels of wire on swinging platform. Unloading fixtures guard front of apparatus; standard railing on sides. It is manually loaded and automatically unloaded. Enclosure would destroy efficiency of same.

MOD: That orders Nos. 1, 2 and 4 enumerated above, be waived. With relation to order No. 3: That present stairway be enclosed in partitions of fireproof material. As a temporary second means of exit, a door to be cut through the wall in the northeast corner of the building to reach one-story roof and a wood stairway from this roof to grade.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Railroad Street	Rome Wire Company
Rome, N. Y.	

Order No. 7 of notice of December 24, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 7—Provide adequate means of removing dust from workroom insulating department, building 6, and file triplicate plans and specifications for approval by the Bureau of Inspection.

Order refers to dust created in packing wire in talcum powder and to dust created in machines mixing insulating compound. Packing wires: Wire is mechanically fed into revolving tubs and operator covers the wire by means of a scoop. There are approximately two tons of talcum handled per hour. The building is one-story, saw-tooth roof, overhead cleaned in December, 1920, and considering the amount of powder handled, there is very little deposit on overhead beams, pipes, etc. Company has had several dust collector firms, among them the Allis Chalmers Co. Investigate conditions with a view to bettering same, but all have pronounced it impossible. Men do not complain of any ill effects on this operation. Mixing machines: These machines are fed a mixture of rubber shoddy, etc., and a binder compound which contains 1½ per cent oxide

of zinc. Machine is closed while operating, but dust and fumes arise when machine is opened to insert a fresh load.

MOD: That order, so far as it relates to packing tubs, be waived and that an exhaust system be installed on mixing machines to draw dust, fumes, etc., away from operator. Plans for this exhaust system to be filed with the Department as called for in the original order. Work of exhaust system to be well under way within 30 days after approval of plans.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Railroad Street	Rome Wire Company
Rome, N. Y.	

Order No. 8 of notice of January 27, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 8—Provide at least two legal means of exit, remote from each other, or immediately cease employing above ground floor until two legal means of exit have been provided.

This is a two-story and basement nonfireproof brick, tile and concrete building, concrete floors, wooden roof, covered with slag, fireproof windows, two source sprinkler system installed. Building erected since October 1, 1913; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 70; above the first floor, 30.

Exit consists of two interior stairways, leading from first to second floors, not properly enclosed. Fire hazard very remote; exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

MOD: That the present conditions be accepted while occupancy is not materially increased.

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Premises affected	Appellant
State and Henry Streets	Mitchell & Church
Binghamton, N. Y.	

Order No. 3 of notice of May 11, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 3—Provide additional legal means of exit from all floors.

This is a six-story nonfireproof tenant factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 47, from 5 to 7 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 34; above the second, 29.

From a fire safety standpoint the building is hazardous, inasmuch as the one stairway is located in a large hallway enclosed in partitions of non-fire-resisting lath and plaster construction. This stairway is constructed around an elevator shaft enclosed in open grille work. The fire escape does not conform to the requirements of the law in that the openings on the course of same are not fire-proof; no stairway is provided from the lower balcony to the ground and access to the balconies is through an office on each floor, it being necessary to enter the hallway enclosure in order to reach the fire escape and access to same being cut off whenever the door to the office through which it is necessary to pass to reach the balcony, is locked. Several of these doors were locked at the time of inspection. This appeal is based upon the proposition that structural provisions of the law do not apply. Factory occupancy at the time of inspection was as follows: Sixth floor: Mabel Mielke Dressmaking School; one woman is employed regularly and from three to five other women



work each day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., making dresses from their own material under Miss Mielke's supervision, cutting being done by her. E. H. Bogart, printing and engraving, three employees. Fifth floor: Liberty Press—printing; actual printing is done by the proprietor, one girl being employed in the office. Fourth floor: B. H. Livingston—reeds and mouth pieces for musical instrument; one employee part of the time. Third floor: M. Trilety—one employee manufacturing toilet preparations, eight office employees, carrying on mail order business consisting of correspondence, wrapping and mailing of the toilet preparations manufactured in the place.

MOD: That owing to more than five factory employees being employed in the building, the building is "classed as a factory building" and order must be complied with.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Sugar Street	Titanium Pigment Co., Inc.
Town of Niagara, N. Y.	

Order No. 3 of notice of June 21, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

3—Provide two legal means of exit, etc.

This is a two and three-story nonfireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed, consisting of two sources of water supply; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building; two shifts of seven men on each shift; above the first floor, five.

Exits consist of three interior unenclosed concrete stairs 44 inches wide, 10 inches treads and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches risers. Being built of concrete, the width of treads and height of risers varies a little. One stairway is located in the northeast section of the two-story part; one stairway located in the northwest section of the building and within the three-story part, extending from first to third floor; and another stairway is located at about mid center of the two-story part.

Building of tile and concrete construction with a wood pitched roof. The three-story section consists of the first floor, mezzanine floor and the third floor. There is one man employed on the mezzanine floor and at times there is a man on the third floor to oil shafting. No one permanently employed on the third floor. The two-story part and the three-story part are divided by a tile wall. At present there is but one exit from the mezzanine floor or third floor. The floor levels between the two-story and three-story parts are at different levels. Built about six or seven years ago, but has not been in use as a factory until recently. On account of the nature of the business there are tanks, bins, etc., which extend through floors and also various floor openings. Maximum occupancy on the second floor would not exceed six men and first floor three men, on any shift. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

MOD: That the existing exits be accepted as installed, provided there are openings cut through the tile wall between the two and three-story parts, such openings to be located at the south end of the wall and at the mezzanine and third floor levels and provided with steps to reach the second floor of the two-story part. Also that door leading from the second floor of the two-story part to the northwest stairway be made to open outwardly. Modification granted subject to a re-examination of premises.

Premises affected	Appellant
4 Chestnut St.	John W. Shaver
Oneonta, N. Y.	

Order No. 3 of notice of November 6, 1919, appealed from, viz.:

3—Arrange exit doors, first floor, to open outwardly.

This is a two-story and basement building; the first floor being used for manufacture of cigars by Doyle & Smith, employing eight men and three women. The door opening to the street is a large double door opening inwardly and the one at the rear also opening inwardly leads to outside stairs to grade. Building is about 50 feet by 25 feet.

MOD: That the exit doors as now installed be accepted as a compliance with order No. 3 above enumerated.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Pine and Main Sts.	Pioneer Broom Co.
Amsterdam, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 18 and 19 of notice of January 2, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

18—Arrange doors from workrooms front stairs to open out.

19—Provide outwardly opening fire doors at second floor entrance to front stairs.

This is a four and six-story non-fireproof brick building, erected before October 1, 1913. Open lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed, having two sources of water supply; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 101; above the first floor, 96; above the second floor, 91.

Exits consist of two interior stairways, one leading from first to sixth floors and the other from the first floor to roof of four-story building and an iron fire escape leading from sixth floor to roof of four-story building; doors to stairways open outwardly; some are sliding doors and some open inwardly and are self-closing. Imperfect horizontal exit on second, third and fourth floors. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

MOD: That sliding fire door, self-closing by action of a fusible link, be provided at second floor, and further that present conditions be accepted provided arrangements are made to station exit guards at all sliding fire doors to insure their being closed in case of emergency.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Church St.	B. H. Brower
Canajoharie, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 1 and 2 of notice of February 1, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

1—Provide waterproof sidewalls in bakery.

2—Remove watercloset directly connected with bakery, and provide suitable and convenient waterclosets for each sex.

The sidewalls are of wood, being matched boarding, which is separating in some places, showing cracks—caused by the heat. Considerable careful labor would be necessary to put the wooden walls in tight condition, and they might again separate. Bakery was opened here in 1920. New installation. Crowded for room. Mr. Chamberlain, Mgr., says that a sample of waterproofing sent to Albany for approval has not been heard from yet. Waterclosets for each sex have been provided, also sinks, but the partition between the men's and women's waterclosets should be metal clad and the women's watercloset inde-



pendently ventilated by duct. The entrances to the toilets adjoin, but this cannot be helped on account of lack of room; both vestibule and watercloset doors, however, should have springs on them.

MOD: That order relative to walls be enforced.

That waterclosets be accepted, provided partition between men's and women's waterclosets be metal clad, and the women's watercloset independently ventilated to the outer air, and both vestibule and toilet doors be made self-closing.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Anthony Place	Hannigan Estate
Warsaw, N. Y.	

Order No. 1 of notice of April 6, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide inside your factory building two suitable, convenient and sanitary waterclosets; one for the use of males and one for the use of females; the floor and side walls except the door to a height of four feet to be of some substance other than wood which is impervious to moisture and which has a smooth surface, etc.

This is a factory wherein flavoring extracts, toilet preparations, washing tablets, liniment, etc., are manufactured. There are three females and two males employed, but not steadily. Separate closets have been installed in adjoining compartments and are kept clean and sanitary.

MOD: That that part of the order which calls for the floor and side walls to a height of four feet to be water-proof, be considered satisfactorily complied with, when floor, as well as side walls, are painted with a light colored non-absorbent paint or varnish, windows to the outer air to be provided, compartments to be screened 6½ feet high; to be indicated by signs "MALES," "FEMALES," and to be separated by a solid plastered wall or metal covered partition.

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Premises affected	Appellant
East Water St. near Crouse Ave.	Continental Can Co.
Syracuse, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 6 and 10 of notice of April 12, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 6—Immediately organize and maintain monthly fire drills and keep a record of same unless building meets all the requirements of Section 83-a.
- 10—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system, Class A, on all floors of the building unless building meets all the requirements of Section 83-a.

This is a three-story fireproof brick building, erected after October 1, 1913, and occupied on the second and third floors as a machine shop. The first floor is divided; one part is used for baling paper and the other part is used as a garage. The two upper floors are sprinklered and the sprinkler system is connected to the main plant which is supplied by two sources of water supply. The first floor garage and the paper baling room are not sprinklered for the reason that the ceilings are so low there is danger of the piping being broken. The ceiling in the paper room is but 7 feet high, that in the garage is 7 feet 10 inches high. No combustibles carried. Occupancy of building, 64; above the first floor, 60; above the second, 40. In the baling room there is no one regularly employed. Four men are employed in the garage where they care for the automobiles owned by the company.

Exits in this building are one perfect fire escape, and perfect horizontal exits from each floor leading to the main building, about 30 feet from a stairway. Exits remote.

MOD: Owing to the low ceiling in these two rooms, accept this condition and waive orders for Class A fire alarm signal system and drills, as there is absolutely no danger of anybody being trapped on the floors above.

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Premises affected	Appellant
360 East Avenue	Adrian H. Boyce
Rochester, N. Y.	

Order No. 1 of notice of April 6, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system, Class C.

This is a three-story fireproof brick building, erected since October 1, 1913; no combustibles carried; no automatic sprinkler system installed. Occupancy of building, 46; above the first floor, 39; above the second floor, 24.

Exits consists of two interior stairs, enclosed in fire-proof partitions. Exits remote.

MOD: That a Class B fire alarm signal system be installed.

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Premises affected	Appellant
465 Washington St.	Sinclair, Rooney & Co.
Buffalo, N. Y.	

Order No. 2 of notice of March 4, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 2—Provide additional legal, means of exit, etc.

This is a six-story fireproof building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; inflammable materials carried; fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 94; above the first floor, 64; above the second, 64.

From January 15th to February 15th and from July 15th to September 1st of each year, there is an influx of milliners from different stores throughout the country who come here to learn the styles. During this time the occupancy of the fourth floor has reached as high as 81. Then it reduces until no employees are on this floor.

Exits consist of one interior stairway, doors to enclosure open outwardly and are self-closing. One perfect fire escape on side. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof. The interior stairway is fireproof and extends to cellar and from it there is egress across to the northeast side and an exit to the street.

MOD: That during the period from January 15th to February 15th and from July 15th to September 1st of each year, the occupancy be increased to 71 and the number above this be distributed to the floor above. The occupancy of 71 would be the number allowed if the Board deemed it safe by allowing 20 per 18 inches of stairway.

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Premises affected	Appellant
115 Main St.	National Clothing Co.
Rochester, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 1 and 2 of notice of March 21, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide additional means of exit, etc.
- 2—Prohibit operation of factories above second floor.

This is a four-story nonfireproof mercantile-factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts;



automatic sprinkler, wet system, installed; combustibles carried; fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 79; above the first floor, 55; above the second, 26. Occupancy of building per floor: First floor, mercantile, 24; second floor, cutting and office, 29; third floor, trimming, designing, tailoring, 20; fourth floor, stock room, 6.

Exits: One interior stair line in east section adjacent to firewall which divides the building and extends from second floor to roof; stairway extending from second to fourth floors; interior stair adjacent to west wall in west section, extending from second to third floors; one interior stair south end, east section, extending from first to second floors; fire escape at south end, west wall, of return type without fireproof windows; openings in fire wall not protected by fire doors. To continue the interior stairs at east and west sides to main floor would seriously interfere with the layout of the store, the only exception being that west stair line extends from third to fourth floors only. Fire alarm signal system was recently installed by appellant. It is impossible to extend either center or west stair line to grade floor without terminating in retail floor area. Recent investigation discloses that all windows on course of fire escape have sprinkler heads over each on outside of building wall. Fire wall from second to top floor has openings, some of which have fire doors on one side.

MOD: In view of the facts presented by appellant that he will vacate the premises and erect a new building by January 1, 1924; that building is equipped with a sprinkler and fire alarm signal system, accept the fire escape as an exit if a non-fireproof door is provided to balconies on second, third and fourth floors and that the escape is thoroughly overhauled, repaired and painted. Further, that the west stair line be made accessible from fourth floor, now floored over, and continued to second floor.

Premises affected

Appellant

1001 East Water St.  
Syracuse, N. Y.

Standard Lock Co.

Orders Nos. 13, 21 and 26 of notice of April 20, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 13—Connect emery grinding wheels with hoods and pipes of an exhaust system maintaining therein a static suction of at least 2 inches. Before installing same, file plans in triplicate and specifications for approval by the Bureau of Inspection.
- 21—Provide additional legal means of exit from all floors of building, remote from present stairway.
- 26—Immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your factory above the second floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

This is a three-story nonfireproof mill constructed building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 5; above the first floor, 4.

Exit consists of one interior wood stairway, enclosed in partitions of nonfireproof material, doors to which open outwardly and are self-closing.

One emery wheel 12" x 2½" used for grinding a small burr from shackles used on padlocks. Machine is used for this purpose two hours each week. Very little evidence of any large amount of dust in or around wheel.

MOD: Waive orders 13, 21 and 26.

Premises affected

Appellant

Huguenot St.  
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.

Orders Nos. 1 and 2 of notice of March 26, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your factory on the second floor, etc.
- 2—Provide two legal means of exit, remote from such other.

This is a two-story fireproof building, erected after October 1, 1913; no sprinklers installed; combustibles carried in building. Occupancy of building, 14; above the first floor, from 2 to 6 males. Building to which above orders apply is occupied by the owners on the first floor as an automobile salesroom, office and garage; on the second floor for storage and repairs. Building is constructed of brick and tile, covered with stucco. Floors and beams are of re-enforced concrete; all windows are fireproof windows; the fire wall divides building approximately one-third of the distance from the front to the rear walls.

Exits: There is a stairway in the front of the fire wall, extending to the front section on the second floor, which such section is used for storing car parts. Directly back of the fire wall is another stairway extending to the repair shop on the second floor. Since the date of the original report by Mr. Daniels, this stairway has been enclosed in fireproof partitions from the first to the second floor. The opening on the second floor is guarded by standard railing. Fire wall contains a horizontal exit on second and first floors, which such exits are not remote from the interior stairs. There are ample means of exit from the first floor, but on account of the location of the second floor exits, there is only one which can be considered available in case of emergency; therefore, it will be necessary to provide a second means of exit from the second floor. It would be an unnecessary hardship to require the owners to cut through the cement floor to provide the second interior stairway remote from the first one. It will not be difficult, however, to cut down the center window at the back of building to the floor level and provide an outside iron balcony with counterbalanced stairs reaching the ground. Permanent stairs cannot be located at such point for the balcony will be over the driveway.

MOD: In view of the fact that the building is already erected and occupied, and is of fireproof construction, provided with fire wall; that there are but six persons employed on the second floor and never more than ten will be employed on such floor, except as safe means of exit the present interior stairway, which is enclosed fireproof from the first floor to the fireproof second floor, which means of egress from the bottom of such stairway directly through the fire wall to the front section of the building on the ground floor, accept as second means of exit standard Section 273 fire escape with balcony and counterbalanced stairs at least 24 inches wide, which stairs to have a pitch not in excess of 45 degrees when lowered. The center window on the north wall of the building on the second floor to be cut down to the floor level and to be arranged as follows: Top section of window to be pivoted, the bottom section to be divided vertically, with east portion to be stationary and the west portion to be so hinged to open



outwardly and furnish an opening leading to the fire escape balcony, such opening to be at least 2 feet wide and 67 inches in height.

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Premises affected	Appellant
402-410 Broad St.	F. Kierser & Sons Co.
Waverly, N. Y.	

Order of April 15, 1920, appealed from, viz.:  
"Provide an additional legal means of exit."

This is one, two and three-story nonfireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 8; above the first floor, none permanently. No regular occupancy above the first floor.

Exits consist of one interior stair in two-story section, adjacent to office at northwest corner, first to second floor. A second interior stairs second to third floors in three-story section near northeast corner. Horizontal exit first to second floors near north end of building. The supervising inspector believes that some second means of exit should be provided from the third floor and he suggests that in lieu of a standard fire escape the Department accept a substantial wooden stairway, from third floor to the roof of the one-story extension and thence to grade.

MOD: In view of the fact that the building was erected before October 1, 1913; that no one is regularly employed above the first floor; that it is used as a grist mill and but one man goes twice a day to the third floor, accept as a satisfactory second means of exit a substantially constructed wooden stairway not less than 24 inches wide, provided with hand rails and a similar stairway from the roof of the one-story section to grade provided that a door be constructed leading from the second floor to the roof of the one-story section and a door from the third floor leading to the proposed stairway, both of such doors to open outwardly and be at least two feet wide by six feet high.

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Premises affected	Appellant
Henry St.	The Morning Sun
Binghamton, N. Y.	

Orders Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 of notice of January 31, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 2—Provide hood over lead pot of linotype machines connected with pipes with sufficient force to carry smoke and fumes from same and file plans, etc.
- 3—Organize and maintain monthly fire drills.
- 5—Provide fireproof stairway in accordance with Section 79-a, southeast corner of building.
- 6—Provide approved fire alarm signal system, Class A.

This is a two and three-story fireproof building, erected since October 1, 1913, and although surveyed as a single building, in fact consists of two buildings, the only connection between them being through a fireproof stairway enclosure. The three-story section, used for office purposes, adjoins and is connected with the Chamber of Commerce Building on the west. Sprinklers installed in two-story section; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 69; above the first floor, 45; above the second, 10.

Exits from the three-story section are one interior enclosed fireproof stairway, 49 inches wide, complying in all respects to Section 79-a of the Labor Law, one interior stairway 45 inches wide from second floor to street. This

stairway is between two brick walls but enclosure is not perfected on first floor; opening on third floor to the Chamber of Commerce Building adjoining, in which two stairways are available. The two-story section, in which the printing plant is located has the following exits: The interior fireproof stairway 49 inches wide above described and an interior stairway 46 inches wide, stair run, being enclosed in fireproof partitions, but there being no opening from this enclosure to the street, it being necessary to cross the workroom on first floor, a distance of approximately 50 feet to leave the building. This section is of fireproof construction and is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system. It is to this section of the building that item No. 5 of the above orders applies.

MOD: With relation to item No. 2: This order requires hoods and ventilating pipes from lead melting kettle and from lead pots on linotype machines. Hood is to be provided from the lead kettles in accordance with the order. Linotype machines are immediately under the skylight in which is provided a twenty-five inch exhaust fan operating constantly. Condition is good, therefore, waive that part of order applying to linotype machines. With relation to items Nos. 3 and 6: Fire drills and fire alarm signal system. In view of the fact that the three-story section of the building is used for office purposes and that there are less than twenty-five people employed above the first floor in that part of the building waive orders. With relation to item No. 5: Exit conditions above described are entirely safe. Compliance with this order as issued is impracticable in view of the fact that at the southeast corner of the building the building is built on the lot line, making it impossible to provide an exit out of the building at the point. Accept exits and waive order.

---

Premises affected	Appellant
Phillips Street	New York Cannery, Inc.
Fulton, N. Y.	

Order No. 3 of notice of July 30, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 3—Provide three legal means of exit from all floors of storehouse building, or immediately cease employing, etc.

This is a two-story nonfireproof factory building, erected after October 1, 1913; no sprinklers; no combustibles. Factory occupancy, 13, of whom 3 are above the ground floor.

Exits. There are three interior stairs in the building, which is more than 400 feet long. The stairs are so located that there is a distance of more than 100 feet from an exit. They are unenclosed and two of them are located at ends of the building. The floors are not subdivided. On September 1, 1920, the Commission rendered a decision which required the relocation of the center stairway, so that no point would be more than 100 feet distance from an exit. An extension of time was granted until November 1, 1920. Since that time the place has been closed on account of the nature of the work, which is seasonal.

MOD: In view of the fact that the work is seasonal, that the building is but two stories high and but three people employed above the ground floor; that two of the stairs are so located that no one could be trapped in the building in case of fire, even where the center stairway entirely removed; that no combustibles are present, accept present means of exit while conditions remain unchanged.



# BUREAU OF INSPECTION

## JANUARY FIGURES

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JAN. 31,				SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JAN. 31,				
INSPECTION WORK				ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES				
	JAN., 1922	1922	1921		JAN., 1922	1922	1921	
Factories	Regular inspections*	6,778	44,466	51,004	Administration	5,634	29,655	29,900
	Building surveys	1,342	7,170	32,645	Sanitation	2,866	17,929	42,728
	Special inspections	431	1,354	2,590	Accident prevention	4,366	28,798	34,472
	Special investigations	241	1,591	3,402	Fire protection	369	1,502	3,140
	Compliance visits	5,844	29,211	44,922	Children			
	Complaints investigated	46	410	509	Women and minors	4	43	64
	Department office calls	214	1,719	3,549	Day of rest	44	375	998
Mercantile establish- ments	Information calls†	4,966	23,618	18,432	Payment of wages	1	22	72
	Regular inspections	4,784	27,722	38,330	Total	13,284	78,324	111,374
	Special inspections	238	1,662	2,770	Administration	5,629	29,641	29,898
	Complaints investigated	63	510	495	Sanitation	2,461	14,326	30,679
Tenements	Compliance visits	1,945	14,297	26,314	Accident prevention	3,580	17,351	23,518
	Inspections of apartments	18,589	107,441	170,314	Fire protection	250	1,306	2,673
	Inspections, licensed build- ings	1,743	9,356	14,255	Children			
	Inspections, unlicensed build- ings	277	1,773	2,607	Women and minors	5	38	55
	Complaints investigated	9	107	110	Day of rest	57	430	808
	Compliance visits	386	2,782	4,814	Payment of wages	4	19	32
	Department office calls	14	97	131	Total	\$11,986	63,111	87,663
Mines, quarries, magazines, tunnels and caissons	Licenses: Issued	80	775	1,307	Administration	4,028	23,153	37,699
	Cancelled or revoked	217	1,449	2,132	Sanitation	1,458	7,956	19,234
	Factory permits: Issued	11	128	284	Accident prevention	666	2,072	1,493
	Cancelled or revoked		1	39	Children			
	Mine inspections	3	23	†	Women and minors	4	14	32
	Quarry inspections	5	95	†	Day of rest	466	3,260	5,064
	Magazine inspections	100	882	502	Payment of wages			
Boilers	Tunnel inspections	1	28	29	Total	6,622	36,455	63,522
	Factory inspections con- nected with mines and quarries		22	†	Administration	4,028	23,152	37,703
	Special inspections	12	35	†	Sanitation	934	8,437	17,294
	Special investigations		8	33	Accident prevention	388	1,678	1,130
	Compliance visits	14	54	137	Children			
	Complaints investigated				Women and minors	2	8	22
	Information and office calls	44	273	†	Day of rest	380	3,011	3,882
Industrial hygiene	Regular inspections	172	1,574	1,414	Payment of wages		1	
	Special investigations			247	Total	5,732	36,287	60,031
	Compliance visits	23	195		Sanitation	212	1,183	1,958
	Boiler certificates issued	228	1,664	1,125	Employing non-members of family	3	15	25
	Information and office calls	308	1,744	1,962	Prohibited employment	1	22	44
	Physical examinations	**18	**368	**858	Sanitation	259	870	1,071
	Trade disease investigations	3	24	13	Employing non-members of family	3	21	24
Boilers	Special inspections			2	Prohibited employment	1	31	44
	Special investigations	206	1,344	2,657	Orders	23	420	297
	Research investigations	66	526	468	Compliances	9	67	245
	Special details	35	312	660	Orders	7	22	24
	Complaints investigated		1	4	Compliances		8	21
	Information and office calls	89	553	514	Orders	105	1,130	909
					Compliances	162	1,068	736
NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED				PROSECUTIONS BEGUN				
In factories: under 14	3	46	163	Administration	1	1	2	
14-16 no certificates	34	369	653	Sanitation	15	78	221	
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours	2	40	115	Accident prevention	4	22	32	
Working illegal hours	2	27	94	Fire protection	16	75	137	
In mercantile establishments: under 14	60	475	1,003	Children		52	215	
14-16 no certificates	97	554	1,111	Women and minors	2	7	17	
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours	17	105	215	Day of rest		4	16	
Working illegal hours	3	41	45	Payment of wages		1	3	
In tenements: under 14	1	109	234	Total	38	240	643	
14-16 no certificates	3	37	40	Administration		1		
WOMEN AND MINORS FOUND WORKING ILLEGAL HOURS				Sanitation	4	21	44	
In factories { Women	3	54	235	Accident prevention			2	
Male minors		2	9	Children	6	37	114	
In mercantile { Women	12	177	216	Women and minors	2	18	32	
Male minors		3	3	Day of rest		8	10	
VIOLATIONS OF DAY OF REST LAW				Payment of wages				
Factories				Total	12	85	202	
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted	**7	**89	**117	Administration		1		
Working on designated day of rest		**13	**6	Sanitation	4	21	44	
Working seven days a week	**16	**55	**149	Accident prevention			2	
Mercantile Establishments				Children	6	37	114	
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted	**11	**115	**334	Women and minors	2	18	32	
Working on designated day of rest	**3	**31	**25	Day of rest		8	10	
Working seven days a week	**1	**35	**12	Total	12	85	202	
* The inspection of a factory occupying more than one building is now reported as one inspection. Previous to July 1, 1921, in most instances an inspection was reported for each building occupied by the factory.				Tenements		8	54	
† Comparative data not available.				Mines and quarries				
‡ Includes visits to non-manufacturing establishments found in buildings apparently used for factory purposes.				ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS BY STOPPAGE OF WORK				
** Number of employees.				Stoppage of work in unclean factories			28	
§ Including 414 waivers.				Stoppage of work in unclean bakeries				
				Stoppage of use of dangerous machinery	2	43	97	
				Tagging of goods in tenements	24	546	744	
				Revocation of tenement licenses	19	53	204	

Note—Figures compiled by the Chief Statistician.



# PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## ANNUAL REPORTS.

Beginning with 1915 an annual report of the Industrial Commission, which became in that year the administrator of the Department, has been issued, containing the general report of the Commission and reports of the several bureaus of the Department. Reports for 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1919 can be supplied.

Proceedings of each of the annual Industrial Safety Congresses held under the auspices of the Commission are issued. Congresses were held in 1916-1920, inclusive. Proceedings for 1917, 1918 and 1920 only are now available.

Prior to 1915 annual reports of the Department or individual bureaus were published for many years dating back to 1883. Files of these may be consulted in many public libraries. Very largely these reports are now out of print.

## BULLETINS.

**Quarterly Bulletins.** A quarterly bulletin was published from 1899 to 1913, with 56 numbers issued. Most of these are now out of print, but files may be consulted in many public libraries. Particular numbers, or annual indexes (with title page), upon request will be furnished if available.

**Special Bulletins.** Beginning with the year 1914, a series of Special Bulletins on particular subjects and published at irregular intervals has been issued. Numbers and titles of bulletins in this series now available follow:

### 1915

- No. 71. Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
- No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (14 pages).
- No. 74. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914 (146 pages).

### 1916

- No. 77. Industrial Accident Prevention (54 pages).
- No. 79. Anthrax (22 pages).

### 1917

- No. 80. Fatal Accidents Due to Falls in Building Work (26 pages).
- No. 82. Hoods for Removing Dust, Fumes and Gases (22 pages).
- No. 83. Dangers in Manufacture of Paris Green (15 pages).
- No. 86. Dangers in the Manufacture and Industrial Uses of Wood Alcohol (18 pages).

### 1918

- No. 87. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (394 pages).
- No. 88. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1918 (71 pages).
- No. 90. Simple and Inexpensive Respirator for Dust (10 pages).

### 1919

- No. 91. Plan for Shop Safety and Health Organization (32 pages).
- No. 92. Weekly Earnings of Women in Five Industries (21 pages).
- No. 93. Industrial Replacement of Men by Women (69 pages).
- No. 94. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1919 (72 pages).
- No. 95. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (402 pages).
- No. 96. Health Hazards of Chemical Industry (69 pages).

### 1920

- No. 97. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (278 pages).
- No. 98. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (113 pages).
- No. 99. New York Labor Laws enacted in 1920 (93 pages).
- No. 100. The Telephone Industry (95 pages).
- No. 101. Asphyxiation in Garages (23 pages).

### 1921

- No. 102. Devices for Sanitary Control of Material Disengaged in Industrial Processes (31 pages).
- No. 103. Court Decisions on Labor Law and Industrial Disputes (200 pages).
- No. 106. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (302 pages).
- No. 107. New York Labor Laws enacted in 1921 (68 pages).
- No. 108. Sickness Among New York State Factory Workers (29 pages).

**The Industrial Bulletin.** This monthly publication was begun in October, 1921, as successor to The Bulletin and to the Labor Market Bulletin. The Bulletin, designed to give current information concerning the work of the Department and to serve as its official organ, had been published since October, 1915. Indexes for the six volumes and some of the later issues can be supplied. The Labor Market Bulletin had been published since September, 1915, and contained statistics of factory employment, earnings and retail food prices. The issues for the first two years, and some of later date, are out of print.

## LABOR LAWS.

Annual editions of New York laws relating to labor have been published since 1904. Only the latest editions can be furnished, namely, those for 1921, as follows:

- Labor Law (141 pages).
- Workmen's Compensation Law (120 pages).
- Miscellaneous Labor Laws (161 pages).

## INDUSTRIAL CODE BULLETINS AVAILABLE.

Subject.	Code Bulletin No.
Enclosure of factory stairways (rule 2).....	2
Storage of combustible material about factory stairways (rule 3)....	2
Sanitation of cannery labor camps (rules 200-232).....	3
Sanitary code for bakeries and confectioneries (rules 300-347).....	4
Fire alarm signal systems of factories (rule 375).....	5
Existing fire-escapes of factories (rule 80).....	6
Fireproof and fire-resisting material (factory construction and tests) (rules 500-513).....	7
Sanitation of factories and mercantile establishment (rules 100-198)...	9
Equipment, maintenance and sanitation of foundries and employment of women in core rooms (rules 550-559).....	10
Milling industry and malt-house elevators (rules 650-664).....	11
Removal of dust, gases and fumes from factories (rules 700-723).....	12
Fire-escapes as means of exit (rule 4).....	13
Steam boilers in factories, mines, tunnels and quarries (rules 800-850)...	14
Smoking in factories (rule 15).....	15
Trough waterclosets (rule 10).....	16
Mines (rules 1000-1076); Quarries (rules 1100-1122).....	17
Artificial lighting of factories and mercantile establishments (rule 50)...	18
Guarding of dangerous machinery, vats, pans and elevated runways (rules 875-920).....	19
Automatic sprinkler systems (rule 75).....	20
Window cleaning (rule 5).....	21
Compressed air work (rules 1150-1188).....	22
Erection, repair or demolition of buildings (rules 1200-1270).....	23
Fire drills (rule 25).....	24

Requests for any publication indicated as available for distribution should be addressed to The Industrial Commissioner, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.



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# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN



## IN THIS ISSUE:

Factory Building Increasing

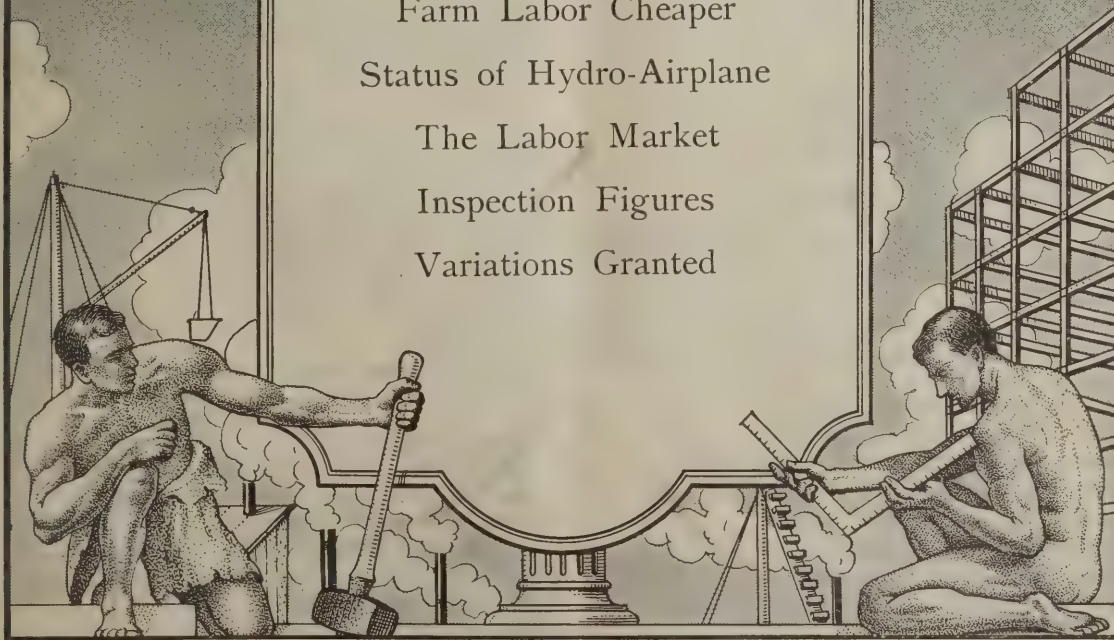
Farm Labor Cheaper

Status of Hydro-Airplane

The Labor Market

Inspection Figures

Variations Granted



*Issued Monthly by The Industrial Commissioner of New York State*

Vol. 1

Albany, N. Y., March, 1922

No. 6



# DIRECTORY OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ALBANY OFFICE  
THE STATE CAPITOL

NEW YORK OFFICE  
124 EAST 28TH STREET

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER  
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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER  
M. H. CHRISTOPHERSON, Yonkers

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Office of Deputy Commissioner.

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Division of Factory Inspection: Supervising Factory  
Inspector of District No. 7.

Division of Mercantile Inspection.

The State Insurance Fund.

257 Washington Street

Division of Employment.





# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN

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HENRY D. SAYER . . . The Industrial Commissioner  
VICTOR T. HOLLAND . . . . . Editor

Vol. 1 Albany, N. Y., March, 1922 No. 6

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## GENERAL ORDER NO. 30

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ALBANY

*General Order No. 30, Effective March 23, 1922.*

Announcement is herewith made of the appointment for a temporary period of Robert F. Coleman of Buffalo as a Special Assistant to the Commissioner. Mr. Coleman has been assigned in the office of the Commissioner and will perform such services as are assigned to him by the Commissioner.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
*The Industrial Commissioner.*

## PRAISES DEPARTMENT'S STATISTICS

"Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering," a paper devoted to the chemical and metals trades, in a recent issue compliments the Department of Labor upon its statistics. It complains that "chemical and metallurgical manufacturers, unfortunately can obtain relatively little published information regarding wage conditions outside their own plants." It refers to "infrequent" statistics by the Federal government and by some states and then says of the New York Department "The monthly reports of The Industrial Commissioner of New York may, however, be regarded as an exception, for comprehensive statistics of employment and wages in New York State, are now published fairly promptly."

## FACTORY BUILDING STILL GAINING

For the first quarter of 1922, the records of the Department's Engineering Division show large increases in construction work on industrial buildings in the state outside of Greater New York. In the amount of money involved, the present year's first quarter shows a gain of over 83 per cent over the corresponding quarter in 1921. The plans submitted this year call for expenditures of over \$4,000,000 as against \$2,191,446 last year.

In a statement to the public, Commissioner Sayer says he considers the figures of great value as indicating a decided improvement in manufacturing conditions. "We

believe" he says, "that they show a marked increase in confidence on the part of manufacturers, who, it would seem, would not be prepared to invest so largely in new buildings if they did not believe there would be a speedy improvement in conditions. No man will tie up his money in new factories that are to remain idle."

## JOHN J. BLACKFORD NAMED REFEREE

Commissioner Sayer has appointed John J. Blackford of Yonkers as a referee to hear compensation claims. Referee Blackford will be attached to the New York office of the Department.

Mr. Blackford was a former alderman of the Seventh ward of Yonkers and was at one time superintendent of the Yonkers Water Bureau. For many years he was safety engineer and employment manager for the National Conduit and Cable Company at Hastings. His duties with the cable company brought him in frequent touch with the Compensation law and while superintendent of the water bureau of Yonkers he looked after the city's compensation cases.

## NEW EMPLOYMENT CHIEF APPOINTED

Mrs. Myrta M. Hanford of New York City has been named by Industrial Commissioner Sayer as chief of the division of employment in the Department at a salary of \$4,250. The appointment is provisional, awaiting the result of a Civil Service examination.

Mrs. Hanford has had a varied industrial experience over a number of years. At times in the past she has worked in different capacities in industrial plants throughout the state, as a factory hand in a textile mill, as a forewoman and as manager and designer in a large dressmaking establishment. Mrs. Hanford engaged in these capacities that she might have first hand information of conditions and wages of working women in different industries. Her industrial experience runs over more than six years during which time in connection with her work she was engaged in organizing different activities in the plants, such as organizing and teaching classes in English to factory workers. For the past few years Mrs. Hanford has been very actively engaged in various kinds of women's organizations, of a social and charitable order. During the war, Mrs. Hanford was one of the first to organize a company of the home defense league in New York City, which was later reorganized as a part of the New York City Police Reserve. Mrs. Hanford still holds a captaincy in this organization. She also took a leading part in Liberty loan work, having charge of one of the districts in New York City and during the latter part of the war organized and trained a company of the camouflage corps. She not only drilled the members in physical development but also trained them in the art of designing camouflage for various branches of the service. Many of those whom she instructed were either sent to France for a continuation of their work or were taken over by the Navy Department and the Shipping Board. Mrs. Hanford was also prominently identified with the Reclamation Bureau for outfitting discharged soldiers with civilian clothing and also aiding in clothing the families of destitute soldiers. A large part of Mrs. Hanford's work in this connection related to securing employment for men just discharged from the service.

Mrs. Hanford assumed her duties as head of the Department's employment division early in March.

## LAWS TO BE DIGESTED

In the April number of THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN, there will be a digest of the bills that have become laws that may affect the Department. Included in these will be the changes in the Labor Laws and in the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Following the adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor has thirty days in which to take action on the bills before him and the thirty day period will expire at midnight of April 16th. It is not possible to give this synopsis in the March number but full explanation will be made in the April number of the changes that have been made by the last Legislature.



# FACTORY BUILDING INCREASES

Plans Received by the Engineering Division for First Quarter of 1922 Show Large Gains in Number of New Buildings and in Amount of Money Involved in Proposed Construction

Plans for construction work on industrial buildings in the State outside of Greater New York, which were submitted to the Department's Engineering Division for approval during the first quarter of this year, are nearly double in the expenditures proposed than for the corresponding quarter in 1921. This year's plans call for expenditures aggregating \$4,022,618 as against \$2,191,446 in 1921, an increase of \$1,831,172 or over 83 per cent. Over \$3,736,000 of the whole amount is for new buildings, the balance covering repairs and alterations to existing buildings.

In commenting on this increase, Commissioner Sayer says: "We consider these figures of great value as indicating a decided improvement in manufacturing conditions. We believe they show a marked increase in confidence on the part of manufacturers who, it would seem, would not be prepared to invest so largely in new buildings if they did not believe there would be a speedy improve-

ment in conditions. No man will tie up his money in new factories that are to remain idle. In other words these new factories are going to be built and when they are built, will be put in operation. This will mean not only the betterment of conditions through the building of the factories themselves but will also mean large increases in the number of factory workers employed.

"It should be kept in mind, also, that the figures above do not include Greater New York and it is without doubt true that they do not represent all of the proposed factory building outside of New York City as the law does not make it mandatory that builders submit their plans to the Department. Because of this, it is probable that there are other factory buildings that are going up, the plans for which have not been submitted to our Engineering Division."

Below is given a comparison of the quarters for 1921 and 1922.

## COMPARISON OF FIRST QUARTERS OF YEARS 1921 AND 1922

1921				1922			
Month	No. Plans	Cost	New Building	Month	No. Plans	Cost	New Building
January.....	29	\$863,592	\$771,500	January.....	32	\$592,590	\$487,000
February.....	33	\$982,004	\$919,000	February.....	34	\$1,153,793	\$1,100,000
March.....	32	\$345,850	\$289,000	March.....	49	\$2,276,235	\$2,149,500
Total.....	94	\$2,191,446	\$1,979,500	Total.....	115	\$4,022,618	\$3,736,500

From the above figures, it will be seen that there was not only an increase in the money involved but also in the number of plans submitted, this year's plans for the quarter totalling 115 as against 94 for the same period last year. The increase also held good on the question of new building, the 1922 figures showing 32 new buildings as against 28 for last year. The new building last year involved \$1,979,500 while the new building this year aggregated \$3,736,500.

Details of the plans submitted in March of this year with a comparison with the February plans are shown in the following tables:

March			
	Plans	Cost	
New buildings .....	15	\$2,149,500	
Alterations .....	6	\$1,100	
Fire-escapes .....			
New stairs .....			
Plumbing .....			
Elevators .....	27	45,335	
Fire alarms .....	1	300	
	49	\$2,276,235	

February			
	Plans	Cost	
New buildings .....	9	\$1,100,000	
Alterations .....	3	3,350	
Fire-escapes .....	1	800	
New stairs .....			
Plumbing .....	1	400	
Elevators .....	19	48,643	
Fire alarms .....	1	600	
	34	\$1,153,793	

## MARCH PLANS, BY COUNTIES.

Broome .....	1	\$3,000
Cayuga .....	2	650
Chemung .....	4	2,760
Cortland .....	2	5,000
Dutchess .....	4	83,925
Erie .....	9	1,570,937
Fulton .....	3	15,200
Greene .....	1	1,500
Herkimer .....	1	200,000
Monroe .....	3	7,500
Oneida .....	1	100,000
Onondaga .....	5	48,300
St. Lawrence .....	1	100
Schoharie .....	1	1,400
Ulster .....	5	20,663
Warren .....	1	40,000
Westchester .....	4	95,300
Wyoming .....	1	80,000
	49	\$2,276,235

Erie county was high in March both in the number of plans and in the amount of money involved, having nine plans calling for an expenditure of \$1,570,937. Herkimer with one plan was second in dollars with a proposed expenditure of \$200,000. Oneida came next with one plan for a \$100,000 building and Westchester was next with four plans calling for an expenditure of \$95,300.

During the month the Division examined 56 plans of which 40 were approved, three disapproved, seven were returned for amendment and six were referred to The Industrial Board for variations.



# FARM LABOR MUCH CHEAPER

Wages Paid to Help on Farms From \$5 to \$20 Per Month Lower Than a Year Ago  
With the Present Supply Sufficient to Meet the Demand

Wages of farm laborers throughout the state have declined since a year ago and farmers are having but little difficulty in securing competent help. The wage decrease runs from \$5 to \$20 per month varying considerably in localities.

The present supply of farm labor is sufficient to meet the demand and the farmer seeking a farm hand is in position to ask more of the man in the way of service than he was a year ago. In many sections of the state last year the farmer took almost anyone who was able to work. This year, with many farm workers who had temporarily gone to the city returning to the country, the supply is such that the farmer has a larger and better choice from which to select.

These facts are shown in reports that have been submitted to the Department from its up state employment offices through which a large number of farm laborers are handled. Below will be shown the conditions in the districts served by the employment offices in Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo which cover the entire state except the Metropolitan District.

## ALBANY DISTRICT

Wages this year for January, February and March (winter wages) are, on an average, about \$5 per month less than for the same period last year. The wages paid married men in 1921 for general farm work ranged from the lowest, \$40 per month, to the highest, \$60 per month, while the most frequent, or average, pay was about \$50 per month. For dairy work the range was from \$40 to \$70 per month, with the average from \$55 to \$60. This season married men are receiving from \$40 to \$55 per month for general farm work, with the average about \$45 per month, while those on dairy farms receive from \$45 to \$60, with the average about \$50 to \$55 per month. In 1921 the wages for single men doing general farm work ranged from \$35 to \$50 per month, with the average about \$40, while on dairy farms the range was \$35 to \$60, with the average about \$45. This season wages for single men doing general farm work range from \$25 to \$45 per month, with the average about \$35. On dairy farms the range is \$35 to \$50 per month, with the average about \$40. Board and room (and in some cases laundry) are included in this monthly wage. Wages spoken of as the average are those which are most frequently paid and may be quoted as the prevailing rate for experienced farm hands. In April, when the farm season opens, wages will advance, and during the summer months will be higher for temporary workers.

As to the supply and demand this year as against last year, there is this difference: The supply of single men is nearly equal to the demand this year, while the supply of married men is slightly lower than the demand. Last year there was a slight shortage of single men and a somewhat large shortage of married men. The general demand is not as heavy. During January, February and March of 1920 104 workers were requested; for the same period in 1921, 147 workers were requested, and this year, 118 workers were requested.

Farmers are using as many men as usual, if not more, but the demand is not so heavy at this office as there are more men in the rural districts due to dullness in urban industries. Applications for farm work are greater in number this year. During January, February and March of 1920 there were 124 applications for farm work; for the same period in 1921, 135, and this year about 162.

As a general thing, there are more single men doing farm work than married men. There are more orders received requesting single men than those asking for married men. Married men are in demand now because there are fewer good ones available. It is also a matter of experience that the farmer does not object to a farm hand with a small

family. However, a man with one or two children, or none at all, has a better chance than a man with a large family. In some cases where the tenant house is large and away from the main house, there is no objection at all to the number of children in the family. Sometimes it is an advantage to the farm hand if he has grown-up sons or daughters.

This office covers Eastern New York, with the main business done in the upper Hudson, Schoharie, Mohawk and Champlain Valleys. About 2,000 farmers are listed in this office and usually the office does business with approximately 50 per cent each year. Through the business-like, reliable and honest methods of the State employment office, the general employment conditions, both for the farmer and the farm hand, have improved greatly during the last few years. The policy of selecting the man fit for the job in accordance with the terms offered, and representing to the farm hand the true working conditions on the farm, has brought greater satisfaction to both persons involved and reduced the turnover in farm labor. In general, the attitude of the workers has changed since last year—they are more willing to work, less particular and are accepting the lower wages.

## SYRACUSE DISTRICT

In 1921, the usual wages paid to single farm hands was from \$40 to \$60 per month with lodging, board and washing. In 1922, the prevailing rate so far seems to be from \$25 to \$40 per month with the same privileges. In 1921, the prevailing rates for married men were from \$50 to \$70 per month. Up to the present writing in 1922, these wages run from \$35 to \$65 per month. These wages usually include the furnishing of a house or other living quarters, and also milk, potatoes, fuel and in some cases eggs or a share in the poultry. Most farmers usually furnish fuel for one stove. Some tenants ask for pasture for a cow, a horse kept, or a pig fatted at the farmer's expense.

Up to the present time, the experience of this office indicates that the demand is about the same in 1922, as it was in 1921, but that the farmers are much more particular in demanding experienced men. In 1921, they took most anyone that they could get.

Thus far in 1922, the demand is more for single men than married men. While married men are taken, the great majority of farmers prefer men with small families, that is those having from one to three children. Most farmers will not consider men with large families, that is those having from six to ten children.

As a general rule this office finds that in 1922 the supply of farm hands is greater than the demand, which is the reverse from 1921, where the demand was greater than the supply. The following figures show the number of orders and placements for the month of March in 1921 and 1922:

In 1921 demand 140; placements 82.

In 1922 demand 127; placements 87.

## ROCHESTER DISTRICT

The wage paid single farm hands for the year 1922 is from \$30 to \$50 a month with \$40 the general average with board, room and washing furnished. The wage paid single farm hands for the year 1921 was from \$40 to \$60 a month, the general average being \$45 to \$50 with board, room and washing. The wage paid tenant farm hands for the year 1921 was from \$50 to \$75 with the usual privileges, i. e.: house, garden, milk, potatoes, wood or 3 tons of coal (some places both), fruit for the family use, if produced on the farm; some were allowed to keep chickens and a pig; other farmers prefer to keep a cow for a man instead of giving him milk and some furnish a fat pig. The wages paid tenant farm hands for the year 1922 are from \$40 to \$75 a month with only a few in the fruit belt paying the latter wage. The average is about \$45 to \$50

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 113)



# FEBRUARY LABOR MARKET

Reviewed by the Chief Statistician

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(As reported by 1648 firms with over 475,000 employees or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly payroll of over \$11,000,000.)

The volume of employment in New York State factories was 3 per cent greater in February than in January because of improved business conditions and greater seasonal activity in some industries. A gain in the number of workers employed was also reported in some industries as the result of the re-opening of factories which had been closed for semi-annual repairs and inventories. The temporary lull which occurs in some industries between seasons was responsible for most of the reductions reported.

The number of employees in the manufacturing industries as a whole was slightly greater in February than a year previous. This is the first month since September, 1920, in which employment has been greater than in the same month of the previous year. Six of the chief industry groups showed gains in employment over February, 1921. These gains were 2 per cent in the stone, clay and glass products, 6 per cent in the wood manufactures, 15 per cent in the furs, leather and rubber goods, 33 per cent in the textiles, 16 per cent in the clothing, millinery and laundering, and 4 per cent in the food, beverages and tobacco products industry groups. Some of the main industry groups showed substantial reductions during the year. The largest of these was in the paper making industry, and smaller losses occurred in the chemicals, oils and paints, metals and machinery, water, light and power, and printing and paper goods industry groups. Compared with March, 1920, which was the month of greatest employment among the factory workers of the State, employment is still 24 per cent lower, but the number of workers has increased 8 per cent since July and August, 1921, which were the months of lowest employment.

The course of factory employment and factory payrolls is charted on page 104, and the tabulation of the per cent of change in the various industries from January to February and from February, 1921, to February, 1922, with comparable figures for last month, appears on page 105.

The clothing, millinery and laundering group of industries again reported a gain in employment over the previous month. This increase amounted to 7 per cent and was the largest reported during the month. It was the result of increased seasonal activity and the cessation of labor troubles. The women's clothing industry showed the greatest gain of the month, 33 per cent. Normally this industry does not show such a great percentage gain from January to February, but the strike in the cloak and suit factories curtailed operations in the early part of the season and a large number of employees were not working. The men's clothing and the men's shirts and furnishings industries each showed a gain of 3 per cent in February. However, a few of the larger men's clothing concerns having a national trade had already begun to lessen their operations on spring goods. These concerns must get their product out earlier and therefore must suspend seasonal activity earlier than those that have a local trade. The millinery concerns reported a 2 per cent gain in the number of employees. Practically no change was reported by the laundering, cleaning and dyeing establishments. A slight reduction in employment in the group occurred in the miscellaneous sewing division.

The food, beverages and tobacco products industries collectively reported a gain of 3 per cent in the number of workers employed. This was primarily due to greater seasonal activity in those industries that reported increased employment. The candy industry employed 11 per cent more workers due to the preparations for the Easter trade. The increase of 7 per cent shown in the groceries division was due to the greater activity in the sugar refineries. Gains of 6 per cent and 5 per cent respectively occurred in

the canning and tobacco products industries. A 2 per cent reduction occurred in the meat packing and dairy products division.

Every industry included in the metals, machinery and conveyances group showed increased employment, when compared with January, except the iron and steel and the gold, silver and jewelry industries. The reduction in the iron and steel industry amounted to 11 per cent. The shipbuilding industry reported the largest increase—17 per cent—probably on account of spring repair work. Greater employment to the extent of 11 per cent in the sheet metal work and hardware, and the fire-arms, tools and cutlery industries, and 8 per cent in the cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus industry was reported in February, partly as the result of the re-opening of plants which had shut down in January for inventories and repairs. Improved business conditions in the manufacture of electrical machinery, agricultural implements, telephones and elevators caused the machinery industry to show a gain of 4 per cent in employment. A 5 per cent increase occurred in the railway equipment industry, and a minor gain appeared in the automobile industry. Increases of 3 per cent each were reported in the instruments and appliances division and in the brass, copper and aluminum division. The group as a whole employed 4 per cent more workers in February than in January, thus continuing the upward trend begun last September which was broken by a small decline in January.

The textile industries as a whole also reported an increase in employment of 3 per cent from January to February. This was the result of increased seasonal activity in the wool manufactures and knit goods industries. The gains in those industries amounted to 5 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively. The only industry that reported a reduction was the cotton industry, with a decrease of 2 per cent. No change of importance occurred in the silk and miscellaneous textiles industries.

The most important increase in the wood manufactures group occurred in the sawmill and planing mill products division. This increase amounted to 5 per cent and was the result of the resumption of activity in cooperage plants, caused by seasonal operations in sugar refining. Improved demand was responsible for the increases of 3 per cent in the piano industry and 2 per cent in the furniture factories. The group as a whole showed a gain of 2 per cent in comparison with January.

The volume of employment in the furs, leather and rubber goods industry group increased slightly during the month due to seasonal activity. The most important gain was that of 8 per cent in the manufacture of miscellaneous leather goods and gloves. Increases of 3 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, appeared in the fur industry and in the leather tanneries. A reduction of 4 per cent in employment occurred in the rubber and gutta percha goods industry. The miscellaneous industry division, which includes the manufacture of articles of pearl, horn and bone reported decreased employment to the extent of 2 per cent. This reduction occurred mainly in the button factories. Practically no change occurred in the shoe industry during the month.

The paper-making industry increased the number of workers employed by 1 per cent. The paper box and tube plants showed a reduction of 1 per cent as the result of continued lack of demand. Slight increases occurred in the miscellaneous paper goods industry and in the printing and bookmaking industry.

The stone, clay and glass products group as a whole reported no change from January to February. There were increases in employment of 6 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively, in the miscellaneous stone and mineral products and in the lime, cement and plaster industries. Further seasonal unemployment in the brick yards was



the factor causing the reduction of 7 per cent in the number of workers employed in the brick, tile and pottery industries. The glass industry showed a reduction of 4 per cent because of lessened activity of some of the large concerns.

There was also practically no change in the chemicals, oils and paints group of industries as a whole. The only increase of importance—3 per cent—was reported in the paints, dyes and colors division and was manifested mainly in the manufacture of shoe polish. Decreased activity in the crude oil refineries was the cause of a reduction of 3 per cent in the animal and mineral oil products industry.

## COURSE OF AVERAGE EARNINGS AND RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Average weekly earnings of New York State factory workers declined 26 cents from January to February, while retail food prices in the United States remained stationary. In comparison with February, 1921, the decline in average earnings and retail food prices was approximately the same—average weekly earnings being 9.7 per cent less and the retail cost of food for the country as a whole being 10.2 per cent less.

In three cities of this State for which retail cost of food figures are obtainable from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, it was reported that Buffalo showed an increase of 1.0 per cent and New York City and Rochester reported reductions of 0.4 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively, in comparison with January.

The chief factor causing the reduction was the fact that a considerable number of factories were closed on Lincoln's Birthday. Wage rate reductions in some industries and seasonal inactivity in others contributed to the decrease in average earnings. The increased average earnings that were reported in some industries were the result of better business conditions in some instances and in others were due to increased seasonal activity.

The printing and paper goods industry group reported a reduction in average weekly earnings of \$1.45, which was the largest of the month for a chief industry group as a whole. The earnings in the printing and bookmaking division were \$1.57 less than in January. The observance of Lincoln's Birthday as a holiday appears to be the chief cause of the reduction. Reductions also occurred in the earnings of workers employed in factories making miscellaneous paper goods and paper boxes and tubes.

All the industries in the stone, clay and glass products group reported reduced earnings for the month of February. The most substantial reductions occurred in the miscellaneous stone and mineral products division and in the glass industry. These amounted to \$2.09 and \$1.81, respectively. In the cut stone industry some concerns reported part-time work on account of the cold weather. In the glass industry the reduction accompanied reduced employment. Reductions in earnings of 92 cents in the cement, lime and plaster industry and 50 cents in the brick, tile and pottery industry were also reported. The average weekly earning for the group as a whole was \$1.26 less than in January.

The wood manufactures industries as a whole showed a loss of 80 cents in the weekly earnings of employees from January to February. The decrease of \$1.48 in the saw mill and planing mill products industry was in part due to the closing of several plants on February 13th. The miscellaneous wood products division showed a reduction of 65 cents, which occurred mainly in the manufacture of pipes and pencils. Reductions also occurred in the manufacture of pianos and furniture.

The leather tanning industry reported the only increase in average earnings in the furs, leather and rubber goods group. The reduction for the group as a whole was 60 cents. Losses of \$1.88 and \$1.43, respectively, in the earnings of workers in the rubber and gutta percha goods industry and in the miscellaneous leather products industry were apparently due to the closing of factories in observance of Lincoln's Birthday. The manufacturers of fur goods showed a loss in employees' earnings of \$1.76, caused by the ending of seasonal activity.

The chemicals, oils, and paints group of industries also showed a reduction of 60 cents in weekly earnings in comparison with January. Only minor reductions were re-

ported by the industries included in this group, the largest being that of 82 cents in the manufacture of animal and mineral oil products.

A reduction of 62 cents in the wool manufactures industry was mainly due to decreased earnings in the felt and worsted mills. The silk industry and the cotton goods industry reported unimportant decreases. The textile group as a whole showed average weekly earnings 39 cents less in February than in January.

Although there was an increase in employment in the food, beverages and tobacco products group, average earnings showed a reduction of 36 cents. The decreases were \$1.69 in the tobacco products industry, \$1.12 in the meat and dairy products division and 60 cents in the manufacture of candy. Minor decreases occurred in the beverages, flour and cereals, and canning industries. Average weekly earnings increased to the extent of 83 cents in the bakery products industry.

Average earnings in the metals, machinery and conveyances industry group were slightly less than in January. However, there were some rather wide fluctuations among the individual industries. The ship-building industry showed a decrease of \$3.49. Substantial reductions occurred in the brass and copper, iron and steel, structural and architectural iron, and the sheet metal work and hardware industries. Decreased activity in the manufacture of refrigerating machinery, printing presses and papermaking machinery was responsible for the reduction of 81 cents in the machinery industry. The instruments and appliances division showed a reduction of 70 cents in average earnings because of the lessened activity in optical goods, clock and meter factories. The greatest gain in earnings occurred in the railway equipment and repair industry. A substantial increase was also reported in the gold, silver and jewelry industry, and minor gains occurred in the fire-arms and cutlery, and in the cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus industries.

The clothing group reported the chief increase in average earnings among the main industry groups—\$1.16—primarily because of the large gain in the women's clothing industry. The average earnings in this industry were \$4.77 greater than in January partly because of increased seasonal activity and partly as the result of the re-opening of factories following the termination of the strike. The men's shirts and furnishings and the women's furnishings industries each reported gains of a little over 50 cents. In the men's furnishings industries several factories increased their working time and others were re-opened. A loss of 56 cents occurred in the men's clothing industry in part as the result of the closing of several factories on February 13th and in part because some concerns have already begun to decrease spring operations. However, average earnings in this industry were \$1.61 greater than in February, 1921. This is the only increase of importance reported in comparison with last year.

## BUILDING ACTIVITY IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

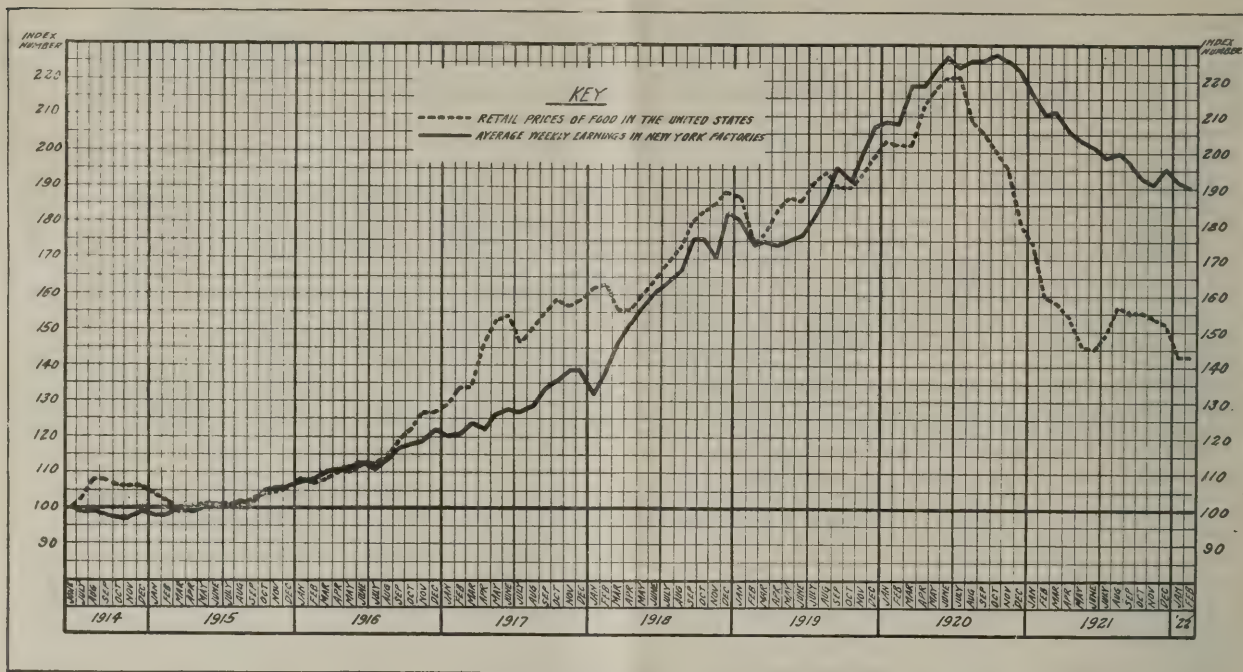
(As reported by building departments)

Authorized expenditures for building work in the first and second class cities of the State showed a decrease from January to February of 18 per cent. The total amount reported was \$41,675,387. Notwithstanding this decrease the permits issued in February authorizing building work showed a greater total amount than in February of any of the preceding years for which records are available. The increase from February, 1921, to February, 1922, was 68 per cent. Of the total amount authorized to be spent on building work \$37,409,662 was for the erection of new buildings.

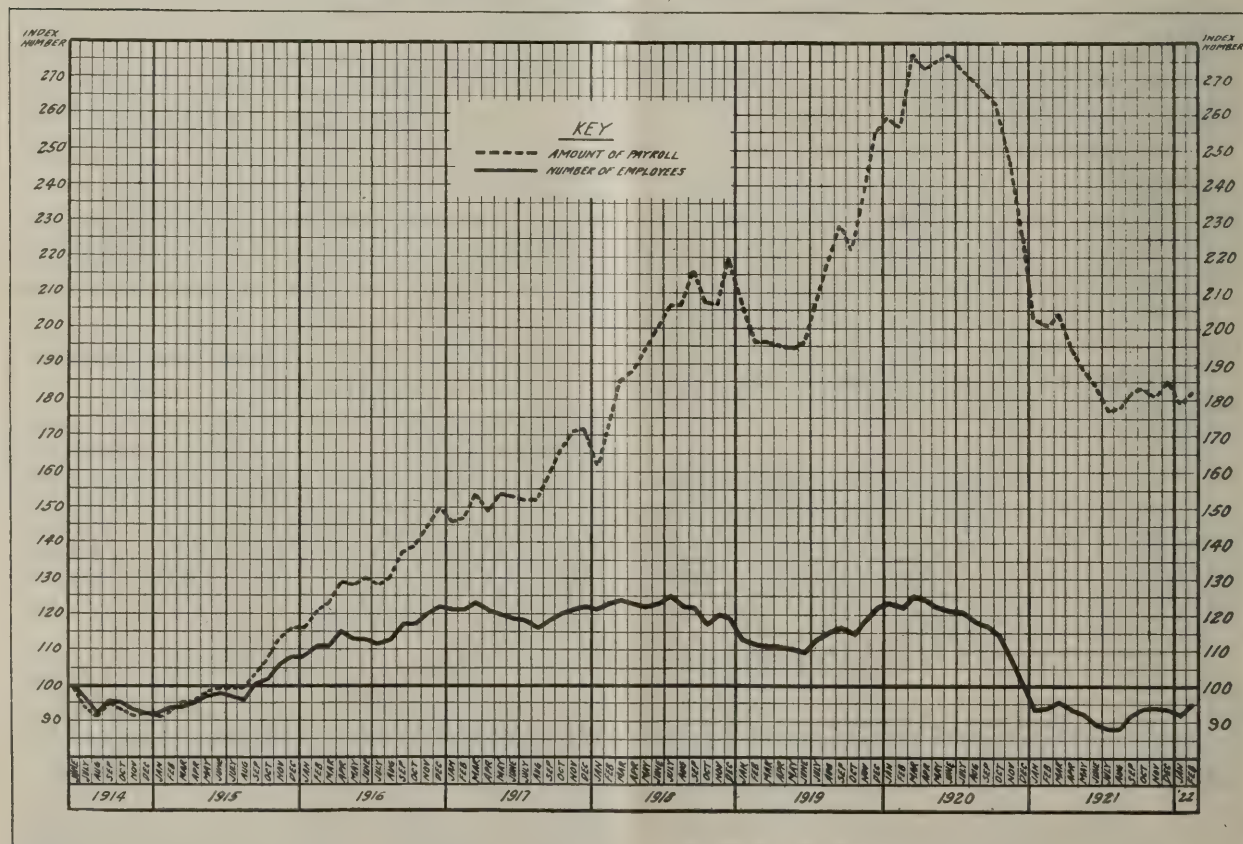
Only two of the ten chief cities of the State reported greater activity in building in February than in January. These were Binghamton and Buffalo with increases of 31 per cent and 117 per cent, respectively. New York City, which showed intended expenditures amounting to 93 per cent of the total, reported a reduction of 18 per cent as compared with January. The other cities showed decreases ranging from 7 per cent in Syracuse to 73 per cent in Rochester. In comparison with February, 1921, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse and Yonkers reported less building activity. All the other cities reported increased activity, the greatest gain occurring in Binghamton which showed an increase of 179 per cent.



COMPARISON OF COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES WITH COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES



INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE





# COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								RATIO OF FEBRUARY, 1922, TO JUNE, 1914 (JUNE, 1914=100)		Per- centage distrib- ution of employ- ees re- ported in Feb- ruary
	EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		Em- ployees	Payroll	
	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '22 to Feb., '22	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '22 to Feb., '22	Jan., '21 to Jan., '22	Feb., '21 to Feb., '22	Jan., '21 to Jan., '22	Feb., '21 to Feb., '22			
	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '22 to Feb., '22	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '22 to Feb., '22	Jan., '21 to Jan., '22	Feb., '21 to Feb., '22	Jan., '21 to Jan., '22	Feb., '21 to Feb., '22			
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	-7.5	*	-10.7	-5.2	-12.9	+2.3	-25.9	-10.7	73	132	2.2
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products..	-6.6	+5.7	-5.6	-2.2	-41.4	-30.6	-47.3	-36.1	84	140	0.4
Lime, cement and plaster.....	-7.5	+12.2	-17.7	+7.7	-8.3	+51.3	-30.9	+16.5	75	122	0.5
Brick, tile and pottery.....	-15.6	-7.0	-18.2	-9.2	+11.1	+6.3	-13.3	-17.5	54	101	0.6
Glass.....	-0.1	-4.3	-2.9	-11.2	-9.8	+2.4	-15.2	+4.3	91	175	0.7
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.....	-2.4	+4.0	-5.8	+3.3	-21.4	-13.6	-34.9	-24.4	93	170	30.3
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	-4.6	-0.9	-20.4	+5.2	-14.9	-18.0	-37.3	-26.9	106	179	0.8
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.....	-3.5	+3.4	-2.3	-0.9	+1.0	+13.3	-12.6	-4.0	107	181	2.2
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	-4.6	-10.6	-5.2	-13.6	-9.7	-26.9	-38.0	-46.3	65	98	1.4
Structural and architectural iron work.....	-9.2	+8.4	-14.3	+4.8	-31.7	-22.4	-36.7	-28.5	44	84	0.2
Sheet metal work and hardware.....	-4.4	+10.8	-4.0	+7.1	-9.8	-1.9	-18.7	-12.6	80	154	2.2
Firearms, tools and cutlery.....	-2.9	+10.8	-13.0	+11.6	-20.3	-17.1	-30.7	-26.8	80	129	0.8
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.	-3.2	+7.8	-7.0	+8.7	+36.6	+27.3	+24.4	+10.1	136	260	1.6
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).	+2.9	+4.4	+2.1	+1.1	-28.7	-18.1	-38.0	-25.1	96	162	8.7
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.....	-4.1	+1.0	*	+0.6	-4.3	-7.1	-18.9	-15.0	123	207	2.9
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.	-7.4	+5.0	-17.9	+12.0	-25.6	-8.2	-42.3	-23.8	101	275	5.4
Boat and ship building.....	-14.8	+16.6	-16.6	+3.1	-69.7	-61.1	-75.1	-64.7	95	143	0.7
Instruments and appliances.....	+1.7	+2.9	+0.8	-0.2	-21.2	-16.7	-31.7	-26.0	97	161	3.4
Wood Manufactures.....	-1.4	+2.4	-4.1	-0.9	+9.2	+6.4	+3.9	+0.4	87	171	4.8
Saw mill and planing mill products.....	-1.7	+5.4	-3.2	-0.9	+2.0	+3.8	-1.3	-3.4	70	127	1.1
Furniture and cabinet work.....	-1.4	+2.2	-4.6	+1.2	+25.3	+15.3	+18.1	+12.4	96	185	1.6
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments	-2.0	+2.9	-7.2	-1.8	+30.8	+34.5	+30.8	+28.0	93	199	1.1
Miscellaneous wood and allied products....	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-3.4	-16.0	-19.5	-25.2	-28.6	93	184	1.0
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.....	-0.3	+0.9	-1.7	-1.6	+20.3	+14.9	+16.7	-2.4	111	220	8.5
Leather.....	+1.7	+4.3	+1.1	+7.3	+35.6	+39.6	+15.7	+17.6	125	243	0.5
Furs and fur goods.....	-9.7	+2.9	-22.6	-2.6	+25.4	+9.8	+0.2	-11.3	86	204	0.3
Boots and shoes.....	+1.4	+0.3	+1.8	-1.4	+21.6	+18.3	+20.6	-3.8	131	247	5.4
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.....	-7.9	+8.0	-7.8	+1.6	+9.6	+2.7	+7.7	-4.4	70	143	1.0
Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	+5.5	-4.1	+1.8	-11.6	+7.1	-2.1	+12.1	-1.7	113	230	0.7
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.....	-6.3	-1.6	-9.6	-2.0	+32.2	+16.8	+18.9	+8.4	82	177	0.6
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.....	-1.6	-0.6	-3.2	-2.8	-13.8	-13.2	-18.0	-17.3	100	186	5.3
Drugs and chemicals.....	-0.8	+0.5	-1.0	-1.3	-24.9	-19.5	-30.6	-22.0	89	157	1.1
Paints, dyes and colors.....	-0.6	+3.4	-2.6	+1.7	+7.7	+7.0	+1.9	+4.3	93	165	0.4
Animal and mineral oil products.....	-2.6	-2.6	-5.3	-5.7	+10.9	-13.9	-17.4	-20.4	98	186	2.2
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	-1.1	+0.5	-1.9	-1.2	-13.8	-12.3	-14.0	-14.9	115	218	1.6
Paper.....	+0.3	+1.2	-3.7	+1.6	-21.3	-19.6	-31.0	-28.5	95	193	1.6
Printing and Paper Goods.....	-1.3	+0.2	-2.6	-4.6	-6.6	-4.7	-6.1	-6.0	93	187	8.5
Paper boxes and tubes.....	-5.5	-1.2	-10.0	-7.3	-13.8	-14.9	-12.6	-21.9	65	134	0.8
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	-0.1	+0.8	-1.5	-3.2	-0.9	+0.4	-5.3	-5.8	98	187	1.3
Printing and book making.....	-0.9	+0.3	-2.0	-4.6	-6.7	-4.3	-5.6	-4.3	104	193	6.4
Textiles.....	-0.9	+3.1	-2.6	+1.1	+59.8	+32.7	+55.8	+27.4	93	195	12.7
Silk and silk goods.....	+2.3	+0.1	+3.4	-1.3	+11.8	+5.2	+24.1	+6.4	93	172	2.1
Wool manufactures.....	-1.2	+5.0	-3.9	+2.1	+65.7	+43.4	+55.9	+38.0	101	224	3.7
Cotton goods.....	+1.0	-2.1	+0.2	-3.6	+96.4	+20.6	+89.1	+12.4	125	252	1.4
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	-3.6	+7.0	-5.5	+7.9	+164.1	+74.2	+145.7	+63.9	91	173	3.4
Other textiles and allied products.....	-0.6	+0.7	-2.9	-3.8	+17.1	+11.4	+16.2	+6.8	88	176	2.1
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.....	+0.2	+7.0	-0.7	+12.5	+23.3	+16.1	+20.4	+12.8	88	192	15.2
Men's clothing.....	+1.4	+2.8	+2.1	+0.6	+69.3	+42.3	+90.5	+51.5	103	228	4.9
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	-0.2	+3.4	-9.0	+6.9	+31.1	+17.0	+35.6	+12.5	88	155	3.6
Women's clothing.....	+0.5	+32.9	+3.8	+55.4	-21.6	-1.1	-32.2	-6.6	75	193	3.0
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	-4.7	-0.5	-7.2	+2.3	+39.0	+13.2	+40.4	+7.0	79	169	1.4
Women's headwear.....	+5.4	+1.7	+7.1	+0.5	+5.7	-4.3	+1.9	-17.8	103	218	0.8
Miscellaneous sewing.....	-2.6	-1.4	-6.2	-3.0	+5.3	-4.1	+5.0	-6.8	84	137	0.6
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.....	-0.4	+0.3	-1.2	+0.1	+5.1	+4.9	-1.8	-2.0	77	157	0.9
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	-3.0	+3.4	-1.1	+1.8	+4.2	+3.9	-6.1	-6.4	91	182	9.9
Flour, feed and other cereal products.....	+0.9	-0.9	-0.6	-1.8	+2.1	+0.7	-9.6	-10.7	120	217	0.5
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.	-11.1	+6.4	-6.6	+5.9	-5.7	+7.1	-14.5	-4.7	34	98	0.3
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	+15.8	+7.2	+18.8	+7.9	+23.1	+7.2	+8.9	+0.7	120	235	2.0
Meat and dairy products.....	+18.6	-2.0	+12.6	-6.0	+1.3	-1.8	-11.6	-13.6	118	216	0.9
Bread and other bakery products.....	-2.6	-0.2	-4.9	+3.4	+0.3	+1.8	-8.8	-7.2	131	270	2.6
Confectionery and ice cream.....	-27.6	+10.8	-24.7	+7.4	+19.0	+17.1	+11.3	+6.2	133	265	1.2
Beverages.....	+0.4	+0.1	-0.6	-1.7	-11.8	-9.5	-18.0	-16.8	48	71	0.5
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	-9.9	+5.0	-7.6	-4.7	-7.8	+3.3	-14.6	-10.6	62	114	1.9
Water, Light and Power.....	-1.4	-1.3	-6.2	-1.5	-6.1	-5.7	-13.1	-13.8	107	219	1.0
Total.....	-1.6	+3.2	-3.6	+2.1	-0.7	+0.6	-12.1	-9.2	95	182	100.0

\* Increase of less than 0.05 per cent.

## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

INDUSTRY GROUPS	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE ESTAB- LISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, FEBRUARY, 1922			
	EMPLOYEES				PAYROLL				TOTAL STATE		NEW YORK CITY	
	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22		Jan., '22 to Feb., '22		Dec., '21 to Jan., '22		Jan., '22 to Feb., '22		Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees
	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '22 to Feb., '22	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '22 to Feb., '22	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '22 to Feb., '22	Dec., '21 to Jan., '22	Jan., '22 to Feb., '22				
Stone, clay and glass products.....	-4	†	-5	-9	-14	-14	-20	-23	73	10,588	26	2,332
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	-4	+5	-6	-3	-25	-18	-35	-29	346	144,762	96	30,284
Wood manufactures.....	-3	+2	-6	-4	+11	+6	+5	†	135	23,045	55	10,798
Furs, leather and rubber goods.....	-2	-1	-4	-6	+23	+11	+13	-5	141	40,890	75	13,272
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	-2	-3	-3	-7	-9	-11	-12	-16	57	25,399	29	7,939
Paper.....	-2	*	-3	-6	-7	-5	-7	-7	167	148,392	92	29,473
Printing and paper goods.....	+1	*	*	-4	+24	+11	+25	+8	147	60,673	30	9,723
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.	-1	+12	†	+20	+16	+18	+9	+11	393	72,737	304	42,251
Food, beverages and tobacco.....	-4	+3	-1	+2	+8	+5	-3	-6	171	47,418	66	32,032
Water, light and power.....	-2	-1	-8	-4	-11	-9	-20	-21	13	4,619	7	2,632
Total.....	-2	+4	-3	+1	†	+1	-8	-8	1,648	478,493	780	180,736

\* Increase of less than 0.5 per cent.

† Decrease of less than 0.5 per cent.

‡ Of this number, 26 establishments manufacture paper and employ 7,635 workers.



**COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January.....		98	107	120	132	181	209	217	192
February.....		98	108	121	139	174	208	211	190
March.....		100	110	124	147	175	219	212	.....
April.....		99	111	122	152	174	219	206	.....
May.....		100	112	127	157	175	224	204	.....
June.....	100	101	113	28	161	177	227	202	.....
July.....	99	100	111	12	164	182	224	199	.....
August.....	99	102	114	129	167	188	226	200	.....
September.....	98	101	117	134	176	196	226	197	.....
October.....	97	105	118	136	176	192	228	193	.....
November.....	7	106	119	139	170	200	226	191	.....
December.....	99	106	122	139	183	207	223	166	.....
Average for year.....	98	101	114	129	160	185	222	203	.....

**COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100. Derived from the relative prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January.....		104	108	129	162	187	203	174	143
February.....		102	107	134	163	174	202	160	143
March.....		99	108	134	156	177	202	158	.....
April.....		100	110	146	156	184	213	154	.....
May.....		101	110	153	160	187	218	146	.....
June.....	100	101	113	154	164	186	221	145	.....
July.....	103	101	112	147	169	192	221	149	.....
August.....	108	101	114	151	173	194	209	157	.....
September.....	108	102	119	155	180	190	205	155	.....
October.....	106	104	122	159	183	190	200	155	.....
November.....	106	105	127	157	185	194	195	154	.....
December.....	106	106	127	159	189	199	180	152	.....
Average for year.....	105	102	115	147	170	188	206	155	.....

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Includes all employees in both office and shop)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month
January.....	\$12.44	\$13.53	\$15.28	\$16.81	\$23.03	\$26.52	\$27.61	\$24.43	
February.....	12.41	13.77	15.31	17.66	22.07	26.47	26.77	24.17	
March.....	12.65	13.96	15.79	18.71	22.20	27.87	26.97	.....	
April.....	12.54	14.15	15.50	19.25	22.11	27.80	26.20	.....	
May.....	12.74	14.24	16.08	19.91	22.23	28.45	25.86	.....	
June.....	\$12.70	12.81	14.41	16.20	20.44	22.51	25.71	.....	
July.....	12.54	12.66	14.11	16.17	20.78	23.10	25.49	.....	
August.....	12.53	12.89	14.44	16.44	21.23	23.85	28.71	25.23	.....
September.....	12.48	12.86	14.87	16.97	22.31	24.83	28.73	25.07	.....
October.....	12.32	13.30	14.95	17.33	22.34	24.41	28.93	24.53	.....
November.....	12.32	13.45	15.16	17.69	21.60	25.37	28.70	24.32	.....
December.....	12.56	13.49	15.51	17.71	23.18	26.32	28.35	24.91	.....
Average for year..	\$12.48	\$12.85	\$14.43	\$16.37	\$20.35	\$23.50	\$28.15	\$25.72	.....

NOTE — The average weekly earning is obtained by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll for the given week.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY, BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER**  
(Derived from retail food prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Base for New York City and Buffalo is January, 1915, as 100, whereas for Rochester the base is May, 1916, as 100.)

MONTH	NEW YORK CITY								BUFFALO								ROCHESTER*							
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	
Jan....	100	103	126	160	183	199	172	145	100	104	130	169	193	204	175	146	...	122	149	174	185	158	131	
Feb....	97	102	131	158	171	197	156	144	99	102	138	168	173	202	157	147	...	128	149	158	184	142	*130	
Mar....	95	103	129	144	173	194	153	...	95	104	138	154	178	201	154	...	...	126	134	158	182	136	....	
April..	96	104	135	145	178	204	152	...	97	107	150	151	182	213	150	...	...	135	133	162	187	134	....	
May....	97	105	147	153	176	206	145	...	97	107	158	163	188	212	139	...	100	141	144	167	192	127	....	
June....	97	109	147	160	178	209	144	...	98	110	160	167	186	219	137	...	103	142	149	165	194	124	....	
July....	97	106	140	163	183	211	147	...	98	110	150	175	194	221	147	...	103	134	156	172	196	132	....	
Aug....	97	108	143	166	184	199	155	...	99	115	154	178	197	210	157	...	106	136	158	175	187	142	....	
Sept....	98	112	149	174	181	198	153	...	99	119	157	183	194	206	152	...	111	141	163	171	184	137	....	
Oct....	100	116	155	178	183	195	155	...	102	120	162	187	190	202	154	...	111	147	166	169	179	138	....	
Nov....	102	120	151	182	190	192	155	...	103	129	162	188	192	199	154	...	120	145	167	174	177	140	....	
Dec....	103	120	155	186	194	177	155	...	104	129	163	191	198	181	153	...	122	145	172	179	168	140	....	
Avg....	98	109	142	164	181	198	154	...	99	113	152	173	189	206	152	...	*110	*137	*153	*169	*185	*138	...	

\* Comparison of figures for Rochester must not be made with figures for Buffalo or New York City because the base figure for Rochester is different from that used for Buffalo and New York City.



# AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES

(Includes all employees in both office and shop)†

INDUSTRY	THE STATE					NEW YORK CITY					OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY				
	1922	1921	\$1920	1918	1916	1922	\$1921	\$1920	1918	1916	1922	\$1921	\$1920	1918	1916
<b>Stone, Clay and Glass Products.</b>	\$22.86	\$26.19	\$26.28	\$18.12	\$13.32	\$27.30	\$30.83	\$27.87	\$17.34	\$11.49	\$21.61	\$24.55	\$25.93	\$18.29	\$13.25
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.	25.98	28.25	28.25	20.06	15.09	35.72	37.93	32.94	22.72	17.44	21.03	23.19	27.72	19.67	14.27
Lime, cement and plaster.	22.26	28.91	27.64	18.38	12.29	22.03	27.30	32.59	20.00	11.88	21.88	29.30	26.73	18.04	12.04
Brick, tile and pottery.	20.21	26.91	23.57	15.10	11.91	22.43	25.41	25.41	14.67	11.83	20.53	27.13	23.16	15.18	11.94
Glass.	23.20	22.76	25.46	17.76	13.60	25.45	27.73	28.81	17.95	12.22	22.56	29.79	25.74	18.74	14.33
<b>Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.</b>	25.36	28.97	28.88	20.50	15.90	24.95	28.73	28.96	14.79	15.33	25.47	29.04	28.85	21.05	16.03
Gold, silver and precious stones.	24.00	26.93	30.62	20.88	15.29	26.46	27.84	27.83	17.63	13.59	22.87	26.63	31.72	23.35	14.53
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	21.45	25.30	27.05	18.00	14.21	21.13	27.37	29.40	15.91	13.59	21.80	24.14	25.74	19.25	14.52
Pig iron and rolling mill products.	23.59	32.13	39.53	26.28	18.74	31.24	33.97	30.99	20.60	15.55	23.59	32.13	25.28	18.71	14.20
Structural and architectural iron work.	27.46	29.79	29.53	19.81	14.89	23.03	27.36	23.65	15.02	11.90	25.06	28.38	28.09	18.90	14.20
Sheet metal work and hardware.	23.92	26.86	23.95	16.56	13.06	23.03	27.36	23.65	15.02	11.90	24.44	26.57	24.58	17.45	13.74
Firearms, tools and cutlery.	21.79	24.68	24.29	20.72	16.02	24.73	26.91	23.91	19.00	14.70	26.42	30.79	24.58	20.33	16.03
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.	26.33	30.45	31.12	20.22	15.42	24.23	28.14	26.47	16.90	15.21	24.61	26.50	27.43	20.33	15.51
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).	24.53	26.84	27.24	19.90	15.67	24.23	34.60	31.54	18.71	14.38	26.46	29.55	30.07	21.82	17.13
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.	29.75	30.57	30.24	21.84	17.37	35.00	38.14	31.07	18.76	14.38	29.59	30.79	30.06	22.50	16.25
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.	27.95	35.88	30.97	22.33	16.18	31.80	38.14	31.07	18.76	14.38	29.59	30.79	30.06	22.50	16.25
Boat and ship building.	26.67	29.41	39.43	23.51	15.09	22.05	29.12	22.46	15.27	13.18	22.99	26.91	27.94	20.28	15.45
Instruments and appliances.	22.76	25.61	24.47	16.87	12.97	23.88	25.26	26.04	15.93	13.86	23.30	24.72	23.15	17.39	12.57
<b>Wood Manufactures.</b>	23.13	24.97	24.47	16.04	12.97	23.88	25.26	26.04	15.93	13.86	23.30	24.72	23.15	17.39	12.57
Saw mill and planing mill products.	23.13	24.97	24.47	16.04	12.97	23.88	25.26	26.04	15.93	13.86	23.30	24.72	23.15	17.39	12.57
Furniture and cabinet work.	24.34	24.93	24.54	16.48	14.31	28.45	29.00	28.67	17.68	15.20	23.16	23.79	23.38	16.16	12.72
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.	24.34	25.78	25.05	16.86	14.31	28.45	29.00	28.67	17.68	15.20	23.16	23.79	23.38	16.16	12.72
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.	21.79	24.59	23.76	15.18	11.15	19.92	21.08	22.77	14.37	10.57	25.35	30.12	25.29	16.87	12.48
<b>Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.</b>	23.18	27.29	25.13	16.06	12.71	24.92	29.06	26.36	16.34	13.11	22.34	26.41	24.45	15.89	12.47
Leather.	21.53	25.56	24.17	16.84	12.19	21.07	23.58	21.25	13.23	10.18	21.53	25.56	24.17	16.84	12.19
Furs and fur goods.	31.17	38.58	34.10	21.07	13.23	31.17	38.58	34.10	21.07	13.23	23.32	28.31	26.40	16.84	12.19
Boots and shoes.	23.67	28.76	26.09	16.65	13.56	27.04	30.91	26.55	16.16	14.92	23.32	28.31	26.40	16.84	12.19
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.	22.67	24.35	23.89	14.21	11.59	23.07	29.85	26.55	16.16	14.92	23.32	28.31	26.40	16.84	12.19
Rubber and gutta percha goods.	22.81	22.21	22.82	15.17	11.89	23.01	22.70	24.40	16.02	12.31	20.62	20.27	20.05	13.72	11.20
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.	20.58	22.07	22.04	13.15	10.46	22.13	25.46	23.47	13.84	10.61	19.35	19.43	18.48	12.75	10.34
<b>Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.</b>	24.96	26.22	25.55	17.38	13.84	24.33	26.11	24.35	16.43	13.26	25.07	26.27	25.08	17.73	14.10
Drugs and chemicals.	23.32	24.07	24.91	16.00	13.49	19.53	20.44	20.16	12.61	10.98	25.40	26.27	25.08	17.73	14.10
Paints, dyes and colors.	24.49	25.11	24.43	16.40	14.20	24.33	25.05	24.72	15.81	14.08	23.43	25.40	23.29	14.88	14.79
Animal and mineral oil products.	24.76	26.78	24.43	18.45	13.76	26.59	29.01	26.37	18.99	13.88	23.53	25.40	23.29	14.88	14.79
Miscellaneous chemical products.	26.49	27.30	27.77	16.98	14.19	32.33	28.32	25.99	18.25	14.84	26.32	27.24	27.87	16.85	14.13
<b>Paper.</b>	25.95	29.20	27.44	18.09	14.13	26.29	29.49	27.74	18.23	14.23	26.29	29.49	27.74	18.23	14.23
<b>Printing and Paper Goods.</b>	28.92	29.30	28.30	17.86	15.33	30.20	30.83	30.61	18.62	15.94	25.68	25.68	22.26	15.81	13.62
Paper boxes and tubes.	21.26	23.18	21.20	13.25	10.62	22.13	26.13	24.17	14.61	11.34	20.06	19.17	16.89	10.87	9.04
Miscellaneous paper goods.	22.28	23.77	21.96	14.70	11.95	23.20	24.30	23.25	14.83	12.03	20.05	22.32	19.17	14.37	11.74
Printing and book making.	31.23	31.23	30.74	19.35	17.01	32.37	32.60	32.80	19.98	17.63	28.07	27.37	24.50	17.47	15.16
<b>Textiles.</b>	19.60	20.42	21.46	13.28	10.64	20.18	20.82	22.70	13.59	10.39	19.49	20.33	21.23	12.32	9.93
Silk and silk goods.	18.37	18.16	19.41	12.69	10.04	18.96	20.13	21.25	13.16	10.18	17.88	16.67	18.11	12.32	9.93
Wool manufactures.	22.44	23.31	23.23	14.01	10.95	21.04	21.25	21.25	13.16	10.18	22.45	23.32	23.26	14.02	10.95
Cotton goods.	19.32	20.73	23.41	13.94	10.54	19.32	20.73	23.41	13.94	10.54	19.32	20.73	23.41	13.94	10.54
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.	17.15	18.21	19.45	12.61	10.46	17.15	18.21	19.45	12.61	10.46	16.86	17.84	19.28	12.65	10.49
Other textiles and allied products.	20.12	21.04	22.94	13.74	11.09	21.04	21.04	23.84	14.36	10.69	19.51	21.04	22.21	13.22	11.45
<b>Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.</b>	23.72	24.43	25.78	15.12	11.98	27.45	29.09	30.16	17.25	13.27	18.56	18.18	18.76	11.12	9.70
Men's clothing.	26.44	24.83	29.91	15.87	12.55	29.71	28.78	35.42	17.72	13.59	23.79	22.53	23.62	13.14	11.26
Men's shirts and furnishings.	16.43	17.08	18.89	11.15	9.81	21.09	24.04	26.78	13.62	11.51	14.67	15.20	15.89	10.16	9.12
Women's clothing.	32.77	34.70	33.29	20.87	15.76	34.72	36.69	34.95	21.55	16.31	14.67	15.20	15.89	10.16	9.12
Women's headwear.	19.17	20.48	19.63	11.30	9.71	20.38	21.43	20.72	12.81	10.08	12.71	13.66	13.01	8.31	7.53
Women's headwear.	25.28	29.45	27.29	18.43	12.80	25.30	29.53	27.45	18.52	12.81	12.71	13.66	13.01	8.31	7.53
Miscellaneous sewing.	16.67	17.15	17.32	9.85	8.63	17.72	17.22	17.01	9.73	8.54	13.97	16.92	18.26	10.38	8.90
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.	18.27	19.56	18.06	11.94	9.45	19.58	21.05	20.11	9.73	8.54	13.97	16.92	18.26	10.38	8.90
<b>Food, Beverages and Tobacco.</b>	22.85	25.37	23.61	15.74	12.47	27.72	25.57	23.33	15.41	12.29	23.11	24.93	24.13	16.40	12.81
Flour, feed and other cereal products.	26.54	29.94	26.25	20.50	15.27	25.35	33.32	27.06	20.45	15.32	26.90	28.89	26.03	20.52	15.26
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.	20.88	23.45	21.25	14.17	10.83	21.12	22.65	19.28	13.22	9.74	20.76	23.88	22.14	18.86	14.13
Groceries not elsewhere classified.	25.99	28.68	28.15	17.64	13.92	24.75	25.69	26.36	17.19	13.78	27.86	30.53	30.50	14.80	14.13
Meat and dairy products.	26.64	30.30	29.45	19.24	15.21	28.86	32.43	33.15	20.09	16.64	24.96	28.54	26.52	18.59	13.95
Bread and other bakery products.	24.00	26.33	22.48	15.37	12.21	24.41	26.80	22.83	15.41	12.22	21.82	23.34	20.28	15.11	12.10
Confectionery and ice cream.	18.50	20.41	18.60	11.86	9.61	18.54	18.97	18.97	11.57	9.72	18.34	18.36	17.77	11.46	9.19
Beverages.	29.26	31.83	32.74	21.86	16.68	32.74	34.77	32.72	22.92	19.46	23.47	27.60	25.21	20.40	17.64
Cigars and other tobacco products.	16.59	19.17	18.82	12.74	9.45	17.51	21.28	19.30	13.76	9.69	13.76	14.40	17.57	11.71	8.91
<b>Water, Light and Power.</b>	32.67	35.75	33.14	20.54	16.77	31.64	36.54	35.30	19.52	15.62	34.61	34.61	30.54	21.89	18.18
<b>Total.</b>	\$24.17	\$26.77	\$26.47	\$17.66	\$13.77	\$25.77	\$28.08	\$27.81	\$16.95	\$13.76	\$23.19	\$25.93	\$25.74	\$18.05	\$13.78

\* Reports do not cover a sufficient number of employees to permit the publication of an average weekly earning.

† Averages for February of 1915, 1917 and 1919, appear in the February, 1920, issue of the Labor Market Bulletin.

It is commonly the case that office salaries are higher than the average weekly earnings of shop employees. However, the office employees form such a small percentage of the total number of workers that their effect, in the computation of the average earnings, is negligible.



# THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD

## Variations of the Labor Law Granted After Examination of Plans and Hearings by the Bureau of Research and Codes

The following variations from the provisions of the Labor Law have been granted by The Industrial Board upon report made to it by the Bureau of Research and Codes:

### STRUCTURAL CHANGES.

WHEREAS, The McCormick Company, Inc., 41 Park Row, New York City, on behalf of Hiscutt Baking Co., Batavia, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated February 2, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivisions 3 and 4, re required exits and construction of stairways, in the proposed addition to building, at 1 Centre Street, Batavia, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on February 10, 1922, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the proposed construction will be an addition to an existing two-story building which at present is approximately 79 feet, 6 inches by 36 feet on first floor, and 39 feet, 6 inches by 36 feet on second floor; it is proposed to increase these areas making the first floor approximately 79 feet, 6 inches by 110 feet on first floor, and 39 feet, 6 inches by 73 feet, 4 inches on second floor; entire building will be of mill construction, used as a bakery, and will have the following occupants,—first floor, 10 persons; second floor, not more than 5 persons; exits will be on first floor, various exits to grade; from second floor, one interior fireproof enclosed stairway and two horizontal exits by means of doors, one in east wall and one in south wall, opening on to roof of one-story portion and thence to ground by means of iron platform and permanent stairs; there is also a spiral stairway enclosed in partitions of fireproof material;—and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it is hereby granted to Hiscutt Baking Co., on the proposed addition to building at 1 Centre Street, Batavia, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted as the required exits from the second floor of this building.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective March 14, 1922.

WHEREAS, Warsaw Elevator Co., Warsaw, N. Y., on behalf of Rayleo Specialty Co., Batavia, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated February 1, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Industrial Code Rule 428-b, re construction of hoistway gates and Industrial Code Rule 451-d, re depth of hoistway pit, in the premises of the Rayleo Specialty Co., Batavia, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on February 21, 1922, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, It appears from such public hearing, that this will be a new installation of a hand power elevator in a building erected prior to October 1, 1913; the building is approximately 20 feet by 60 feet, and two stories high, used for the manufacture of Rubber Dubbin, a waterproofing to be applied to leather; not more than 5 persons on each floor; hand power elevator now being installed, car approximately 5 feet square, total travel 20 feet, 2 inches; height of basement, 7 feet; because of lack of head room in basement, it is proposed to install a full automatic gate at this landing, said gate constructed of two vertical pieces connected by horizontal bar at top, strengthened by diagonal brace irons in corners; because of quicksand under building, it is not practical to get a hoistway pit deeper than 2 feet, 6 inches from the level of the lowest landing to the bottom of the pit;—and it appearing from such public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law and rules and regulations of the Industrial Code, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law and rules and regulations will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Rayleo Specialty Co., on the premises of the said company at Batavia, N. Y., upon the following terms: That a gate constructed of two vertical members connected by one horizontal bar at top be permitted, provided the space formed by the corners and the diagonal brace iron is filled in with metal or wood; and that an elevator hoistway pit, 2 feet, 6 inches, measured from the level of the lowest landing to the bottom of the pit be permitted.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective March 14, 1922.

WHEREAS, The State Industrial Commission on December 1, 1920, granted a variation from the provisions of Section 79a-2 of the Labor Law, to the Walter Motor Truck Co., on its building then in the course of construction on Fulton Street, adjoining the Central New England Railroad, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, It appears that this building has not been completed and it is now proposed to complete it, to be occupied by the Advance Boiler Corporation, as a foundry, as set forth in a petition for variation filed by the H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on behalf of the Advance Boiler Corporation, dated March 2, 1922, and

WHEREAS, It appears from data on file in the Department and from correspondence, that the building will be of slow-burning construction, brick walls, first floor concrete, second floor wood, roof wood and composition covering; first floor approximately 100 feet by 300 feet, with a wing 30 feet by 100 feet; second floor at middle of north end, main building, approximately 33 feet by 60 feet; second floor over wing, 30 feet by 40 feet; building used as foundry; second floor, main building, offices; second floor wing, cupola charging floor; not more than 75 persons employed on entire first floor, and not more than 10 persons employed on second floor, main building; no one regularly employed on charging floor; exits will be, first floor-various exits to grade; second floor, main building—one interior fireproof enclosed stairway, and door in west exterior wall to roof of one-story portion; from second floor, wing—one interior 30-inch wide unenclosed stairway and a door in the east exterior wall to roof of one-story portion; from this roof will be a metal balcony and a 36-inch wide permanent stairway to ground; windows on course of exterior stairway to be of fireproof construction;—and it appearing from such data and correspondence that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to the Advance Boiler Corporation on the building now being erected on Fulton Street, adjoining the Central New England Railroad, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted as the required exits from the second floor areas of this building.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective March 14, 1922.

WHEREAS, On December 16, 1921, the Industrial Board granted a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 1, re fireproof construction, to Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., Amsterdam, N. Y., on its then proposed building No. 67, Amsterdam, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, The said Company has petitioned under date of March 3, 1922, for further variation on said building now being erected, as follows: From the provisions of Section 264, Subdivision 7, re fireproof windows, and from the provisions of Industrial Code Rule 502-d, re fire doors, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination it appears that the building will be of steel frame and brick walls, six stories high, and approximately 90 feet by 300 feet, and sprinklered; standpipe in each stairway; building will be used for the manufacture of Axminster rugs on lower floors, offices on top floor; the number of occupants in the building will be as follows: First floor not more than 20 persons, second, third, fourth and fifth floors, not more than 60 persons each, sixth floor, not more than 130 persons; exits will be two interior enclosed fireproof stairways, each 66 inches wide; floors and roof will be supported by steel beams not encased in fireproof material; floors will be of 4-inch plank splayed and 1½-inch maple floor finish; the roof will be of 3-inch plank splayed covered with 5 ply Barret specification roofing; and it appearing from such examination that there is an unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the Law and the rules and regulations of the Industrial Code, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law and rules and regulations will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc. on its building now being erected, designated Building No. 67, at Amsterdam, N. Y., upon the following terms: That windows in the exterior walls at the top story constructed of wood frame and sash glazed with ¼-inch plate



glass be permitted; and that doors on opening in stairway enclosure at top story constructed of wood covered with metal and having an upper panel of ¼-inch wired glass be permitted; and, that doors at the lowest terminal of the stairways leading directly to the outer air constructed of hollow metal and having a wire glass panel not less than ¼-inch thick be permitted, provided all other doors on openings in stairway enclosures, except those at top story, are of the approved type.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective March 14, 1922.

WHEREAS, T. I. Lacey & Son, Binghamton, N. Y., on behalf of Haskell & Davids, Binghamton, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated February 23, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 4, re fireproof roof over stairway, and Section 270, Subdivision 7, re fireproof roof over elevator hoistway, in the building now being erected at Center, Dwight and Wall Streets, Binghamton, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on March 9, 1922, at Syracuse, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be of steel construction, brick walls and wooden floors, 4 stories high and approximately 44 feet by 110 feet, and sprinklered; will be used for the manufacture of clothing; not more than 5 persons employed on the first floor, not more than 81 persons on second floor, not more than 78 persons on third floor, and not to exceed 10 persons on fourth floor; exits will be two interior fireproof enclosed stairways; entire roof of wood deck covered with slag roofing; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there is an unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*By it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Haskell & Davids, on their building now being erected at Center, Dwight and Wall Streets, Binghamton, N. Y., upon the following terms: That stairwells and elevator hoistways enclosed at top with roof of wood deck covered with slag be permitted.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective March 14, 1922.

WHEREAS, N. A. Lathers, 1216 Onondaga Street, Syracuse, N. Y., on behalf of Bonheur Chemical Co., Syracuse, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated March 5, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, re required exits, and Section 270, Subdivision 4, re construction of stairways, in the building now being erected at 504 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on March 16, 1922, at Syracuse, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be of brick walls, wood floors and wood roof covered with composition roofing, three stories high and sprinklered; first and second floors approximately 46 feet by 131 feet, 4 inches; third floor, 48 feet by 36 feet; building will be used for the manufacture of perfumes and toilet waters; total number of occupants will not exceed 40 persons in entire building, of which not more than 5 persons will be employed at infrequent times above the ground floor; second floor used for offices and storage; third floor, mixing of chemicals; chemicals stored in fireproof enclosure located in basement; exits will be one interior enclosed fireproof stairway serving all floors and one exterior iron stairway 22 inches wide, extending to the roof of two story portion and serving second floor; from third floor there is a door in exterior wall opening on to the roof of two-story portion; an iron railing is provided on parapet wall leading to exterior stairway; there is also an interior wood stairway extending between office portions of building located on first and second floors; this stairway will be enclosed in fireproof partitions on second floor; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing, there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to the Bonheur Chemical Co. on the building now being erected at 504 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits constructed as described above be permitted.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective March 21, 1922.

WHEREAS, Thompson-Starrett Company, 51 Wall street, New York City, on behalf of the National Biscuit Co., Buffalo, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated March 17, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 264, Subdivision 6, re interior sash window frames and doors, Section 270, Subdivision 4, re construction of stairways, and Industrial Code Rule 502, re fire doors, in the bakery building now being erected on Fougerson street, west of the New York Central Railroad right-of-way, Buffalo, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on March 24, 1922, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing, it appears that the building will be of skeleton steel frame, brick curtain walls, concrete floors and roof, six stories high and sprinklered; first floor approximately 282 feet, 6 inches by 160 feet, second floor approximately 241 feet by 160 feet, mezzanine between second and third floors approximately 60 feet by 70 feet, third and fourth floors approximately 241 feet by 81 feet, fifth floor approximately 100 feet, 6 inches by 6 feet, 2 inches, sixth floor approximately 100 feet, 6 inches by 21 feet; building will be used, on first, second, third and fourth floors as a bakery, mezzanine as toilets and dressing room, fifth floor as restaurant and recreation room, and sixth floor as tank and elevator machine room; occupants, as follows: First floor, 70 persons, second floor, 80 persons, third floor, 65 persons, fourth floor, 28 persons, no permanent occupancy on mezzanine, fifth and sixth floors; exits will be as follows: Two exterior enclosed fireproof stairways serving all floors; these stairways are located adjacent to south wall, approximately 75 feet apart and 83 feet from east and west walls of the second, third and fourth floors, and 13 feet from east and west walls of fifth floor; from second floor, two additional stairways, one located in the northwest corner and one in the northeast corner; both stairways extend to basement; from the northwest stairway, grade is reached by door in north wall; from the northeast stairway, grade is reached from basement by means of an area and exterior stairs and from intermediate landing between first and second floors by door opening onto shipping room floor and thence through a 55-inch wide swinging door and three 9-foot wide sliding doors; from the third floor it is possible by means of windows in north exterior wall to gain the roof of the two-story portion to which the stairway in northeast corner extends; interior partitions will be constructed of hollow tile plastered each side; windows and doors in said partitions will be of oak; doors on openings in two main stairways will be 2¼ inches wood core covered with metal; each door will have two ¼-inch thick wired glass panels, each 11 inches by 24 inches; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law and rules and regulations of the Industrial Code, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law and rules and regulations will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved* by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to the National Biscuit Co., on the bakery building now being erected on Fougerson street, west of the New York Central Railroad right-of-way, Buffalo, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits constructed and located as described above be permitted; and that fire doors on openings to main stairways, constructed of wood core covered with metal, each having two ¼-inch thick wired glass panels, 11 inches by 24 inches each, be permitted; and that sash, window frames and doors constructed of oak be permitted in partitions enclosing offices, toilet and dressing rooms.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective March 28, 1922.

## INSPECTION BUREAU ORDERS REVIEWED.

Orders issued by the Bureau of Inspection in the cases enumerated below were reviewed by the Industrial Board under the provisions of Section 110 of the Labor Law and action taken thereon as set forth by resolutions adopted at meetings held on February 14 and 28, 1922, and March 14, 1922.

In each case a statement of existing conditions and recommendations were submitted to the Industrial Board, by The Industrial Commissioner, a copy of which had previously been submitted to the appellant, together with a notification of the date of hearing. Reference is made to the section of law or code affected by the order and the decision. Orders are indicated in short form and the descriptions of conditions are digested, but a complete record in each case is filed in the Department's office at No. 124 East 28th Street, New York City, subject to examination by the public. The decisions of the Board are set forth in full.

## MEETING OF FEBRUARY 14

Premises affected	Appellant
Syracuse	H. H. Franklin Mfg. Co., per The Peelle Co.

Order No. 44 — November 25, 1921 — Provide locks or latches on all hoistway gates. (Rule 421)

**CONDITIONS:** Elevator doors in question are very wide and would require locks or latches at each end of the door on the inside of the shaft, but, in place thereof, there has been provided a power operating device which is operated from the car. The doors are openable only from the shaft side except one which is openable from the floor side by means of a switch, which such switch is protected by a box provided with a lock.

**DECISION:** That order be held in abeyance and the present installation permitted to remain as installed, pending revision of elevator code.

Premises affected	Appellant
Albany, Hudson Ave., Beaver & Daniel Sts.	J. B. Lyon Co.

Order No. 17 — January 10, 1922 — Properly enclose with partitions of fire-resisting materials, all stairs, etc. (Sec. 271-2)



**CONDITIONS:** Seven-story nonfireproof building erected before October 1, 1913; automatic sprinkler system installed. Business carried on in building is printing and bookbinding. Total occupancy is 136, 119 of whom are above the first floor; above the second floor, 114. Sixth and seventh floors used principally for storage purposes—never more than six persons employed on both floors. Previous variation, granted when there was an additional stairway, allowed eleven persons on the sixth and seventh floors, but the main interior stairway has since been removed. The stairway to which the previous order relates extends only from the seventh to the fifth floors, where it connects with the horizontal exit to the Hudson Avenue building. There are also horizontal exits on the second, third, fourth and fifth floors.

**DECISION:** That present conditions be accepted as a compliance with order while use of sixth and seventh floors for storage is continued and occupancy thereon is not materially increased.

Premises affected Appellant  
Mt. Vernon, South St. & Railroad Ave. Webendorfer Co.  
Order No. 1—December 29, 1921—Provide additional means of exit. (Sec. 270-3)  
Order No. 2—December 29, 1921—Immediately cease employing, etc.

**CONDITIONS:** Two-story nonfireproof building of mill construction, erected since October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried. Business carried on in building is the manufacture of printing presses (machine shop). Occupancy of building, 7; above the first floor, 1. Present exits consist of one interior stairway, not properly enclosed. Horizontal exit (imperfect) on second floor.

**DECISION:** That if a wooden unenclosed stair be erected from street level to second floor at the northeast corner of building same be accepted as a compliance.

Premises affected Appellant  
Buffalo, 639-641 Main St. I. A. Aldrich  
Order No. 2—April 7, 1921—Provide additional means of exit. (Sec. 271-1)

**CONDITIONS:** Four-story nonfireproof building erected before October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed. Occupancy of building, 20, of whom 13 are factory employees; above the first floor, 9; above the second, 6. Building is divided lengthwise by partitions of lath and plaster. One interior stairway, serving both sides of the partition. Imperfect fire escape on the west end or Main street side of building, serving fourth, third and second floors. Were it not for the paint shop on the third floor with two employees, this building, would not come under the provisions of the law relative to exits.

**DECISION:** In view of the fact that the building is to undergo extensive alterations in the spring of 1923, that present interior stairway be accepted as one means of exit. As second means of exit, accept present imperfect fire escape on Main street end of building, i. e., iron balconies and connecting ladders on condition that drop ladder is provided from second floor to ground on Main street. This condition to be accepted while occupancy remains practically unchanged and no females are employed above second floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
Rochester, 41-43 South Water St. H. P. Brewster Co.  
Order No. 1—June 10, 1921—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system (Class C), etc. (Sec. 279)

**CONDITIONS:** Six-story nonfireproof tenant factory building erected before October 1, 1913; combustibles carried; automatic sprinkler system installed. Occupancy of building, 104, 96 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 96; above the second, 87. Exits: one interior stairway, 54 inches wide, enclosed in fire-resisting partitions. Fire escape constructed and erected in accordance with Rule 4 and Section 273 of the Labor Law.

**DECISION:** Accept sprinkler system in lieu of fire alarm system on condition that not more than 75 persons are employed on each floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
Rochester, 50 West Main St., Duffy-Powers Co.  
Order No. 4—April 25, 1921—Provide call system for all elevators except sidewalk elevator. (Rule 458)  
Order No. 5—April 25, 1921—Provide emergency exits in six passenger elevator cars. (Rule 445-e)

**CONDITIONS:** Seven-story building erected before October 1, 1913; with a total occupancy of 459 persons, 100 of whom are above third floor. Mercantile building with an occupancy of but 16 factory employees. There are 6 passenger elevators and three freight elevators installed before April 15, 1915, with terminals at cellar and seventh floor, a distance of 90 feet. Each car has a regular operator. All passenger elevators stop at every floor, on up and down trips. Car No. 5 stops at street level loading platform and sixth floor only. No call system on this elevator. No emergency exit on any passenger car. Sufficient space and clearance at top of every car for proper sized hinged door.

**DECISION:** Re item No. 4: Waive requirement for call system on passenger cars. Order to be complied with insofar as it affects freight elevator No. 5. Re item No. 5: Orders to stand as issued. Emergency exit at least 400 sq. in. in area to be provided.

Premises affected Appellant  
Cohoes, Mohawk St. Harmony Mills,  
per Associated Industries.

Order No. 1—December 8, 1921—Provide speed governors for power driven elevators. (Rule 457-a)  
Order No. 2—December 8, 1921—Provide self-closing gates at entrances to hoistway, etc. (Rule 484)

Order No. 9—December 8, 1921—Provide speed governors for power driven elevators. (Rule 457-a)

Order No. 19—December 8, 1921—Provide speed governors for power driven elevators. (Rule 457-a)

**CONDITIONS:** There are 12 elevators installed before April 15, 1915. All elevators in question are provided with regular operators and have safeties under cars. In most cases the distance of travel is less than 50 feet per minute and the speed of cars in all cases is less than 100 feet per minute.

**DECISION:** For the reason that conditions indicated above do not constitute a very hazardous condition, and in view of the proposed revision of the Elevator Code, compliance with items No. 1, No. 9 and No. 19 be held in abeyance provided each elevator be equipped with a self-centering rope device, so arranged that by pulling on the centering rope, the motion will be stopped and the brake applied. Re item No. 4—Accept as a compliance a substantial automatic bar at each opening set 12 inches from hoistway line, same to be not less than 42 inches high.

Premises affected Appellant  
Fulton North End Paper Company

Order No. 2—December 9, 1921—Provide self-closing hinged section in cover of elevator, etc. (Rules 469 and 405)

Order No. 3—December 9, 1921—Post sign showing maximum rated load on freight car.

Order No. 4—December 9, 1921—Post sign "Passengers not permitted" on freight car.

Order No. 6—December 9, 1921—Provide reverse phase relay.

Order No. 5—December 9, 1921—Provide call system for elevator.

Order No. 7—December 9, 1921—Provide an emergency switch in direct connected electric elevator.

**CONDITIONS:** One-story and basement factory building erected before October 1, 1913. Freight elevator car installed after November 1, 1920, with terminals at basement and first floor, a distance of 20 feet. Car has speed of 50 feet per minute; no regular operator. Safeties are of gradual type and are located under car platform; governors installed.

**DECISION:** Accept present cover cut back 8 inches as a compliance with item No. 2.

Re item No. 3: Post capacity sign in conspicuous place on car.

That orders Nos. 4, 5 and 7 be complied with.

Premises affected Appellant  
Lockport, 45 East Ave. Lockport Co-Operative Dairy Ass'n, Inc.

Order No. 8—November 15, 1921—Provide at least two legal means of exit. (Sec. 270-3)

**CONDITIONS:** This is a one and two-story nonfireproof factory building 50 per cent. of which has been erected since October 1, 1913; fire alarm signal system not installed; divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed. Occupancy of building, 16, 9 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 5. Second floor used only for office. Two-story part has one means of exit, i. e., a 33-inch to 35-inch wooden stairway. The stairway is separated by partitions from the building proper. In the rear of second floor there are four one piece sash nonfireproof windows 32 inches high by 40 inches wide, 5 feet from floor to sill. Those open onto a roof at about window sill level. This roof leads to another roof with about a 6-foot drop down to it. From this roof there could be made an opening leading to a cheese storage room, which room has a stairs to first floor.

**DECISION:** As a compliance with item No. 8, that existing stairs to the second floor be accepted as installed and as a second means of exit from the second floor, that one of the one sash windows, 32 inches x 40 inches, at rear of second floor be made openable the full height and width of opening, steps provided to it, and stairs be provided from roof at rear, with opening at least 2 x 6 feet into cheese room.

Premises affected Appellant  
Williamson, Railroad St. Williamson Feed Company

Order No. 3—January 6, 1922—Provide two legal means of exit. (Sec. 270-3)

**CONDITIONS:** Three-story building erected in 1920. Heavy mill construction, nonfireproof. Open lofts; inflammable, combustible and explosive materials carried. Business carried on in building is the grinding and mixing feeds. Occupancy of building, 8; above first floor, none regularly. When mixing feeds, 2 men are employed on second floor about two days weekly. When loading or unloading freight cars, 3 or 4 men are employed on either second or third floors. One interior stairway, 36 inches wide, extending from first to third floor, not properly enclosed.

**DECISION:** Accept present interior stairs provided same is enclosed with wooden partitions extending from first floor to underside of third floor. As a second means of exit, accept an unenclosed stair at the southwest corner, or in lieu thereof, a fire escape at the same location without fireproofing windows or doors

Premises affected Appellant  
Cortland, 157 So. Main St. New Style Corset Mfg. Co., Inc.

Case adjourned from Calendar of January 17, 1922. Appeal for modification of Industrial Board's decision of June 21, 1921.

**CONDITIONS:** Present conditions indicate that the third floor is not used for working purposes and is kept locked, therefore, compliance with orders becomes unnecessary.



Previous decision requiring fire doors on each side of the openings in fire wall has not been complied with for the reason that the company proposes to build an addition to their plant about July 1, 1922, which such addition will contain a fireproof stairway.

**DECISION:** Present conditions accepted until July 1, 1922, at which time additional fire doors must be provided or a new and legal interior fireproof stairway installed.

Premises affected	Appellant
Buffalo, 775 Main St.	Frank S. Sidway
Order No. 2—January 6, 1921—Provide lock or latch on elevator hoistway door in cellar, etc. (Rule 420)	

**CONDITIONS:** Six-story building erected before October 1, 1913, with a total occupancy of about 266 persons, about 160 of whom are employed about third floor. Passenger elevator installed before April 15, 1915, with terminals at cellar and sixth floor, a distance of 75 feet; speed 50 feet per minute. Car has regular operator and is enclosed on three sides. Emergency exit provided. Hoistway enclosed fireproof full height on four sides. Fire doors are installed and manually operated. Order relates to an opening in hoistway at cellar, located on north side of the elevator shaft. Opening is 7 feet wide and now protected by a sliding fire door. Door is not equipped with fusible link, nor has it a lock or latch. Appellant desires to keep door open for the purpose of ventilating boiler room.

**DECISION:** That the opening in cellar, north side, be protected by a wire mesh partition with a sliding mesh door on it, equipped with a lock or latch. (That present fire door be equipped with counterweight and fusible link, if owner so desires, so that same would automatically close in case of fire.) Providing owner wishes to make a fireproof shaft, the compliance of above would protect elevator shaft in case of fire or accident and also admit heat and ventilation.

Premises affected	Appellant
Albany, 27-29 Sherman St.,	Armory Garage Co.
Order No. 2—December 21, 1921—Enclose freight elevator hoistway. (Rule 411)	

Order No. 3—December 21, 1921—Provide gates or doors at entrances to hoistway. (Rule 417)

Order No. 4—December 21, 1921—Enclose carriage elevator, etc. (Rule 467)

**CONDITIONS:** Two-story building with a total occupancy of eight persons. Freight hand power carriage elevator installed before April 15, 1915, with terminals at first and second floors, a distance of twelve feet. Car used very little. No safeties provided. Hoistway not enclosed. An enclosure for hoistway at first floor would shut off an important part of the floor space and make the use of considerably more space inconvenient or impossible. Car counterweight runway is located between the car and the building wall and is enclosed from top to bottom. The hand brake is in good working order and will hold car with full load.

**DECISION:** That the following be accepted as a compliance with items No. 2 and No. 3: Enclose hoistway at second floor to height of 6 feet at sides not used for loading.

Provide gate at entrance to hoistway at second floor.

Enclose pull rope at second floor so that it cannot be used to raise or lower the car at other than the first floor.

Provide dogs or other appliances that will hold the car at the second floor with full load until released, such appliance to work automatically. That item No. 4 be complied with.

Premises affected	Appellant
Nunda	Footo Company

This case was adjourned from Calendar of October 25, 1921. (Case No. 4)

Order No. 4—August 26, 1921—Provide running hot water at sink, etc. (Rule 569)

Order No. 5—August 26, 1921—Provide means for drying clothing, etc. (Sec. 310-6)

**CONDITIONS:** On February 4, 1922, there were 24 men employed in the foundry. Running hot water is provided at sink by by-pass in steam line seven months in the year, but, no provision is made for heating water in the summer. Lockers are provided for clothing. A canvass of the foundry employees indicated that on account of the close proximity of their homes to the shop, a dry room or running hot water, if provided, would not be used by them.

**DECISION:** Order held in abeyance subject to conditions found at the time of the next inspection.

The following cases were adjourned for two weeks:

Premises affected	Appellant
Palmyra, Pleasant Av.	David H. Levis, Inc.

Premises affected	Appellant
Seneca Falls	Ernest Gould for J. W. Kreutter

Premises affected	Appellant
Troy	Browning-King Co.

## MEETING OF FEBRUARY 28

Premises affected	Appellant
Deposit	Kelly & Steinman

Order No. 10—December 8, 1920—Provide approved fire alarm system, Class A. (Sec. 279)

Order No. 11—December 8, 1920—Immediately organize and maintain fire drills.

**CONDITIONS:** Three-story nonfireproof building erected since October 1, 1913; combustibles carried; no automatic sprinkler system installed. Business carried on in building is the manufacture of cut glass ware. Thirty-eight employees above the ground floor, 18 of whom are above the second floor. Exits consist of two interior stairways, properly enclosed in partitions of fireproof material.

**DECISION:** That above orders be waived while conditions and occupancy remain as at present.

Premises affected	Appellant
Rochester, 40-42 North Water St.	Fee Brothers
Order No. 6—February 7, 1922—Provide additional means of exit, etc. (Sec. 271-1)	

**CONDITIONS:** Four-story nonfireproof tenant factory building erected before October 1, 1913; inflammable and combustible material carried. No automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 28, 22 of whom are above the first floor. Exits consist of one interior straight run and return stairway. One fire escape on rear of building. Neither exit is fireproof.

**DECISION:** That fire escape be re-constructed on west wall of building with balconies at all floors and at floor level. That doors be provided at second, third and fourth floors. That windows and doors of nonfireproof construction be permitted on first and fourth floors.

Premises affected	Appellant
Rochester, 124 Exchange St.	National Casket Co.
Sec. 271-2.	

No order issued. Request of appellant to be permitted to make change in conditions, insofar as it applies to exits which have previously been treated by variation granted July 26, 1916.

**CONDITIONS:** This is a six-story nonfireproof factory building erected before October 1, 1913. Automatic sprinkler system installed; inflammable and combustible material carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Business carried on is the manufacture of caskets. Proposed maximum occupancy is 35, 8 of whom are office employees; occupancy above first floor, 26, of whom 24 are above the second floor. Owners will vacate the four-story section and occupy entire six-story section. Variation granted July 26, 1916, accepted stairs—four and six-story sections, unenclosed on condition that no one was employed on fifth and sixth floors. Contemplated changes will obstruct access to exits in the fourth-story section. Exits available in the sixth-story section will be one interior stairway, not properly enclosed in wooden partitions, located adjacent to south wall first to second floor and a similar stair adjacent to north wall west end from second to sixth floors. Imperfect fire escape on east end and one near west end of south wall.

**DECISION:** Accept present interior stairs unenclosed on condition that no one is regularly employed above the fourth floor and, further, that the fire escape on east end is perfected by providing a fireproof door at least 2 feet wide by 6 feet high at second, third and fourth floors and fireproofing all window openings on course of escape except at fifth and sixth floors. Escape to be thoroughly overhauled, repaired and painted and a substantial balcony and stair to be provided from second floor level, south side to grade, either through the roof of adjacent one-story shed or from roof of shed to grade.

Premises affected	Appellant
Amsterdam, Willow St.	Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc.
Rule 408.	

Request for permission to use freight elevator at west end of building to carry employees as well as freight without being required to restrict the car floor area so as to provide a lifting capacity of 75 lbs. per square foot.

**CONDITIONS:** Elevator in question is located in a six-story building erected since October 1, 1913. Building is not yet fully occupied. Elevator is traction type, electric, with terminals at first and sixth floors. Elevator equipped with all modern safety devices required for freight elevators. Car is 12 feet 4 inches long by 9 feet 6 inches wide, carrying capacity 67½ lbs. per sq. ft. Car enclosed on three sides. Emergency exit provided on top of car after appeal was filed. Speed of car 100 feet per minute; regular operator provided. Safeties are of the gradual type, located under car platform; governors installed; fire doors provided at all openings in elevator enclosure.

**DECISION:** That permission be granted to use the freight elevator at the west end of building 65 to carry passengers, on condition that the number of passengers to be carried at one time be limited to 35 persons, exclusive of operator, and that a sign to that effect be posted conspicuously in the elevator car and on the front of the shaft in each landing.

Premises affected	Appellant
Niagara Falls, Sugar St.	Titanium Pigment Co., Inc.

Order No. 7—June 27, 1921—Provide two legal means of exit, etc. (Secs. 270-3)

**CONDITIONS:** Two-story building of tile construction with wood floors erected since October 1, 1913; automatic sprinkler system to be installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm system installed. Occupancy of building, 7, 5 of whom are above the first floor. Exits from the 2-story section of building consist of two interior wooden stairs at east end, not properly enclosed. East section of building contains tanks and dryers. There is a wood runway over the top of tanks with a wood stairway 26 inches wide at east end of building, at first floor.



DECISION: That present stairways be accepted providing an iron stairway at least 30 inches wide is provided from door at northwest end of 2-story section of building to ground.

Premises affected Appellant  
Penn Yan, Cascade Mill, River Road Taylor Chemical Co.  
Order No. 3—September 26, 1919—Provide additional means of exit, etc. (Sec. 271-1)

CONDITIONS: Three-story nonfireproof building, erected before October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm system installed. Occupancy of building, 16, 2 of whom are above the first floor. Exits are two interior stairways, adjacent to the west wall extending from grade to roof. Also an exterior stairway at north end from third floor to roof of 1-story section. Also a fire escape adjacent to the east wall of south section and south wall of north section affording exit from all floors of each section.

DECISION: That exits as described be accepted while conditions and occupancy remain as at present.

Premises affected Appellant  
Elba Atlas Milk Products Co.  
Order No. 5—May 5, 1920—Immediately cease employing, etc. (Secs. 270-3; 270-4)  
Order No. 6—May 5, 1920—Provide an additional means of exit.  
Order No. 7—May 5, 1920—Construct stairway of incombustible material.  
Order No. 8—May 5, 1920—Make risers not more than 7½ inches high.  
Order No. 9—May 5, 1920—Enclose stairway in fireproof material.  
Order No. 10—May 5, 1920—Make stairs 44 inches wide.

This is an appeal from the decision of The Industrial Board rendered June 7, 1921, which accepted one means of exit from a mezzanine or working platform located between the first floor and roof of 1-story building erected after October 1, 1913, provided that there be installed on the present stairway metal lath and plaster on the outside of the present wood partitions and that an enclosure be provided from the foot of the stairs on the ground floor to take in a door opening to the outside of the building.

CONDITIONS: A re-inspection of the premises indicates a door opening to the outer air at the point indicated would open directly onto switch tracks and would not be of much value. There are ample means of escape from the first floor without going onto the tracks. Nothing would be gained as to the safety of the employees by providing an enclosure from the foot of the stairs, as required by the previous decision. Building is used for condensing milk, only wet process carried on.

Very few employees. Building is divided by two fire walls and the section wherein the mezzanine floor is located is used principally for storage purposes, there being one or two persons in such section only when empty cans are being conveyed to and from such mezzanine floor.

DECISION: That present conditions be accepted while not more than 5 persons are permitted to be on the mezzanine floor at any one time.

Premises affected Appellant  
Albany, 269 Spruce St. J. H. DeNike  
Order No. 4—December 29, 1921—Provide two legal means of exit from second floor. (Sec. 295; Rule 117; Sec. 270-3)  
Order No. 5—December 29, 1921—Provide floors and side walls to a height of 4 inches in all waterclosets on first and second floors, etc.

Item No. 4 was previously appealed and disposed of on the calendar of January 7, 1922. New appeal on item No. 5.

CONDITIONS: Re item No. 5: Toilet rooms referred to are of new construction located on first and second floors; the side walls are of brick and wood and the floors are of hardwood and kept in a very clean condition.

Re item No. 4: The balcony and steps of the outside stairway or fire escape are constructed of ¾-inch steel plates, making a solid floor. The top of the door under the balcony required to be fireproofed by the terms of the previous variation is approximately 5 feet below the balcony.

DECISION: Re item No. 4: That the door opening from the workroom to the stair enclosure be required to be fireproofed in accordance with the terms of the previous decision, and that the door under the fire escape balcony be permitted to remain as at present.

Re item No. 5: That the present installation of toilets be accepted as satisfactory so long as they are maintained in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition.

Premises affected Appellant  
Port Chester, Smith & William Sts. D. H. Shirt Co., Inc.  
Order No. 3—December 18, 1921—Provide additional means of exit, etc. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Two-story nonfireproof brick building, erected after October 1, 1913; combustibles carried; no automatic sprinkler system installed; fire alarm signal system to be installed. Business carried on is the manufacture of shirts. Occupancy of building, 81, of whom 75 are above the first floor. Exit consists of one interior stairway and four imperfect fire escapes, one on each side of the building. Second floor has five exits, all remote and easily accessible.

DECISION: That present exits be accepted provided windows on course of fire escape on west side of building are fireproofed.

Premises affected Appellant  
Seneca Falls Ernest Gould for J. W. Kreutter.  
Case No. 9 on Calendar of January 31, 1922. (Secs. 270-3, 293 and 295.  
Order No. 1—November 21, 1921—Provide two legal means of exit, etc.  
Order No. 3—November 21, 1921—Provide additional watercloset for females.  
Order No. 4—November 21, 1921—Provide additional wash sink for females.

CONDITIONS: Building is two stories high at street grade and four stories high at the rear, facing the barge canal. Rear part of the top floor is occupied for the manufacture of house dresses, employing approximately 60 females. The rear section occupied by the factory is considerably wider than the front section and partially forms an "L." The sewing machines run across the width of the building. There is no center aisle between the machine tables. There are two doors leading out of the factory which are very close to each other and both lead to the same hall or corridor. There is an adjoining 3-story building, containing a stairway extending from the ground floor to the third floor, the third floor being approximately level with the roof of the wing containing the factory.

DECISION: That appellant be given the option of either providing a standard fire escape, conforming in all respects to the requirements of section 273 and Rule 4 at the southeast corner of the building, or of providing an interior or exterior stairway as hereinbefore described, extending from the factory floor to the roof with a connection from the roof to the stairway in the three-story building.

That items No. 3 and No. 4 be complied with.

The following cases were adjourned for two weeks:  
Palmyra, Pleasant Ave David H. Levis, Inc.  
Troy Browning-King Co.

## MEETING OF MARCH 14.

Premises affected Appellant  
Lynbrook, L. I., 128 Atlantic Ave. John E. Loughlin  
Order No. 1—February 1, 1922—Provide in your bakeryroom sidewalls of plaster, tile or brick, etc. (Rule 300, Ind. Code.)

CONDITIONS: New bakery, 28 feet by 43 feet by 12 feet high, built on grade. Excellent natural light and ventilation. Oven equipped with hoods and pipe to carry off all gases and smoke created. Sidewalls are of embossed metal on three sides and on one side a partition of plaster board.

DECISION: That metal covered sidewalls and plaster board partition be accepted as a compliance with item No. 1.

Premises affected Appellant  
Buffalo, 1723 Niagara St. Wm. J. Crawford & Co., Inc.  
Order No. 8—September 27, 1921—Provide two legal means of exit, etc. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Building is a 2 and 1-story nonfireproof structure, erected after October 1, 1913. One man employed on ground floor at cutting monuments—stone work. The second floor is used as lunch room for about 25 employees, who work in other buildings in the plant. Exits consist of one interior stairway, not properly enclosed. Under the law the building is not a factory building and order should not have been issued.

DECISION: That present conditions be accepted as satisfactory and order waived while no one is employed at manufacturing on second floor part.

Premises affected Appellant  
Rochester, 97 Humboldt St. Joseph Anstice & Co., Inc.  
Order No. 1—February 2, 1922—Provide locks or latches for full automatic elevator gates, etc. Rule 435-b and c.  
Order No. 2—February 2, 1922—Provide keys for unlocking gates, etc.

CONDITIONS: Elevator is freight car installed after April 15, 1915, with terminals at first and cupola floors, a distance of 18 feet; slow speed; regular operator. Hoistway enclosed full height—all sides. One full automatic gate on cupola floor—two full automatic gates on first floor. Elevator used by two men only.

DECISION: In view of the conditions cited above accept full automatic gates without locks or latches.

Premises affected Appellant  
Syracuse, 713-715 No. State St. L. House & Sons Co., Inc.  
Order No. 3—February 9, 1922—Provide an additional legal means of exit. (Sec. 271-1)

CONDITIONS: Building divided by brick walls extending from the front to the rear. At the rear of the north section and about 20 feet from the rear wall, there is another brick wall with opening on third floor only. In this rear section there is a stairway extending from first to top floors. Such stairway is not accessible from the front section on any floor at present, opening on third floor being kept locked. In south section there is a ramp extending from first to second floors and a 26-inch stairway from second to third floor—no connection between third and fourth floors in this section.

DECISION: Accept present exits, provided openings in fire wall on second and third floors are opened, thus affording access to the ramp and stair line in south section.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 114)



# HYDROPLANE'S STATUS FIXED

Court of Appeals Decides Craft Is Subject to Jurisdiction of The Admiralty While In Navigable Waters But Is Under Compensation Law In The Air

Afloat on navigable waters, a hydro-airplane is a craft subject to the tribunals of the sea and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. In the air, the flying boat is no longer within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty but does come within the scope of the Compensation Law. This is the determination of the Court of Appeals in a recent decision in which the status of this new craft is definitely established.

The decision was made in the case of Aksel Emil Reinhardt, an employee of the Newport Flying Service Corporation. The claim for compensation was allowed by the State Industrial Commission, and the Appellate Division affirmed it. The employer appealed and the Court of Appeals reversed the lower courts.

Judge Cardozo read the decision of the Court of Appeals, reversing the order of the Appellate Division, which is as follows:

"Claimant was employed in the care and management of a hydro-airplane, which was moored in navigable waters at Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn. The plane traveled between Brooklyn, New York and Miami, Florida. While moored in these navigable waters it began to drag anchor and drift toward the beach, where it was in danger of being wrecked. Claimant waded into the water to turn the plane about, and was struck by the propeller. The question to be determined is whether he was injured by a vessel. If he was, the jurisdiction of the Admiralty excludes the jurisdiction of the commission. If he was not, employment and injury sufficed to justify an award. The latest of man's devices for locomotion has invaded the navigable waters, the most ancient of his highways. Riding at anchor is a new craft which would have mystified the Lord High Admiral in the days when he was competing for jurisdiction with Coke and the Courts of Common Law.

"We think the craft, though new, is subject, while afloat, to the tribunals of the sea. Vessels in navigable waters are within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. Any structure used, or capable of being used, for transportation upon water is a vessel. All that remains is to ascertain the uses and capacities of the structure to be classified. The conclusion might be more dubious if the word 'vessel' had been interpreted grudgingly and narrowly. The fact is that it has been interpreted liberally and broadly. It includes a canal boat drawn by horses, a bathhouse upon floats, a raft, a scow, a dredge, a temporary sunken drill boat, anything upon the water where movement is predominant rather than fixity or permanence. A hydro-airplane while in the air is not subject to the Admiralty, or so at least it may assume, because it is not then in navigable waters, and navigability is the test of Admiralty jurisdiction. A hydro-airplane, while afloat upon waters capable of navigation, is subject to the Admiralty, because location and function stamp it as a means of water transportation. Such a plane is, indeed, two things—a seaplane and an airplane. To the extent that it is the latter

it is not a vessel, for the medium through which it travels is the air. To the extent that it is the former, it is a vessel, for the medium through which it travels is the water. If a seaplane, incapable of flight, breaks its moorings and causes injury to man or ship, there will be a remedy against the offending res. If, moving upon the water it becomes disabled, and is rescued on the high seas by a ship it will be subject to a lien for salvage.

"We think the jurisdiction of the Admiralty is not less where the structure found afloat is seaplane and airplane combined. It is true that the primary function is then movement in the air, and that the function of movement in the water is auxiliary and secondary. That is, indeed, a reason why the jurisdiction of the admiralty should be excluded when the activities proper to the primary function are the occasion of the mischief. It is no reason for the exclusion of jurisdiction when the mischief is traceable to the function that is auxiliary and secondary. Collision does not cease to be collision and a peril of the sea because the structure is amphibious. We cannot even say that the chance that the peril will be encountered is so remote as to be negligible. The records of the Navy Department show that there have been times in transatlantic flights when planes, abandoning the air, moved for days upon the water. The cause might be lack of fuel or other disability. Even in the absence of such causes there must always, for at least some space, be movement upon the water before there is ascent into the air. Jurisdiction cannot vary as the distance is short or longer. That would require us to say that the plane by keeping to the water could transform itself into a vessel, but would leave us helpless to define the point at which transformation would be suffered. From such embarrassments of definition there is but one avenue of escape. It is found in the conclusion that the plane is a vessel, and hence within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, when it is in the fulfillment of its function as a traveler through water and has put aside its functions and capacities as a traveler through air.

"The conclusion to which we are thus led is in accordance with the practice of the government, so far as practice has developed. The Treasury Department of the United States requires seaplanes or hydro-planes to be registered as vessels. The same department has held that in navigating the water they are subject to the rules of the road. It has also held them to be vessels within the meaning of the Tariff Law. Rulings not dissimilar have been made by the Department of Commerce. A libel against a hydro-airplane has been filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and process issued thereon.

"The order of the Appellate Division and the award of the commission should be reversed, and the claim dismissed, with costs against the Industrial Commission in the Appellate Division and in this court."

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 101)

a month; the privileges remain the same as in 1921. Privileges depend entirely upon the nature of the farm. In Irondequoit, which is a truck farming district in most cases, men are given a house to live in free, and from \$16 to \$22 a week salary with no other privileges except fresh vegetables.

So far the demand for single and tenant farm hands is about the same, later on the demand for single men will be greater. In 1921 there was more of a demand for single farm hands, due to the fact that the farmers did not work all of their land and many single farm hands were employed for a few months during the harvest.

In the fruit section where berries and small fruit are grown extensively, large families are desired, children be-

ing used to advantage. In the fruit region where large fruit such as apples, are grown, a grown up family is preferred; the boys being used to cultivate and pick fruit as well as general farm work and in some cases a grown up daughter finds employment helping in the farmer's house. On dairy and grain farms a small family or tenant with no children is preferred; in some cases one grown up son is desired.

## BUFFALO DISTRICT

The average wage offered to single farm hands this Spring in the Buffalo district is \$35 per month, including full maintenance. A small percentage of the orders received, about 5 per cent, offer \$40 per month, and in these cases exceptional qualifications are required. A year ago the prevailing wage for single men was \$35 to \$40,



with perhaps 40 per cent of our placements at the latter figure, and a few placements at \$45. A more noticeable reduction in wages this year applies to the tenant or married farm hand. Of the twenty openings listed in this office on March 23d, sixteen offered \$50 per month, or \$600 per year, with the customary perquisites or privileges. These perquisites vary somewhat but commonly include a tenant house, a garden, one or two quarts of milk daily, potatoes not to exceed twenty bushels in the year, firewood. Sometimes included is a fatted hog in the Fall, and the privilege to keep a limited number of fowls. Three of the twenty openings mentioned above offer \$40 and one \$65 per month. The latter demands exceptional dairy experience and excludes applicants with children. The highest tenant offer listed in this office this season was \$75 per month and required milk testing experience. A year ago the requisitions for tenant farm hand in this office ranged in wage offers from \$55 to \$65, with an average of \$60.

There is some demand throughout the year for married couples on farms. In such cases the couple boards with the farmer, the wife assisting in house work, and the husband is engaged as a general farm hand. Offers for couples of this kind average about \$40 per month, from which it would appear that the farmer considers that a woman engaged in housework earns little more than her board.

Fully 90 per cent of the farm orders received call for single men. The tenant offers are extremely difficult to fill satisfactorily. This is due partly to the expense involved in moving from city to country, and partly to the fact that the tenant houses are usually too small to accommodate a large family. In fact, more than half of the requests for tenant farm hands, stipulate that only men with small families will be acceptable. The reasons for this stipulation usually expressed by the farmer are one or more of these three: small tenant house, distance from school, undesirableness of a large number of children on the premises.

A comparison of demand for January and February and a year ago is given in the following figures:

	Registered	Wanted	Referred	Hired
1921				
January .....	65	57	68	49
February .....	118	104	97	60
1922				
January .....	54	83	66	52
February .....	59	107	78	51

These farm jobs of the winter months are, of course, largely for single men on dairy farms, and the wages offered this season were small, frequently as low as \$15 per month and only in a few instances above \$25. The orders received so far during March indicate about the same volume of demand as a year ago, and, beginning March first average about \$35 per month.

There is very little opportunity to place young men or inexperienced workers. Practically all requisitions call for experienced milkers, and thoroughly trained farm hands.

Some idea of what is required of certain farm laborers may be gained from the following request for a farm hand which was received at the Buffalo office of the Department:

Wanted, April 1st: Married man to work 57 acre farm—now carrying 5 cows, 2 yearlings, 1,200 laying hens, 2 horses. Operate motor truck, electric light plant with storage batteries, gasoline engine, ensilage cutter, buzz-saw, concrete mixer, etc. Man should be experienced, general farmer—(hay, corn, potatoes, oats, wheat, mangels, cabbage, ordinary garden truck and asparagus), first class butter maker; understand milk separator; should be capable of ordinary carpentry, painting and cement concrete work, and good repair man on engines, machinery, tools and harness and wagons. Could use man with son old enough to work. Wife should be willing to board any extra help needed, and to assist in housework at owners house—or could give employment to daughter old enough for such work. Separate house furnished farmer—also furnish potatoes, quart milk per day, dozen eggs per week, wood—fuel for one stove. Permanent place for the right man willing to work and who will take the proper interest in everything. Farm near East Aurora, N. Y. Salary about \$50 per month with privileges as above stated.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 112)

Premises affected Appellant  
Williamson, Railroad St. Williamson Feed Co.  
Sec. 270-3.

This case was on the calendar of February 14, 1922. The appellant, upon receipt of the Commissioner's previous recommendation, communicated with the Department and submitted additional facts, but, the communication was received too late to be presented to the Industrial Board on February 14, 1922, therefore, the matter was re-opened on this calendar.

DECISION: In view of the additional evidence presented, the decision of the Industrial Board rendered on February 14, was changed to read as follows: "In view of the fact that the storage bin on the third floor precludes the possibility of providing exit at south west corner unless passageway was cut through the bin, except as a second means of exit a fire escape or open stair at the northeast corner of building. The previous determination as to the enclosure of the present interior stairs with wood partitions extending from the first floor to the underside of the third floor to stand.

Premises affected Appellant  
Rochester, 204 North Water St. H. W. Geotzman  
Order No. 1—January 30, 1922—Provide two legal means of exit, etc. (Sec. 271-1)

CONDITIONS: Two-and 5-story nonfireproof factory building erected before October 1, 1913; automatic sprinkler system installed. Occupancy, 79; above first floor, 38; above second, 5. In the 5-story section: basement, 19; first floor, 22; second floor 33; third floor, 2; fourth, 3; fifth, storage. Exits consist of two interior stairways, not enclosed fire resisting. One fire escape on west side of building—imperfect. Two horizontal exits from first and second floors, imperfect in that there are fire doors on one side only. Variation granted July 15, 1917 accepted fire escape as second exit, provided no one was employed above the third floor. There is a 38-inch stairway in the 5-story section.

DECISION: First, Provide a bridge from east end of third floor to roof of 2-story section, window sill level, with door opening outwardly and steps to sill on inside. Bridge to be of substantial wood or iron construction at least 3 feet wide. Second, Provide a standard type fire escape from east end of fourth floor to roof of 2-story section with balcony at window sill and door to balcony opening out. Third, Provide substantial fire escape from roof of 2-story section to grade at extreme east end and erected so as to afford an additional exit from second floor near north end of outer wall. Openings on course of fire escapes to be accepted nonfireproofed. Fourth, That Class "B" fire alarm system be installed. The above described exits are to be accepted while not more than 6 persons are employed between the second and fifth floors and the fifth floor used for storage. If, at any time, the fifth floor is occupied, fire escape to be continued to such floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
Ogdensburg, 19 River St., Bill, Bell & Co.  
Order No. 1—January 18, 1922—Provide an additional legal means of exit. (Sec. 271-1)

CONDITIONS: Five-story nonfireproof factory building erected before October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed. Building is divided into three sections. The front section, which constitutes the mill proper, is approximately 54 by 60 feet, and is the section to which order applies. Occupancy of building, from ten to twelve, of whom 3 are employed above the first floor. Exits: interior stairway and a straight iron ladder at front of building.

DECISION: That present exits be accepted and order waived.

Premises affected Appellant  
Canandaigua, Chapin St. The Miller Corset Co.  
per Messrs. Lask & Buck

Secs. 278 and 279.  
Verified petition appealing item No. 7 in our notice of November 21, 1921, requiring the installation of an approved Class "C" fire alarm signal system. Petition contains a further appeal for a variation to permit an allowance of 100 per cent in the occupancy, although the sprinkler system has but one source of water supply.

CONDITIONS: Building three stories and basement in height, sprinklered with a one source sprinkler system. Building is divided into two areas by a fire wall extending from lowest point to above the roof. Exits consist of two 66-inch iron stairways, one on each side of the fire wall. Fire wall has doors on one side of openings only.

DECISION: In view of the construction of the building, which is heavy mill construction, brick walls and wood floors, all stairs and elevator shafts enclosed fireproof with 12-inch fire wall provided, accept Class "B" fire alarm signal system and allow occupancy not to exceed 400 persons on third floor, provided that monthly fire drills are immediately organized and maintained; that automatic sliding fire doors are provided on both sides of all openings in the fire wall, and that there be at all times at least 750 sq. ft. of clear and unobstructed floor space in the west area of the third floor; provided further, as soon as water main is laid in adjoining street, that a second connection is made between such main and the sprinkler system.

Premises affected Appellant  
Buffalo, 445 Ellicott St. John H. Kamman Co.  
per Associated Industries.

Order No. 7—April 21, 1921—Provide cover on top of freight elevator car, etc. (Rule 449)

CONDITIONS: Elevators in question are freight cars installed before April 15, 1915, with terminals at cellar and fifth floor, a distance of 64 feet; with speed of 60 feet per minute; no regular operators. Cars are enclosed: One on one side one and the other on three sides. Instantaneous safeties are installed, located under the car platform. Governors are provided. Automatic trap doors are provided. Tops are provided on both elevator cars but are not cut back 8 inches from the hoistway landings, for the reason that trolley tracks are provided on each floor and on the cars, for transporting meat. It is necessary for the track on the car and the track on the floor to meet. The cutting back of the elevator tops would weaken the tracks' support.

DECISION: That present tops be accepted without cutting back or providing the hinged sections as height of gates are such that persons cannot come in contact with present tops.



# BUREAU OF INSPECTION

## FEBRUARY FIGURES

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED FEB. 28,				EIGHT MONTHS ENDED FEB. 28,				
INSPECTION WORK				ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES				
	Feb., 1922	1922	1921		Feb., 1922	1922	1921	
Factories	Regular inspections*.....	4,860	49,326	58,205	Administration.....	4,215	33,870	34,105
	Building surveys.....	981	8,151	38,223	Sanitation.....	2,653	20,582	46,596
	Special inspections.....	1,394	2,748	3,111	Accident prevention.....	3,952	32,750	39,261
	Complaints investigated.....	73	483	570	Fire protection.....	240	1,742	3,539
	Special investigations.....	279	1,870	4,080	Children.....			
	Compliance visits.....	4,980	34,191	54,617	Women and minors.....	2	45	73
	Department office calls.....	195	1,914	4,005	Day of rest.....	70	445	1,152
	Information calls†.....	4,056	27,674	21,712	Payment of wages.....		22	82
Mercantile establish- ments	Regular inspections.....	4,192	31,914	43,902	Total.....	11,132	89,456	124,808
	Special inspections.....	240	1,902	3,114	Administration.....	4,215	33,856	34,114
	Complaints investigated.....	60	570	560	Sanitation.....	4,587	18,913	37,839
	Compliance visits.....	2,136	16,433	30,535	Accident prevention.....	3,334	20,685	28,962
Tenements	Inspections of apartments... ..	15,545	122,986	196,129	Fire protection.....	226	1,532	3,315
	Inspections, licensed buildings	1,368	10,724	16,363	Children.....			
	Inspections, unlicensed build- ings.....	305	2,078	3,103	Women and minors.....	5	43	67
	Complaints investigated.....	13	120	121	Day of rest.....	156	586	979
	Compliance visits.....	374	3,156	5,422	Payment of wages.....		19	43
	Department office calls.....	18	115	154	Total.....	\$12,523	75,634	105,319
	Licenses: Issued.....	65	840	1,532	Administration.....	3,238	26,391	44,880
Cancelled or revoked.....	192	1,641	2,567	Sanitation.....	1,727	9,683	21,286	
	Factory permits: Issued.....	26	154	325	Accident prevention.....	880	2,952	1,712
	Cancelled or revoked.....		1	43	Children.....			
Mines, quarries, magazines, tunnels and caissons	Mine inspections.....	2	25	†	Women and minors.....	8	22	34
	Quarry inspections.....	5	100	†	Day of rest.....	528	3,788	5,666
	Magazine inspections.....	75	957	545	Payment of wages.....			1
	Tunnel inspections.....		28	29	Total.....	6,381	42,836	73,579
	Factory inspections connected with mines and quarries... ..	3	25	†	Administration.....	3,238	26,390	44,882
	Special inspections.....	1	36	†	Sanitation.....	953	9,390	19,642
	Special investigations.....		8	38	Accident prevention.....	358	2,036	1,282
	Compliance visits.....	34	88	161	Children.....			
	Complaints investigated.....				Women and minors.....	1	9	25
	Information and office calls..	36	309	†	Day of rest.....	466	3,477	4,467
Boilers	Regular inspections.....	161	1,735	1,610	Payment of wages.....		1	
	Special investigations.....				Total.....	5,016	41,303	70,298
	Compliance visits.....	18	213	282	Sanitation.....	75	1,258	2,305
	Boiler certificates issued.....	141	1,805	1,274	Employing non-members of family.....	6	21	32
	Information and office calls..	334	2,078	2,247	Prohibited employment.....	1	23	55
Industrial hygiene	Physical examinations.....	**16	**384	**1,044	Sanitation.....	105	975	1,132
	Trade disease investigations..	1	25	14	Employing non-members of family.....	6	27	28
	Special inspections.....			2	Prohibited employment.....	1	32	55
	Special investigations.....	186	1,530	3,100	Mine, quarry and magazine	66	486	299
	Research investigations.....	59	585	553	Compliances.....	45	117	316
	Special details.....	33	335	727	Tunnel and caisson		22	24
	Complaints investigated.....		1	4	Boiler		8	21
	Information and office calls..	97	650	581	Orders.....	88	1,218	1,038
NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED				Compliances.....	75	1,143	936	
In factories: under 14.....								
14-16 no certificates.....				PROSECUTIONS BEGUN				
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours..				Administration.....		1	2	
Working illegal hours.....				Sanitation.....	10	88	233	
In mercantile establishments: under 14.....				Accident prevention.....	4	26	33	
14-16 no certificates.....				Fire protection.....	17	92	155	
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours..				Children.....	3	55	219	
Working illegal hours.....				Women and minors.....		7	17	
In tenements: under 14.....				Day of rest.....	1	5	16	
14-16 no certificates.....				Payment of wages.....		1	3	
				Total.....	35	275	678	
WOMEN AND MINORS FOUND WORKING ILLEGAL HOURS				Administration.....		1		
In factories: Women.....				Sanitation.....	5	26	50	
Male minors.....				Accident prevention.....		2		
In mercantile establishments: Women.....				Fire protection.....	9	46	125	
Male minors.....				Children.....	7	25	34	
				Day of rest.....		8	10	
				Total.....	21	106	221	
VIOLATIONS OF DAY OF REST LAW				Administration.....				
Factories				Sanitation.....				
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted..				Accident prevention.....				
Working on designated day of rest.....				Children.....				
Working seven days a week.....				Women and minors.....				
Mercantile Establishments				Day of rest.....				
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted..				Total.....				
Working on designated day of rest.....				Administration.....				
Working seven days a week.....				Sanitation.....				
				Accident prevention.....				
				Fire protection.....				
				Children.....				
				Women and minors.....				
				Day of rest.....				
				Total.....				
				Administration.....				
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				Sanitation.....				
				Accident prevention.....				
				Fire protection.....				
				Children.....				

\* The inspection of a factory occupying more than one building is now reported as one inspection. Previous to July 1, 1921, in most instances an inspection was reported for each building occupied by the factory.  
† Comparative data not available.  
‡ Includes visits to non-manufacturing establishments found in buildings apparently used for factory purposes.  
\*\* Number of employees.

<b>ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS BY STOPPAGE OF WORK</b>			
Stoppage of work in unclean factories			32
Stoppage of work in unclean bakeries			106
Stoppage of use of dangerous machinery	1	44	106
Tagging of goods in tenements	40	586	825
Revocation of tenement licenses	18	71	208

§ Including 467 waivers.

Note—Figures compiled by the Chief Statistician.



# PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## ANNUAL REPORTS.

Beginning with 1915 an annual report of the Industrial Commission, which became in that year the administrator of the Department, has been issued, containing the general report of the Commission and reports of the several bureaus of the Department. Reports for 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1919 can be supplied.

Proceedings of each of the annual Industrial Safety Congresses held under the auspices of the Commission are issued. Congresses were held in 1916-1920, inclusive. Proceedings for 1917, 1918 and 1920 only are now available.

Prior to 1915 annual reports of the Department or individual bureaus were published for many years dating back to 1883. Files of these may be consulted in many public libraries. Very largely these reports are now out of print.

## BULLETINS.

*Quarterly Bulletins.* A quarterly bulletin was published from 1899 to 1913, with 56 numbers issued. Most of these are now out of print, but files may be consulted in many public libraries. Particular numbers, or annual indexes (with title page), upon request will be furnished if available.

*Special Bulletins.* Beginning with the year 1914, a series of Special Bulletins on particular subjects and published at irregular intervals has been issued. Numbers and titles of bulletins in this series now available follow:

### 1915

- No. 71. Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
- No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (14 pages).
- No. 74. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914 (146 pages).

### 1916

- No. 77. Industrial Accident Prevention (54 pages).
- No. 79. Anthrax (22 pages).

### 1917

- No. 80. Fatal Accidents Due to Falls in Building Work (26 pages).
- No. 82. Hoods for Removing Dust, Fumes and Gases (22 pages).
- No. 83. Dangers in Manufacture of Paris Green (15 pages).
- No. 86. Dangers in the Manufacture and Industrial Uses of Wood Alcohol (18 pages).

### 1918

- No. 87. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (394 pages).
- No. 88. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1918 (71 pages).
- No. 90. Simple and Inexpensive Respirator for Dust (10 pages).

### 1919

- No. 91. Plan for Shop Safety and Health Organization (32 pages).
- No. 92. Weekly Earnings of Women in Five Industries (21 pages).
- No. 93. Industrial Replacement of Men by Women (69 pages).
- No. 94. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1919 (72 pages).
- No. 95. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (402 pages).
- No. 96. Health Hazards of Chemical Industry (69 pages).

### 1920

- No. 97. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (278 pages).
- No. 98. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (113 pages).

- No. 99. New York Labor Laws enacted in 1920 (93 pages).
- No. 100. The Telephone Industry (95 pages).
- No. 101. Asphyxiation in Garages (23 pages).

### 1921

- No. 102. Devices for Sanitary Control of Material Disengaged in Industrial Processes (31 pages).
- No. 103. Court Decisions on Labor Law and Industrial Disputes (200 pages).
- No. 106. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (302 pages).
- No. 107. New York Labor Laws enacted in 1921 (68 pages).
- No. 108. Sickness Among New York State Factory Workers (29 pages).
- No. 110. Women Who Work (40 pages).

*The Industrial Bulletin.* This monthly publication was begun in October, 1921, as successor to The Bulletin and to the Labor Market Bulletin. The Bulletin, designed to give current information concerning the work of the Department and to serve as its official organ, had been published since October, 1915. Indexes for the six volumes and some of the later issues can be supplied. The Labor Market Bulletin had been published since September, 1915, and contained statistics of factory employment, earnings and retail food prices. The issues for the first two years, and some of later date, are out of print.

## LABOR LAWS.

Annual editions of New York laws relating to labor have been published since 1904. Only the latest editions can be furnished, namely, those for 1921, as follows:

- Labor Law (141 pages).
- Workmen's Compensation Law (120 pages).
- Miscellaneous Labor Laws (161 pages).

## INDUSTRIAL CODE BULLETINS AVAILABLE.

Subject.	Code Bulletin No.
Enclosure of factory stairways (rule 2).....	2
Storage of combustible material about factory stairways (rule 3).....	2
Sanitation of cannery labor camps (rules 200-232).....	3
Sanitary code for bakeries and confectioneries (rules 300-347).....	4
Fire alarm signal systems of factories (rule 375).....	5
Existing fire-escapes of factories (rule 80).....	6
Fireproof and fire-resisting material (factory construction and tests) (rules 500-513).....	7
Sanitation of factories and mercantile establishment (rules 100-198).....	9
Equipment, maintenance and sanitation of foundries and employment of women in core rooms (rules 550-559).....	10
Milling industry and malt-house elevators (rules 650-664).....	11
Removal of dust, gases and fumes from factories (rules 700-723).....	12
Fire-escapes as means of exit (rule 4).....	13
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Rules relating to lighting of factories and mercantile establishments (rules 50-53).....	18
Guarding of dangerous machinery, vats, pans and elevated runways (rules 875-920).....	19
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*Rules relating to work in compressed air (rules 1150-1197).....	22
Erection, repair or demolition of buildings (rules 1200-1270).....	23
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*Rules relating to tunnel construction (rules 1350-1403).....	25
*Bulletins Nos. 22 and 25 combined in one publication	

Requests for any publication indicated as available for distribution should be addressed to The Industrial Commissioner, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.



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# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN



## IN THIS ISSUE:

Building Record Broken

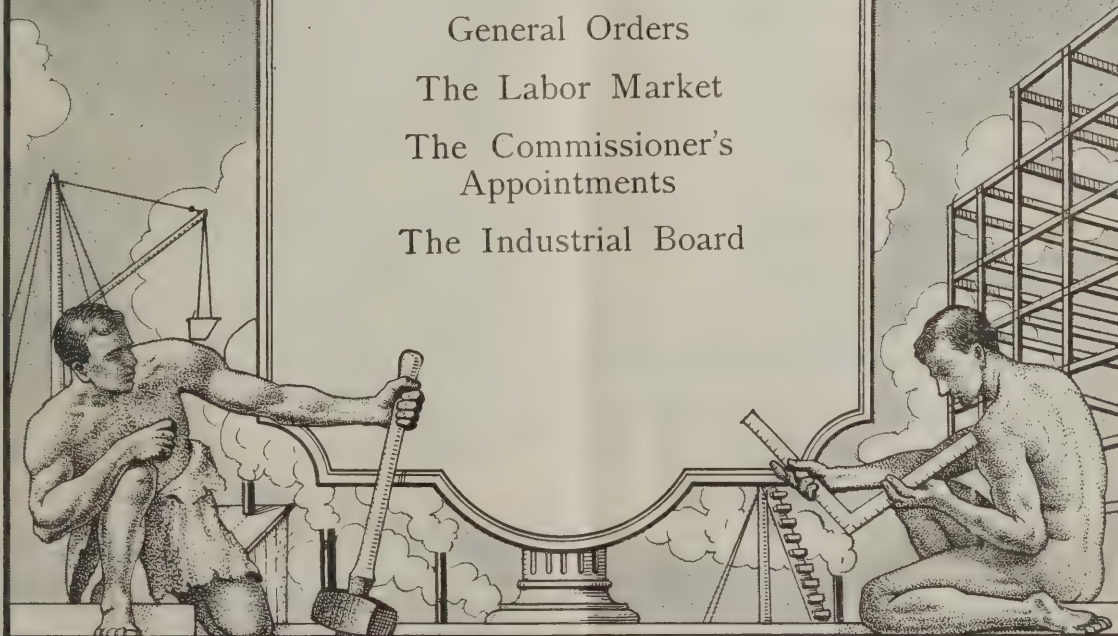
Analysis of New Laws

General Orders

The Labor Market

The Commissioner's  
Appointments

The Industrial Board



*Issued Monthly by The Industrial Commissioner of New York State*

Vol. 1

Albany, N. Y., April, 1922

No. 7



# DIRECTORY OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

---

ALBANY OFFICE  
THE STATE CAPITOL

NEW YORK OFFICE  
124 EAST 28TH STREET

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER  
HENRY D. SAYER, Richmond Hill

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER  
M. H. CHRISTOPHERSON, Yonkers

INDUSTRIAL BOARD  
JOHN D. HIGGINS, Oswego, *Chairman*  
RICHARD H. CURRAN, Rochester      ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY, Brooklyn

---

ALBANY  
State Capitol, Fifth Floor, Rooms 514-526  
Offices of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Chief Statistician.  
Bureau of Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspector  
of District No. 5; Division of Boiler Inspection, Chief  
Boiler Inspector.  
Bureau of Industrial Relations: Division of Mediation  
and Arbitration.  
Division of Engineering.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
The State Insurance Fund.  
132 State Street  
Division of Employment.

NEW YORK CITY  
124 East 28th Street  
Offices of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Office of Deputy Commissioner.  
Bureau of Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspectors  
of Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Division of Mercantile  
Inspection.  
Bureau of Research and Codes: Division of Industrial  
Codes; Division of Industrial Hygiene; Division of  
Women in Industry.  
Branch office of Chief Statistician.  
Division of Mediation and Arbitration.  
Division of Employment.  
The State Insurance Fund, Office of the Manager.  
125 East 27th Street  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Home Work Inspection.  
Division of Aliens.  
112 West 46th Street  
Division of Employment.

BROOKLYN  
310 Jay Street  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Employment.

SYRACUSE  
Griffin Building, No. 120 W. Jefferson Street  
Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Branch Office of Super-  
vising Factory Inspector of District No. 6.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
Division of Employment.  
The State Insurance Fund.

ROCHESTER  
Nelbach Building, 134 South Avenue  
Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Supervising Factory  
Inspector of District No. 6.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
The State Insurance Fund.  
40 Elm Street  
Division of Employment.

BUFFALO  
Iroquois Building  
Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Supervising Factory  
Inspector of District No. 7.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
The State Insurance Fund.  
257 Washington Street  
Division of Employment.



# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN

Issued each month at Albany, N. Y., by The Industrial  
Commissioner of New York State

Application Pending for Second-class Mail Matter  
at Post Office, Albany, N. Y.

HENRY D. SAYER . The Industrial Commissioner  
VICTOR T. HOLLAND . . . . . Editor

Vol. 1 Albany, N. Y., April, 1922 No. 7

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## BUILDING PRESAGES PROSPERITY

A remarkable record of building is shown in this issue of THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN. On another page is a report of the estimated cost of proposed construction in the chief cities of the state for the month of March. This report, it will be noted, shows that building authorized during March by the ten first and second class cities of New York, namely New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Schenectady, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Binghamton and Yonkers, represented a proposed expenditure of over \$97,000,000. This is the greatest amount that was ever recorded by the Department of Labor. These figures are compiled from reports submitted to the Department by the building bureaus of these cities. Building records have been kept by the Department since 1914 and during that time there has not been a month when the authorized building reached the proportions of March 1922.

Another significant thing in the reports is the fact that of the whole amount authorized, 96 per cent represented new building. While the Department did not receive definite information as to the classification of the buildings proposed, the building work this year undoubtedly represents a larger relative amount for housing than in the years 1919 or 1920.

The Department's report of proposed factory building for the first quarter of this year showed a very large increase over a year ago and the report for March of all building is in line with the factory building report.

## NEW LAWS ARE ANALYZED

Changes made in the Labor Laws and the Workmen's Compensation Act by the last Legislature are presented in digested form in this issue of THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN. There were seven bills that Governor Miller signed that immediately affected the Department.

The most important of these are Chapter 615, which is the law amending the Workmen's Compensation Act generally, and Chapter 405, which is a new law governing places of public assembly.

The full text of all of the laws with the exception of Chapter 615 will be given in a special bulletin to be issued by the Department. This will contain not only the laws that immediately affect the Department but other laws having to do with labor. Chapter 615, the Compensation Law, will be printed in a separate bulletin.

## CHANGES IN COMPENSATION FORCE

Several changes have been made by Commissioner Sayer in the personnel of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. Robert F. Coleman of Buffalo, who for a time was special assistant to Commissioner Sayer, has been appointed to the position of director of the Compensation Bureau, taking the place of Stanley L. Otis of New York, who has been appointed as a referee. Mr. Otis has been assigned to the New York office.

John B. Smith of Saratoga Springs, former county attorney of Saratoga county, has been appointed as a referee and has been assigned by Commissioner Sayer to the Albany office, taking the place of Referee James S. Whipple.

James McLusky, of Syracuse, who was the referee in charge of the death claims calendar, has been appointed postmaster of Syracuse and has tendered his resignation to take effect May 16th. To fill the vacancy caused by Mr. McLusky's resignation, Commissioner Sayer has designated Referee Whipple as the death claims calendar referee.

## NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY

John Towner of Towners has been named by Industrial Commissioner Sayer as assistant secretary and auditor of the Department, to take the place made vacant when Mr. Fred N. Bishop was transferred to the Conservation Department.

Mr. Towner is a son of Senator James E. Towner and is well and favorably known at the Capitol. Since 1914, except during the time he was in service, Mr. Towner has been associated with E. A. Fay, clerk of the Senate. At the breaking out of war Mr. Towner joined the National Guard and was a private in the 102nd supply train. When the National Guard was Federalized, Mr. Towner was discharged and then enlisted in the New York Guard. He was assigned to the First Provisional Regiment and throughout the war was engaged with that unit in guarding the New York City water supply. Mr. Towner was promoted to second lieutenant, then to first and afterwards to captain which rank he held when he was mustered out.

Mr. Towner's headquarters will be at Albany and he will have administrative supervision of the Department's Albany offices.

## NO AWARD FOR "LOSS OF SMELL"

"Loss of smell" was the unusual ground upon which the Albany claims division was recently asked to award compensation. The claimant was J. F. Galbraith of Troy, who was injured in January, 1920, when struck on the nose while at his work. He was attempting to open the door on a railroad box car when a fellow workman, who was assisting him, struck him in the face with an 80 pound sledge hammer. He was employed by a milling firm as a grain inspector. His claim for disability was allowed but a claim for facial disfigurement was disallowed.

A short time ago Mr. Galbraith applied to the Department to have his case reopened and, at the hearing before Referee Abbott at Albany, put forth the claim that his accident had resulted in the loss of sense of smell for which he thought he was entitled to compensation because the injury had a marked effect on his ability to inspect grain. He explained that his work required him to inspect grain in several ways, one of which was to smell it to determine whether it was mouldy, and that with his sense of smell gone he had a reduced earning power.

Referee Abbott disallowed the claim when he found that Mr. Galbraith's wages were considerably more now than when the accident happened and that therefore claimant had not suffered in his earning power.

## NON-INSURERS BEING PUNISHED

The campaign inaugurated by Commissioner Sayer against employers who fail to insure their employees as required by the Compensation Law is being continued unabated. Hearty cooperation is being received from the courts of the state and daily the reports show that employers who have failed to take advantage of the opportunity given them to comply with the law are being punished with fines and jail sentences.

# BUILDING RECORD IS BROKEN

Estimated Cost of Construction Work Authorized in Chief Cities of State Reached in March \$97,204,241, Greatest Amount Ever Recorded

The estimated cost of building work authorized in the chief cities of the State reached in March the greatest proportions ever recorded. The total planned expenditure for the ten cities was \$97,204,241. Most of this amount—96 per cent—represented new buildings authorized. These figures are compiled by the Chief Statistician from reports by the building departments of the ten first and second class cities of the State. Even taking into account the increase in building costs, the actual amount of work authorized in March of this year probably exceeds by a substantial margin the amount authorized in March of any of the past eight years.

While definite information was not secured in regard to the kind of buildings authorized, the building work authorized this year undoubtedly contains a larger relative amount for housing purposes than was the case in 1919 or 1920. The partial revival of building work for those years was chiefly due to the erection of buildings for industrial and commercial purposes. That type of building work was cut short by the depression in the latter part of 1920. The subsequent decline in building costs stimulated the erection of structures for housing purposes and the recent large increase in authorizations indicates that a movement has at last gotten under way to meet the shortage of housing that was created by the suspension of building activity during the war. In addition, the gradually improving industrial situation appears to be resulting in a renewal of alterations, improvements and extensions of factory plants.

Comparisons with March of previous years are shown in the table below. The year 1916 was one of fairly great activity in construction work, but in 1918 the smallest volume of building permits in recent years was reported. Comparative figures for March, 1920, and March, 1921, are also shown.

The five boroughs of New York City reported a total amount of \$89,892,803 as the estimated cost of work authorized in March, 1922. This, it will be noted, shows a somewhat greater increase over previous years than the average for up-State localities. It is more than three times the amounts reported in March of 1921 or 1920 and is more than seventeen times the amount reported in March, 1918. The relative amounts reported by the boroughs are significant. The outlying boroughs, Bronx, Queens and Richmond, show the greatest increases over previous years. How much of this is due to the outward movement of industrial activity and how much is due to the erection of dwellings is not shown by the reports. The older boroughs, Manhattan and Brooklyn, show gains in building activity, especially the latter, but of much smaller proportions than the other boroughs.

The nine up-State cities all reported substantial amounts of building work authorized in March. The combined increase was 147 per cent over February and 131 per cent over March, 1921.

The estimated cost of building for which permits were issued in Albany during March was \$1,210,990. This exceeds the greatest amount previously reported since 1914 by nearly one-third. The previous high record, which was reported in May, 1916, probably represented a greater actual amount of work to be done, however. An increase of more than 400 per cent is shown in comparison with last year.

The March report for Binghamton was \$315,501, which was exceeded by the reports for June, 1919, and April, 1920, but is well above the amount for March of any of the last seven years.

The estimated cost of building work authorized in Buffalo in March totaled \$1,919,000, which has been exceeded only by May, 1920, and December, 1921, since 1914. The actual amount of work authorized was probably greater at the height of the season in 1915 and 1916, but not in March of any recent year.

The amount reported for Rochester in March was \$1,304,346. This, again, exceeds any previous March, but greater amounts were reported in a few months of 1919 and 1920 and 1921.

The largest per cent of increases both over February and over March, 1921, was reported by Schenectady, where the amount for March was twenty times the amount for February, and more than six times the amount reported in March, 1921. Larger amounts have been reported occasionally, however.

The March report for Syracuse shows no marked change over the last two years, but a substantial increase over February. The March permits represented a total estimated expenditure of \$515,070, which is a substantial amount in comparison with past records.

The Troy report of \$218,377 has been exceeded only a few times and is well above the amounts usually reported for that city. It is nearly three times the amount shown by the highest previous March report.

Building work authorized in Utica, while not of record proportions, was of much more than the usual volume of recent years. The March total was more than double the March, 1921, figure and more than three times the February amount.

Yonkers reported \$647,400 as the estimated cost of building work for which permits were issued in March. Only the reports for August, 1920, and January, 1922, have exceeded that amount during the past seven years.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK (NEW, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS) AUTHORIZED IN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CITIES

CITIES	March, 1922	March, 1921	March, 1920	March, 1918	March, 1916	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE, MARCH, 1922, COMPARED WITH SAME MONTH OF —			
						1921	1920	1918	1916
Albany.....	\$1,210,990	\$227,845	\$444,635	\$91,965	\$199,090	+431.4	+172.4	+1,216.8	+508.3
Binghamton.....	315,501	216,413	73,895	47,836	179,939	+45.8	+327.0	+559.5	+75.3
Buffalo.....	1,919,000	814,000	1,471,000	524,000	899,000	+135.7	+30.4	+266.2	+113.4
New York City.....	89,892,803	29,071,780	28,314,494	5,229,028	18,067,228	+209.2	+217.4	+1,619.1	+397.5
Manhattan.....	13,947,081	11,543,089	13,886,363	1,373,970	8,580,489	+80.8	+0.4	+916.1	+62.5
Brooklyn.....	16,382,721	6,708,168	6,889,234	1,768,092	4,260,159	+169.4	+123.5	+776.0	+201.9
Bronx.....	30,256,827	5,223,015	2,076,760	765,270	2,285,938	+478.7	+1,356.9	+3,853.7	+1,225.6
Queens.....	26,617,775	6,428,934	4,807,604	1,169,760	2,717,144	+384.6	+455.7	+2,196.1	+879.6
Richmond.....	3,683,959	1,093,579	655,535	171,935	233,579	+237.3	+462.7	+2,045.5	+1,479.3
Rochester.....	1,304,346	712,983	1,025,713	177,200	596,243	+82.9	+27.2	+636.1	+118.8
Schenectady.....	741,360	113,980	960,885	64,555	61,890	+550.4	-22.8	+1,255.9	+1,008.4
Syracuse.....	515,070	468,968	528,795	122,870	177,745	+10.3	-2.2	+319.2	+189.8
Troy.....	218,377	34,605	79,832	15,000	35,375	+531.1	+173.4	+1,355.8	+517.3
Utica.....	439,394	215,895	574,080	37,750	37,925	+103.5	-23.5	+1,064.0	+1,058.6
Yonkers.....	647,400	361,000	242,500	113,200	113,200	+79.3	+166.9	+471.9	+471.9
Total.....	\$97,204,241	\$32,235,467	\$33,713,979	\$6,413,404	\$20,367,605	+201.5	+188.3	+1,415.6	+377.2



# NEW GENERAL ORDERS

Issued by The Industrial Commissioner as Administrative Officer of the State  
Department of Labor

The following general orders affecting the Department have been issued by Industrial Commissioner Henry D. Sayer since the March issue of THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN:

## STATE OF NEW YORK,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY,

### *General Order No. 31, effective April 1, 1922:*

There is hereby constituted an Advisory Committee on Elevator Rules. Such committee is charged with the duty of considering the existing Industrial Code rules relating to elevators and hoistways and to recommend to the Commissioner such new rules or amendments of existing rules as in their judgment are necessary and proper. Such rules or amendments to existing rules when recommended to the Commissioner will be proposed by the Commissioner to the Industrial Board for their consideration and adoption.

The following are appointed as members of such committee:

Chairman Thomas C. Eipper, Industrial Code Referee; M. H. Christopherson, Deputy Commissioner; Richard J. Cullen, Industrial Code Referee; Mark A. Daly, General Secretary, Associated Industries, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. L. York, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; A. Marks, Otis Elevator Co., 11th Ave. & 26th St., New York City; O. P. Cummings, A. B. See Elevator Co., 220 Broadway, New York City; Charles E. Ketchum, President, Warsaw Elevator Co., Warsaw, N. Y.; S. D. Collett, Elevator Supplies Co., Hoboken, N. J.; J. I. Wakelee, President, Sedgwick Machine Works, 150 W. 15th St., New York City; R. S. Peelle, Peelle Co., Stewart Ave. & Harrison Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James G. Shaw, Supervising Inspector, Engineering & Inspection Division, Travelers Insurance Co., 30 E. 42d St., New York City; R. H. Gunagan, Fidelity & Casualty Co., 92 Liberty St., New York City; John M. O'Hanlon, Chairman Legislative Committee, New York State Federation of Labor, 25 So. Hawk St., Albany, N. Y.; Edward Smith, International Union of Elevator Constructors, Local No. 1, 154 E. 54th St., New York City; W. Griffith, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.; P. J. Foley, Chief Elevator Inspector, Municipal Building, New York City.

The following named officers and employees of the Department are hereby designated to attend meetings of the committee and to assist in its deliberations and without vote therein:

James L. Gernon, Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor, New York City; W. J. Picard, Assistant Engineer, Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y.; William Newell, Chief Safety Engineer, State Insurance Fund, Department of Labor, New York City; E. B. Patton, Chief Statistician, Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
*The Industrial Commissioner.*

## STATE OF NEW YORK,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY,

### *General Order No. 32, effective April 1, 1922:*

There is hereby created within the Department of Labor an Advisory Committee on Laundries. Such committee shall consider the need of special rules relative to the protection of employees working in laundries, the regulation of temperature and humidity and safeguarding of such special machines as are used in such laundries, and any other questions relating to the conduct of the laundry business as in the judgment of the committee may be

necessary. Such rules as may be recommended by the committee to the Commissioner will be proposed to the Industrial Board for their consideration and adoption.

The following are appointed as members of such committee:

Chairman, Richard J. Cullen, Industrial Code Referee; M. H. Christopherson, Deputy Commissioner; T. C. Eipper, Industrial Code Referee; William H. Hardy, Manufacturing Director, Earl & Wilson, Troy, N. Y.; A. W. Cummings, President, New York State Laundry Owners' Association, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Harold K. Wilder, Manager, The Laundry Board of Trade of Greater New York, Room 1203, Times Building, New York City; William J. Gorman, Secretary Technical Advisory Board, Associated Industries of New York State, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Musselman, Consulting Engineer (heating and ventilating), 101 Park Ave., New York City; W. L. Fleisher, Consulting Engineer (heating and ventilating), 31 Union Square West, New York City; C. W. Bender, American Laundry Machine Co., 134 W. 37th St., New York City; Otto Nicols, United Garment Workers Union, Bible House, New York City, representing State Federation of Labor; Lauritz Schou, Laundry Employee (Pilgrim-Brooklyn), 424, 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Benjamin Toland, Laundry Workers International Union 280, 77 E. 110th st., New York City; Charles Bouchard, Manufacturers Laundry Employee, 180 Delaware Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

The following named officers and employees of the Department are hereby designated to attend meetings of the committee and to assist in its deliberations and without vote therein:

James L. Gernon, Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor, New York City; Miss Nelle Swartz, Chief, Division of Women in Industry, Department of Labor, New York City; John M. Vogt, Chemical Engineer, Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Labor, New York City.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
*The Industrial Commissioner.*

## STATE OF NEW YORK,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY,

### *General Order No. 33, effective April 1, 1922:*

There is hereby created an Advisory Committee on Boilers. Such committee shall consider the effect of the existing rules of the Industrial Code on boilers and any necessary modifications or amendments thereof. It shall also have authority to consider the subject of so-called miniature boilers and electrically heated boilers. Any rules or amendments to rules as may be recommended by the committee to the Commissioner will be proposed to the Industrial Board for their consideration and adoption.

The following are appointed as members of such committee:

Chairman, Thomas C. Eipper, Industrial Code Referee; M. H. Christopherson, Deputy Commissioner; R. J. Cullen, Industrial Code Referee; Charles E. Gorton, Chairman, American Uniform Boiler Law Society, 253 Broadway, New York City; Norman S. Slee, Babcock & Wilcox Co., 85 Liberty St., New York City (representing Power Steam Boiler Manufacturers); Frank B. Howell, American Radiator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (representing Miniature Boiler Manufacturers); James Partington, American Locomotive Co., 30 Church St., New York City (representing Locomotive

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 124)

# ANALYSIS OF NEW LAWS

## Changes that Were Made by the 1922 Legislature in the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Labor Laws Presented in Digested Form

Seven bills immediately affecting the Department of Labor, passed by the Legislature, were signed by Governor Miller and became law. These are now Chapters 1, 248, 405, 421, 464, 478, and 615 of the Laws of 1922.

There is presented herewith a digest of these measures, the most important of which are Chapters 615 and 405, the former amending the Workmen's Compensation Law generally and the latter having to do with places of public assembly.

### Chapter 615, Workmen's Compensation

#### COVERAGE

Chapter 615 rearranges the employments enumerated in the law as hazardous employments alphabetically so as to make them easier of reference and abolishes the former 47 more or less non-related groups. It also brings under the law "hotels having four or more workmen or operatives" instead of "hotels having fifty or more rooms." The law redefines "manufacture" and "construction" to include "fabrication" (§ 2, subd. 13).

The amendments have eliminated poisoning by African boxwood from the list of occupational diseases and have inserted poisonings by zinc, formaldehyde and hydro-derivatives of benzene. These additions cover diseases due to galvanizing, brass-founding, photographic developing, carbolic acid processes and the handling of concentrated formaldehyde for disinfecting, renovating or embalming. The list of occupational diseases has been included in the same part of the law as the "hazardous employments" and provides that the happening of an occupational disease shall be treated in the same manner as the happening of an accident (§ 3, subd. 2).

Acceptance of an insurance premium will hereafter estop a carrier from pleading that an employment covered by the premium is not covered by the compensation law (§ 55).

Another new provision permits the industrial board to award compensation for an accident occurring in admiralty or interstate commerce when all parties concerned waive their federal rights (§ 113), and permits the State Insurance Fund and other insurance carriers to insure such employments.

#### COMPENSATION

**Treatment and Care.** Amendments to section thirteen of the compensation law charge the employer with treatment and care of the injured employe until recovery is complete, without requiring extension beyond sixty days by the board as heretofore, and require physicians employed by injured employees to report to the employers and the industrial commissioner within twenty days upon pain of losing their claims against the employers.

**Wage Basis.** In a number of instances compensation has been awarded to injured minor employees without making allowance for the expectation of wage increase permitted by subdivision five of section fourteen of the compensation law and attempts to make such allowance later have been blocked by the concluding sentence of section twenty-two which the courts have interpreted to prohibit additional payments for periods already paid for. Chapter 615 changes section twenty-two so as to permit correction of awards in cases of injury or death of minor employees.

**Minor Employees.** Besides the above wage-basis legislation for the benefit of minor employees or their surviving relatives, Chapter 615, by striking the words "dependent" and "next friend" from section one hundred and sixteen of the compensation law—renumbered one hundred and fifteen—relieves injured minor employees having no guardians from time limits upon notices and claims and from uncertainties of "next friend" protection.

**Schedule of Compensable Injuries.** The disability schedule has been amended to permit an award of one hundred and fifty weeks compensation for entire loss of hearing and to enable referees to make award for proportional loss of hand or foot consisting of a phalange from each of two or more digits (§ 15, subd. 3).

**Liability Under Lumbering, Building, and Other Contracts.** Owners of timber, other than timber on farm lands, and general contractors upon building construction or other work must see that all contractors for cutting or removing timber and subcontractors for building or other operations secure compensation for their employees; otherwise, they will themselves be held responsible for the compensation. Municipalities and state departments may not issue permits for building or other hazardous work to employers who have not secured compensation for their employees.

**Disability Payments at Death.** It is provided that compensation due an employee at the time of his death, either from causes arising out of the accident or from natural causes, shall be paid to the surviving wife, children or other dependents, without limitation of amount.

**Second Accident and Rehabilitation Funds.** When no person entitled to death benefits survives an employee who dies of accidental injuries, the law has required the insurance carrier to pay \$1,000 to the state treasurer, of which, hitherto, \$100 has gone to a fund for compensation of employees who having previously lost one hand, arm, foot, leg or eye are by a second accident totally disabled by loss of another such member or organ, and \$900 to a fund for maintenance of crippled employees while refitting themselves under direction of the State Board for Vocational Rehabilitation for gainful employment. The fund for total disabilities has proved to be inadequate for the purpose, and chapter 615 corrects the inequality of this allotment by dividing the \$1,000 equally between two funds (§ 15, subds. 8, 9). It further increases the revenue of the fund for the total disability cases by making all fines under the compensation law payable to it, unless specifically provided otherwise (§ 52). By another new provision, if a third party is responsible for the death of an employee who leaves no survivor entitled to death benefits, the insurance carrier may recover its \$1,000 payment from the third party, together with medical and funeral expenses (§ 29).

**Death Benefits of Children and Aliens.** The amended law provides that the compensation rate to children shall be increased from 10% to 15% immediately upon the death or remarriage of the surviving parent.

An amendment to section seventeen limits the death benefits of an alien employee to wife or children, or dependent father or mother residing in a foreign country.

#### PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

Chapter 615 has made every political subdivision of the State that has not secured compensation with the state fund or a private insurance corporation automatically a self-insurer under the loan and tax levy plan and has put the duty of carrying out the plan upon city and village treasurers as well as upon county treasurers. It has also made all self-insuring local governments responsible for their proportionate shares of the expense of administering the compensation law.

#### STATE INSURANCE FUND

Changes in article five of the compensation law, which applies solely to the State Insurance Fund, give the Department of Labor larger discretion as to its management, and prescribe new conditions for its administration.



The Fund is no longer subject to the inelastic provision that has hitherto tended to build up an unnecessarily large catastrophe surplus (§ 92). The Industrial Commissioner, instead of the Legislature, will now frame its expense budgets subject to a limitation of fifteen per cent of the earned premium and to approval by the State Board of Estimate and Control (§ 94). The fund can collect payments directly by court actions in the name of the Industrial Commissioner.

The Fund's surplus and reserves may be invested in securities available to savings banks, instead of the more limited range of securities heretofore (§ 93).

An amendment to section one hundred and one penalizes failure of an employer insured in the State Fund to keep a payroll and imposes a punishment for falsification of the payroll more drastic than that imposed by former section one hundred and two.

A new feature of the law is the creation of an advisory committee for oversight of the State Fund (§ 106). The committee is to consist of nine employers or officers of employers insured in the fund. The governor is to appoint them for alternating terms of three years. Commending this innovation, the governor said: "Such a committee should disarm suspicion that the State Fund is managed for political control and not for the best interests of its policy holders and it is hoped will bring about the most cordial relations between the management and the employers insured in the fund."

### ENFORCEMENT

The Court of Appeals, reversing orders of courts below, interpreted the amendment of section fifty-two of the compensation law by L. 1916, ch. 622, to mean that employers failing to secure compensation were subject to fine and imprisonment; and chapter 615 has strengthened this interpretation by further amendment of section fifty-two.

Enforcement is also strengthened by an amendment to section fifty-one empowering the industrial commissioner to require from employers evidence of insurance and of other compliance with the law. Failure to comply with such demand is deemed presumptive evidence of non-insurance and will subject the employer to criminal prosecution. This provision should be the greatest factor in a rigid enforcement of the law against the non-insurers. The commissioner, by amendment to section twenty-five, may require—instead of request—a carrier to make a deposit with him to secure prompt and convenient payment of compensation.

An amendment to section twenty-five gives a carrier ten days' grace for payment before incurring twenty per cent increase of compensation.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW

**Agreements.** Chapter 615 has eliminated the provision for settlement of compensation by agreement between employer and employee, such provision having been rendered obsolete by amendments of the law in 1921 (§ 20).

**Dying Declarations.** If a fatally injured employee makes declarations to others concerning his accident, such declarations are to be received in evidence and to be sufficient to establish the accident and injury provided circumstances or other evidence corroborate them. This amendment to former section sixty-eight, as renumbered section one hundred and eighteen, is in line with the decision of the Court of Appeals.

**Investment of Funds.** Not only the surplus and reserves of the State Fund, as noted above, but future payments deposited in the State Fund (§ 27) and funds deposited with the commissioner by self-insurers (§ 50, subd. 2) must be invested in the securities permitted to savings banks by section two hundred and thirty-nine of the Banking Law, L. 1914, ch. 369, as amended by L. 1918, ch. 96, except that the securities deposited by self-insurers may also be railroad bonds permitted by paragraph a of subdivision seven of such section.

**Review by Industrial Board.** An amendment to section twenty-two establishes the right of the industrial board to review not only awards of referees but decisions and orders other than awards, a right denied by court opinion.

**Appeals to Courts.** The Court of Appeals as a body, instead of a single judge, as heretofore, may grant an appeal from a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division. This conforms Workmen's Compensation Law, § 23, with the Civil Practice Act, § 588, subd. 4.

**Time Limits.** An advance payment to an injured employee has the effect of waiving the time limit upon the filing of his claim prescribed by Workmen's Compensation Law, former § 116, as renumbered § 115. This exception has been preserved by transferring the concluding sentence of the eliminated § 20-a to § 28. Amendments to § 116 relative to minor employees are noticed under "Compensation" above.

**Labor Law Provisions.** New section one hundred and twenty-seven provided that the Workmen's Compensation Law shall be read and construed in connection with the Labor Law. Article two of the Labor Law prescribes the organization, powers and procedure of the department of labor relative to workmen's compensation and other subjects.

### Chapter 405, Places of Public Assembly

**Amusement or Recreation Places.** Chapter 405, inserting a new article in the Labor Law, subjects every amusement or recreation place in the State, conducted for pecuniary gain and capable of assembling 100 or more persons, to a standard health and safety code to be formulated by the State Industrial Board. The duty of enforcing the article rests upon local authorities charged with enforcement of building laws and ordinances. Where no such authorities exist, the duty rests upon the State Industrial Commissioner, except that outside of cities the State Police shall inspect and enforce the rules and law. The commissioner has general oversight of all enforcing officers. The enforcing authority must inspect all places and issue certificates of compliance to such as conform to the law and the code. It may not issue such certificates to places erected after October 1, 1922, if their building plans have not been submitted to it and found by it to comply with requirements. Places without posted certificates may not operate after October 1, 1922. The enforcing authority may revoke certificates for non-compliance. Each place must pay \$10 for each inspection, but not in excess of twenty dollars per year.

### Chapter 421, Explosives

**Explosives.** Chapter 421 amends the Labor Law article governing explosives (1) to exempt from its application transportation or use of blasting explosives for agricultural purposes in maximum quantity of two hundred pounds, instead of five pounds as heretofore; (2) to restrict the meaning of the term railroad to roads carrying passengers for hire and to tracks not serving as spurs or sidings for mines, quarries or plants; (3) to require caps and detonators in quantities of one thousand or over to be stored in magazines; (4) to exempt magazines containing only black powder from ventilation requirements; (5) to require magazine owners or users to post the industrial commissioner's certificate of compliance and to notify him of changes in the magazine's condition or surroundings; and (6) to permit vehicles containing explosives to carry tools for their operation or repair but to prohibit them from carrying passengers. The chapter also repeals the governor's war-time powers and eliminates fire-proof material other than brick, concrete or iron from the list of permissible magazine construction material.

### Chapter 464, Employment Certificates

**Employment Certificates.** Chapter 464 amends and revises the children's employment certificate provisions of the Education Law to secure prompt notices to the educational authorities of the beginning and termination of the child's employment (§ 627); to subject parents to punishment for permitting their children to be disorderly and insubordinate in school or violate certificate requirements (§ 628, subd. 1); to change the minimum penalties against delinquency of employers and parents to maximum penalties (§ 628, subd. 1); to distinguish between, define and separately regulate general, vacation and agricultural certificates (§§ 627, 631); to require employed children to possess and produce identification certificates (§ 631, subds. 5, 7 E); to double the possible number of employment certifying officers and to subject the deputizing of the function to rules of the commissioner of education (§ 631, subd. 7); to require the child found qualified for a certificate to procure and present to the school authority a statement by its prospective employer setting forth the



location, hours and character of the work (§ 631, subd. 7 D and E); to exempt the issue of newsboy badges from the limitation as to the number of certificating officers and to require the newsboys to wear badges in plain sight (§ 631, subds. 6, 13); to give school superintendents concurrent power with the industrial commissioner to revoke certificates (§ 631, subd. 14); and to subject the forms for physical examination records and employment certificates to approval by the health and industrial commissioners respectively (§ 631, subd. 16). Minor changes effected by Chapter 464 reduce the number of days that applications for physicians' certificates must be on file (§ 631, subd. 11 C); require municipalities, other than cities of the first and second class, to pay a fifty cent fee to physicians examining children (§ 631, subd. 12); and raise the age maximum for issue of certificates from seventeen to eighteen (§ 627, § 637, subd. 7). Unchanged provisions of §§ 626 and 630, fixing the age maximum, may be compared with this last-named provision.

**Delivery of Messages and Articles.** Chapter 464 inserts in the Education Law a new provision declaring that "An employment certificate shall not be valid for the employment of a girl under eighteen years of age to deliver messages or articles of any kind outside of the place of her employment" (§ 631, subd. 4). This restriction is in line with subdivision ten of section one hundred and forty-six of the Labor Law which prohibits delivery work for telegraph or messenger companies by females under twenty-one years of age.

## VIOLATIONS

### CHAPTER 248, LABOR LAW

**Violations of the Labor Law.** Chapter 248 gives to courts of special sessions, except in the city and county of New York and the city of Albany, exclusive jurisdiction in the first instance to hear and determine charges of misdemeanors violative of the Labor Law. The jurisdiction of such offenses in New York city and Albany is specially prescribed by §§ 64-73 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as modified relative to New York city by the Inferior Criminal Courts Act. Violations of certain provisions of the Labor Law are made misdemeanors by the law itself (§§ 209, 220, 222, 390, 436 and 463). All violations of the Labor Law and the Industrial Code are made misdemeanors by § 1275 of the Penal Law. Certain other sections of the Penal Law (§§ 1270-1272, 1274, 1276-1278) make misdemeanors of violations of specified sections of the Labor Law. The intention of Chapter 248 is to reduce to a minimum, grand jury actions with their attendant expense and delay. This the chapter effects by taking away first-instance jurisdiction of Labor Law misdemeanors from the supreme court and county courts and limiting it to city magistrates and justices of the peace.

### CHAPTER 478, COMPENSATION LAW

**Violations of the Workmen's Compensation Law.** Chapter 478 enables a single city magistrate in New York city to hold, upon consent of the parties, a court of special sessions relative to a misdemeanor violative of the Workmen's Compensation Law. Courts of special sessions are ordinarily held in New York city by three justices of the Court of Special Sessions. Chapter 478 expedites prosecutions and puts beyond cavil the jurisdiction of a single magistrate to sit in such a case. Violations of the Workmen's Compensation Law constituting misdemeanors are set forth in §§ 24, 31, 52, 101, 102, 104, 110 and 114 of the law itself.

### CHAPTERS 248 AND 478, MATTRESS LAW

**Violations of the Mattress Law.** The jurisdiction prescribed by Chapters 248 and 478, as set forth under the two preceding titles, governs every violation of Article 25-B of the General Business Law, protective of the public health in connection with the manufacture and sale of new and second hand bedding material. The industrial commissioner is charged with enforcement of the mattress law.

### CHAPTER 1, HOISTING OF BUILDING MATERIAL

Chapter 1 amends subdivision six of section two hundred and forty-one of the Labor Law by substituting the words "lumber or timber" for the word "material" in prohibition of hoisting outside of buildings five stories or more high.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 121)

Boiler Manufacturers); Mark A. Daly, General Secretary, Associated Industries, Buffalo, N. Y. (representing industry); H. B. Kirchner, The Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y. (representing boiler users); James P. Holland, President, State Federation of Labor, New York City (representing labor); Michael Murphy, Business Agent, Engineers Union Local No. 20, 166 East 60th St., New York City (representing labor); James G. Shaw, Chief Inspector, Travelers Insurance Co., 30 East 42d St., New York City (representing insurance company interests); Joseph H. McNeill, Chief Inspector, Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Co., 100 William St., New York City (representing insurance company interests); N. T. Sellman, Engineer American Gas Association, 128 East 15th St., New York City (representing American Gas Association).

The following named officers and employees of the Department are hereby designated to attend meetings of the committee and to assist in its deliberations and without vote therein:

W. H. Furman, Chief Boiler Inspector, Division of Boiler Inspection, Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y.; James L. Gernon, Director Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor, New York City.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
*The Industrial Commissioner.*

## STATE OF NEW YORK

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### ALBANY

*General Order No. 34, Effective April 7, 1922.*

Question having arisen as to the acceptance by this Department of the official stamp on boilers in this State of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors as complying with Rule 344B of the Industrial Code for boilers, and it appearing to my satisfaction that the requirements of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors have been adopted as standard by another state, namely, the State of New Jersey and by various other states, and the standard of the National Board being recognized in those states as equivalent of the standard of the state, I do hereby order and direct that the requirements of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors be and the same hereby are accepted as the equivalent of a state standard code within the meaning of the New York code, and the official stamp of such National Board is hereby accepted as evidence that any boiler so stamped is the equivalent of a New York State standard boiler. The boiler inspectors of this department and the duly licensed inspectors of boiler insurance companies are hereby required to accept the National Board stamp as the equivalent of the New York State standard stamp.

It is to be understood that the New York State standard stamp is to be accepted on all New York State boilers but is not to be required in the event that a boiler has the National Board stamp.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
*The Industrial Commissioner.*

## STATE OF NEW YORK,

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

#### ALBANY,

*General Order No. 35, effective April 1, 1922:*

On account of the continued illness of the referee in charge of the Death Claim Calendar designation is herewith made of Stanley L. Otis, Director of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, as an acting referee to hear the death claims and such other calendars as he may be directed to hear.

Robert F. Coleman, Special Assistant to the Commissioner, is herewith assigned in charge of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, effective April 10th. His authority as special assistant in charge of that Bureau will be respected by all employees of the Department.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
*The Industrial Commissioner.*

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 126)



# MARCH LABOR MARKET

Reviewed by the Chief Statistician

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(As reported by 1648 firms with over 475,000 employees or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly payroll of over \$11,000,000.)

Employment in New York State factories again showed an increase over the previous month. The number of workers employed in March was 1 per cent greater than in February, and nearly 1 per cent greater than in March, 1921. In comparison with March, 1920, which was the month of highest employment on record since June, 1914, there has been a reduction of 23 per cent in the number of people employed in New York State factories. However, since August, 1921, the month of lowest employment, there has been an increase of 9 per cent in the number of workers employed.

The gain in March can be attributed to two chief factors. It was due partly to an improvement in business conditions in general, and partly to increased seasonal activity in some particular industries. Most of the reductions reported were due to seasonal change.

The largest gain in employment during the month was reported by the group of industries making stone, clay and glass products. This increase amounted to 10 per cent and was entirely due to the fact that spring building operations have begun. The brick, tile and pottery division reported the largest increase—22 per cent—because of the increased activity in the brick yards. Decreased employment was noted in some of the pottery factories. Seasonal activity was also the chief factor in the gain of 14 per cent reported by the miscellaneous stone and mineral products division, and the gain of 11 per cent in the lime, cement and plaster industry. A loss of 3 per cent occurred in the glass industry because several of the larger plants reduced forces. This industry group as a whole reported an increase of 7 per cent in employees over March, 1921.

All of the industries making food, beverages and tobacco products reported increased employment with the exception of the meat and dairy products industries. No change occurred in the latter division. The gain for the entire group was 3 per cent over February, and 4 per cent over March, 1921. Seasonal activity was the cause of increases of 5 per cent each in the candy industry and the miscellaneous groceries division. In the miscellaneous groceries division the increase was due mainly to greater employment in the sugar refineries. Increases of 4 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, were reported by the flour, feed and cereal products, and the bakery products industries. The manufacturers of beverages employed 2 per cent more workers in March. Smaller gains occurred in the tobacco products and canning industries.

The wood manufactures group of industries also showed increased employment as the result of seasonal activity. The largest gain in the group was that of 5 per cent which occurred in the sawmill and planing mill products division. This was due to the opening of spring building operations in part, and in part to increased employment in the cooperage plants, which was due to the seasonal activity in sugar refineries. The miscellaneous wood products division reported a 4 per cent gain in employment which was manifested mainly in the manufacture of smokers' articles, pencils and wall board. The piano industry and the furniture industry each showed gains of 1 per cent over February. Employment in the group as a whole was almost 3 per cent greater than in February and 8 per cent greater than in March, 1921.

The metals, machinery and conveyances industry group again reported a gain in employment over the preceding month. This increase amounted to 2 per cent, but the number of workers employed was 9 per cent lower than in March, 1921. Most of the gains in this group were due to improved business conditions, but the largest—of 20 per cent—in the shipbuilding industry was apparently

the result of seasonal activity. The iron and steel industry reported an increase of 10 per cent—one of the most important of the month. Gains of 4 per cent were reported by the firearms, tools and cutlery, and the brass, copper and aluminum divisions. The machinery division and the automobile industry each employed 3 per cent more workers in March than in February. In the machinery division the gain occurred mainly in the manufacture of electrical goods, printing machinery and elevators. The factories making instruments and appliances such as typewriters, cameras, clocks, lanterns and speedometers showed an average increase of 2 per cent in employment. Practically no change was reported by the heating and ventilating apparatus industry. An important reduction occurred in the railway equipment and repair industry. This decrease of 6 per cent was almost entirely in the construction of locomotives, freight cars and other equipment. Losses of 3 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, were shown in the gold, silver and jewelry division, and in the structural and architectural iron industry.

Only a slight gain occurred during the month in the number of workers employed in the furs, leather and rubber goods industry group, but the increase in comparison with March, 1921, was 14 per cent. The rubber and gutta percha goods industry showed a 7 per cent increase in employment over February. The miscellaneous leather products industry and the fur goods industry each showed an increase of six per cent. The miscellaneous division, which includes the manufacture of pearl, horn, bone and hair articles, reported 4 per cent more workers. Decreases of 2 per cent each occurred in the boot and shoe factories and in the leather tanneries, due to seasonal conditions.

The gain reported by the clothing group of industries was also very slight. The changes in this group were entirely the result of seasonal causes. The most important increase was that of 10 per cent in the millinery industry. The women's clothing industry employed 4 per cent more workers, and the gain in the men's shirts and furnishings industry and the laundering industry amounted to 1 per cent each. In the women's clothing industry the gain was mainly in the cloak and suit factories. Small increases were shown in the women's undergarment industry and in miscellaneous sewing. The only reduction in the group was one of 4 per cent in the men's clothing industry. The group as a whole showed 9 per cent more employees than in March, 1921.

Practically no change was reported in the printing and paper goods industry group during the month, but between March, 1921, and March, 1922, there was a reduction of 3 per cent. A gain of 2 per cent occurred in the manufacture of paper boxes and tubes from February to March, and the miscellaneous paper goods industry showed a decrease of 1 per cent in employment. The printing and bookmaking industry and the paper making industry showed no change since February.

The group of industries manufacturing textile products reported a reduction of 1 per cent since February, but a gain of 18 per cent as compared with March of last year. The only change of importance during the month was a decrease of 8 per cent in the cotton goods industry as the result of a heavy curtailment of production in one of the largest mills. The knit goods industry reported a gain of 1 per cent, and the wool manufactures division showed a reduction of a like amount. No change of importance was recorded in the silk industry nor in the miscellaneous textile products division.

The chemicals, oils and paints industry group showed a slight reduction in employment since February, and a larger reduction compared with March, 1921. Increased employment to the extent of 4 per cent occurred in the paints and colors industry and 1 per cent in the drugs and chemicals industry. The volume of employment in the oil products division decreased 2 per cent in March due to



reductions in working forces in the plants manufacturing linseed oil and coke and coal tar by-products, and in the mineral oil refineries. A 1 per cent reduction was shown in the manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products.

#### COURSE OF AVERAGE EARNINGS AND RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

Average weekly earnings of New York State factory workers increased 40 cents from February to March. According to the figures furnished by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, retail food prices in the United States declined 2 per cent from February to March. In comparison with March, 1921, average earnings showed a reduction of 9 per cent, and the retail cost of food a reduction of 11 per cent. Since October, 1920, which was the month of highest average weekly earnings in the factories of this State, there has been a decline of \$4.36 or 15 per cent.

While factory workers' weekly earnings in New York City increased \$1.26 from February to March, the weekly earnings of the workers in the remainder of the State were 15 cents less in March than in February. In New York City the average weekly earning was \$27.03 and in the remainder of the State the average was \$23.04. The retail cost of food declined 3 per cent in New York City and Rochester, and 4 per cent in Buffalo during the month. In comparison with March, 1921, New York City showed a reduction in retail food prices of 9 per cent, and Buffalo and Rochester each reported a reduction of 8 per cent.

The cause of the March gain in factory workers' earnings was increased working time, partly because many industries were undergoing a normal, seasonal expansion, and partly because of the absence of holidays, such as occurred in February. Some industries reported a gain because of improved business conditions. Seasonal change was the principal reason for the decreased earnings reported. Wage rate reductions were not as numerous in March as in other months.

A substantial gain occurred in the wood manufactures group of industries in March. The average weekly earnings of this group were 91 cents greater than in February, chiefly the result of seasonal activity. The largest increase, of \$1.48, occurred in the miscellaneous wood products division, especially in the manufacture of smokers' articles. The piano industry showed an increase of 99 cents, and the furniture and saw mill and planing mill products industries reported gains of 61 and 67 cents, respectively.

The stone, clay and glass products industry group also showed increased earnings as the result of greater seasonal activity. The greatest increase was reported by the miscellaneous stone and mineral products division. This amounted to \$2.11 and was mainly caused by greater working time in the cut stone industry. The glass industry showed a gain of \$1.46, and the average weekly earning in the cement, lime and plaster industry was 94 cents greater than in February. The reduction of \$1.93 reported by the brick, tile and pottery division was caused chiefly by the increased employment but irregular working time in the brick industry at the beginning of the season. Some of the pottery concerns also reported reduced working time. Average weekly earnings of the group as a whole were increased by 43 cents in March.

The printing and paper goods industry group reported weekly earnings \$1.86 greater than in February. This increase is chiefly due to the fact that there was a gain of \$2.06 in the printing and bookbinding industry because of increased working time. In February the observance of Lincoln's Birthday as a holiday without pay materially reduced earnings in this industry. Increased working time was also the cause of gains of \$1.24 and \$1.23, respectively, in the miscellaneous paper goods, and the paper box and tube industries. This industry group was the only one to show increased earnings in comparison with March, 1921.

Average earnings in the chemicals, oils and paints industries as a whole were increased by 42 cents from February to March. The important gains were those of 86 cents in the paints and colors industry, and 71 cents in the oil products division. Only minor increases occurred in the drugs and chemicals, and the miscellaneous chemical products industries.

Several substantial increases, chiefly seasonal, appeared in the food, beverages and tobacco products industry

group. The largest gain of \$1.63, was reported by the beverages industry because of the resumption of full time work in several plants. The increase of \$1.14 in the canned goods division was simply due to the higher pay of the small organizations that are retained through the inactive season. Gains of 86 cents and 87 cents occurred respectively, in the candy and tobacco products divisions. The only important reduction was that of 70 cents in the flour and cereals industry.

Several important gains in the weekly earnings of workers were reported by industries in the metals, machinery and conveyances group. The largest increase was that of \$1.36 in the instruments and appliances division due to increased activity in factories making clocks, cameras, meters and typewriters. The shipbuilding and silverware and jewelry industries each reported a gain of \$1.25 in average earnings. The brass, copper and aluminum division also reported a substantial gain — of \$1.01. The machinery division and the firearms and cutlery divisions reported gains of 55 cents and 56 cents, respectively. Average earnings increased slightly in the sheet metal work and in the iron and steel industries. The greatest reduction was that of \$1.39 in the structural iron industry. The heating apparatus industry showed a loss of 55 cents mainly because of wage rate reductions in some of the large plants. Small decreases occurred in the railway equipment and automobile industries. The gain for the group as a whole from February to March was 29 cents.

The changes shown in the clothing group of industries were entirely seasonal. All the industries but one reported greater average earnings than in February. The increases were \$1.07 in the millinery industry, 69 cents in the women's furnishings industry, and 51 cents each in the women's clothing and miscellaneous sewing industries. Small gains occurred in the men's shirts and furnishings and in the laundering and cleaning industries. A slight reduction was apparent in the men's clothing industry because of curtailed activity in the up-State factories and in the manufacture of boys' clothing in New York City. Average earnings for the group as a whole were 28 cents greater than in the preceding month.

Increased earnings to the extent of \$1.99 in the fur goods industry and \$1.61 in the rubber and gutta percha goods industry were the chief gains in weekly earnings in the furs, leather and rubber goods group of industries. Greater working time, due to the fact that there were no holidays in March, such as occurred in February, resulted in greater earnings in the rubber goods industry. For the same reason the miscellaneous leather goods industry showed a gain of 52 cents in comparison with February. A very slight increase was reported by the boot and shoe factories. Average earnings in the leather industry were \$1.37 less than in February because of the ending of seasonal activity. A minor reduction occurred in the miscellaneous group making articles of pearl, horn, bone, and hair. This decrease was chiefly in the manufacture of buttons.

The paper making industry reported a slight gain in average earnings.

The textile group was the only chief industry group to show a reduction in earnings since February. This was slight, however, and was chiefly due to a decrease of 90 cents in the wool manufactures division, which was caused by a reduction in working time in the worsted mills. Smaller losses occurred in the cotton goods and knit goods industries. The only gain of importance was one of 89 cents in the miscellaneous textile products division. A smaller increase was reported by the silk goods industry.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 124)

#### STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ALBANY

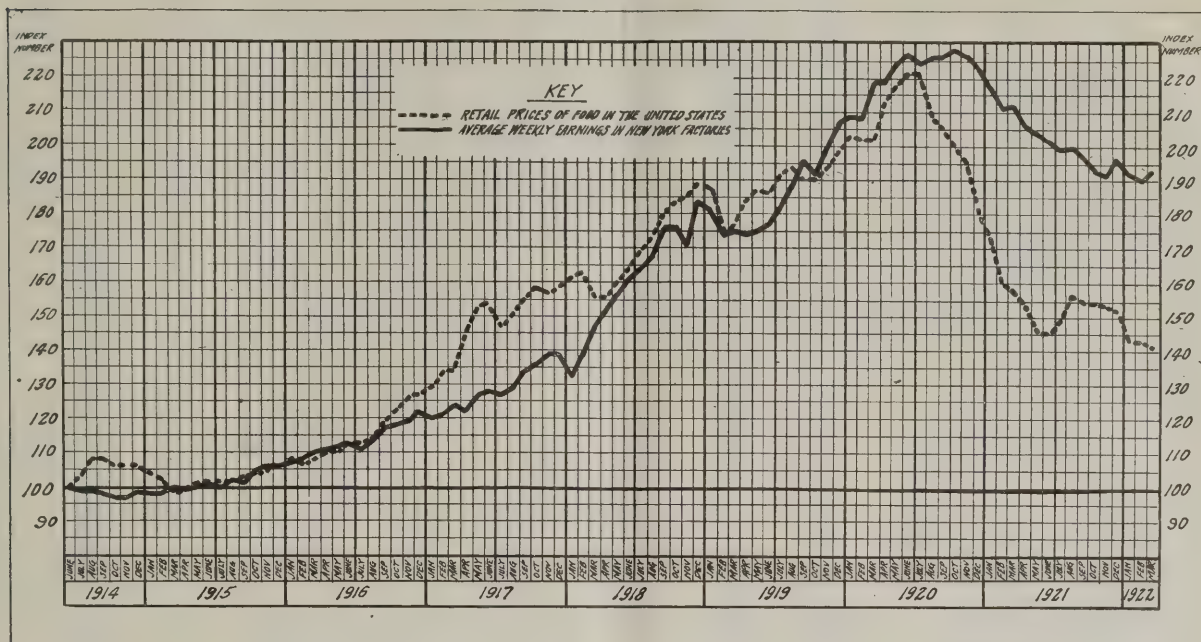
*General Order No. 36, Effective May 1, 1922.*

Announcement is made of the appointment of Robert F. Coleman as Director of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, effective May 1, 1922.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
*The Industrial Commissioner.*



COMPARISON OF COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES WITH COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES



INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE



## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								RATIO OF MARCH, 1922, TO JUNE, 1914 (JUNE, 1914=100)		Per-centage distribution of employ-ees re-ported in March
	EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		Em- ployees	Payroll	
	Jan., '22	Feb., '22	Jan., '22	Feb., '22	Feb., '21	Mar., '21	Feb., '21	Mar., '21			
	to Feb., '22	to Mar., '22	to Feb., '22	to Mar., '22	to Feb., '22	to Mar., '22	to Feb., '22	to Mar., '22			
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.....	*	+9.9	-5.2	+11.9	+2.3	+6.8	-10.7	-5.3	81	148	2.4
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products..	+5.7	+14.2	-2.2	+23.4	-30.6	-15.8	-36.1	-17.8	95	173	0.4
Lime, cement and plaster.....	+12.2	+11.0	+7.7	+15.6	+51.3	+33.1	+16.5	+5.8	83	141	0.6
Brick, tile and pottery.....	-7.0	+21.8	-9.2	+10.6	+6.3	+19.5	-17.5	-10.6	66	111	0.7
Glass.....	-4.3	-2.7	-11.2	+3.4	+2.4	-2.0	+4.3	+2.4	89	181	0.7
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.....	+4.0	+2.0	+3.3	+3.2	-13.6	-9.0	-24.4	-20.0	98	175	30.4
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	-0.9	-2.6	+5.2	+2.4	-18.0	-19.1	-26.9	-25.7	104	183	0.7
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.....	+3.4	+3.9	-0.9	+8.9	+13.3	+17.1	-4.0	+8.6	111	197	2.2
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	-10.6	+10.1	-13.6	+10.6	-26.9	-12.3	-46.3	-35.1	72	109	1.5
Structural and architectural iron work.....	+8.4	-1.0	+4.8	-6.0	-22.4	-30.1	-28.5	-41.4	44	79	0.2
Sheet metal work and hardware.....	+10.8	+4.9	+7.1	+6.6	-1.9	-0.4	-12.6	-8.2	84	164	2.3
Firearms, tools and cutlery.....	+10.8	+3.6	+11.6	+6.3	-17.1	-12.5	-26.8	-18.3	83	138	0.8
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus	+7.8	+0.2	+8.7	-1.8	+27.3	+28.6	+10.1	+6.9	136	255	1.6
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).	+4.4	+3.0	+1.1	+5.3	-18.1	-13.1	-25.1	-19.3	98	170	8.9
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.....	+1.0	+3.2	+0.6	+1.9	-7.1	-2.2	-15.0	-16.1	126	211	3.0
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops..	+5.0	-6.1	+12.0	-7.2	-8.2	-6.5	-23.8	-22.1	95	190	5.0
Boat and ship building.....	+16.6	+20.2	+3.1	+25.8	-61.1	-46.5	-64.7	-58.9	114	180	0.8
Instruments and appliances.....	+2.9	+2.3	-0.2	+8.4	-16.7	-15.2	-26.0	-18.1	99	174	3.4
Wood Manufactures.....	+2.4	+2.6	-0.9	+6.5	+6.4	+8.2	+0.4	+5.1	90	182	4.9
Saw mill and planing mill products.....	+5.4	+4.8	-0.9	+8.2	+3.8	+7.9	-3.4	+0.6	73	138	1.1
Furniture and cabinet work.....	+2.2	+1.4	+1.2	+4.0	+15.3	+13.4	+12.4	+12.9	97	193	1.6
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments	+2.9	+1.0	-1.8	+5.1	+34.5	+25.6	+28.0	+20.4	94	209	1.1
Miscellaneous wood and allied products....	-0.6	+3.8	-3.4	+10.8	-19.5	-11.0	-28.6	-13.2	96	204	1.1
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.....	+0.9	+0.6	-1.6	+1.5	+14.9	+13.5	-2.4	-0.8	112	223	8.5
Leather.....	+4.3	-1.9	+7.3	-8.2	+39.6	+22.4	+17.6	-0.5	122	223	0.5
Furs and fur goods.....	+2.9	+6.2	-2.6	+13.0	+9.8	+14.0	-11.3	-7.3	91	231	0.3
Boots and shoes.....	+0.3	-1.8	-1.4	-1.5	+18.3	+15.2	-3.8	-1.8	129	243	5.2
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods....	+8.0	+5.9	+1.6	+8.4	+2.7	+6.1	-4.4	-2.9	74	155	1.0
Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	-4.1	+7.4	-11.6	+15.1	-2.1	+4.9	-1.7	+10.8	122	265	0.8
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.....	-1.6	+3.8	-2.0	+1.8	+16.8	+16.9	+8.4	+2.5	85	180	0.7
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.....	-0.6	-0.6	-2.8	+1.2	-13.2	-12.2	-17.3	-16.2	99	188	5.2
Drugs and chemicals.....	+0.5	+1.4	-1.3	+2.3	-19.5	-16.8	-22.0	-19.6	91	161	1.1
Paints, dyes and colors.....	+3.4	+4.2	+1.7	+7.8	+7.0	+6.4	+4.3	+3.8	97	178	0.4
Animal and mineral oil products.....	-2.6	-2.2	-5.7	+0.6	-13.9	-12.2	-20.4	-17.2	96	187	2.1
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	+0.5	-0.9	-1.2	-0.6	-12.3	-13.4	-14.9	-17.3	114	217	1.6
Paper.....	+1.2	*	+1.6	+0.8	-19.6	-14.0	-28.5	-20.8	95	194	1.6
Printing and Paper Goods.....	+0.2	+0.3	-4.6	+6.7	-4.7	-2.5	-6.0	-0.2	98	199	8.4
Paper boxes and tubes.....	-1.2	+1.6	-7.3	+7.5	-14.9	-13.1	-21.9	-13.7	66	144	0.8
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	+0.8	-0.8	-3.2	+4.7	+0.4	+4.3	-5.8	+0.6	98	196	1.3
Printing and book making.....	+0.3	+0.3	-4.6	+6.9	-4.3	-2.2	-4.3	+1.0	104	207	6.3
Textiles.....	+3.1	-0.9	+1.1	-1.7	+32.7	+18.0	+27.4	+11.4	96	191	12.4
Silk and silk goods.....	+0.1	+0.2	-1.3	+0.9	+5.2	+1.3	+6.4	-1.9	93	174	2.1
Wool manufactures.....	+5.0	-0.9	+2.1	-4.8	+43.4	+23.6	+38.0	+13.9	100	213	3.6
Cotton goods.....	-2.1	-8.3	-3.6	-8.6	+20.6	+6.6	+12.4	+3.3	115	230	1.3
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods..	+7.0	+1.1	+7.9	+0.3	+74.2	+41.4	+63.9	+34.2	92	173	3.4
Other textiles and allied products.....	+0.7	-0.4	-3.8	+4.0	+11.4	+5.5	+6.8	+1.3	87	183	2.0
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.....	+7.0	+0.4	+12.5	+1.6	+16.1	+9.0	+12.8	+1.7	88	195	15.1
Men's clothing.....	+2.8	-4.0	+0.6	-4.7	+42.3	+25.0	+51.5	+18.9	99	217	4.7
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	+3.4	+1.3	+6.9	+3.1	+17.0	+10.5	+12.5	+2.4	89	160	3.6
Women's clothing.....	+32.9	+4.0	+55.4	+5.6	-1.1	-3.9	-6.6	-10.5	78	204	3.1
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	-0.5	+0.6	+2.3	+4.2	+13.2	+4.4	+7.0	+0.2	79	176	1.4
Women's head wear.....	+1.7	+9.5	+0.5	+14.2	-4.3	-1.9	-17.8	-11.1	112	248	0.8
Miscellaneous sewing.....	-1.4	+0.4	-3.0	+3.4	-4.1	+0.8	-6.8	-0.1	84	173	0.6
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.....	+0.3	+1.0	+0.1	+1.7	+4.9	+3.7	-2.0	-1.9	78	160	0.9
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	+3.4	+2.9	+1.8	+4.2	+3.9	+4.2	-6.4	-5.6	96	190	10.1
Flour, feed and other cereal products.....	-0.9	+3.5	-1.8	+0.8	+0.7	+4.6	-10.7	-6.6	124	219	0.5
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	+6.4	+0.3	+5.9	+5.8	+7.1	+1.6	-4.7	+1.8	34	103	0.3
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	+7.2	+4.9	+7.9	+4.6	+7.2	+1.3	+0.7	-7.9	126	245	2.1
Meat and dairy products.....	-2.0	†	-6.0	-1.4	-1.8	-3.6	-13.6	-16.1	118	213	0.9
Bread and other bakery products.....	-0.2	+3.2	+3.4	+3.1	+1.8	+3.3	-7.2	-5.7	135	279	2.7
Confectionery and ice cream.....	+10.8	+4.8	+7.4	+9.6	+17.1	+13.4	+6.2	+12.3	139	290	1.2
Beverages.....	+0.1	+2.4	-1.7	+8.0	-9.5	-8.7	-16.8	-12.2	49	77	0.5
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	+5.0	+0.9	-4.7	+6.2	+3.3	+11.4	-10.6	-1.5	63	121	1.9
Water, Light and Power.....	-1.3	+0.4	-1.5	+1.2	-5.7	-2.8	-13.8	-9.8	108	222	1.0
Total.....	+3.2	+1.2	+2.1	+2.9	+0.6	+0.8	-9.2	-8.1	96	188	100.0

\* Increase of less than 0.05 per cent. † Decrease of less than 0.05 per cent.

## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

INDUSTRY GROUPS	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, MARCH, 1922			
	EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		TOTAL STATE		NEW YORK CITY	
	Jan. '22	Feb. '22	Jan. '22	Feb. '22	Feb. '21	Mar. '21	Feb. '21	Mar. '21	Estab-lish-ments	Em-ployees	Estab-lish-ments	Em-ployees
	to Feb. '22	to Mar. '22	to Feb. '22	to Mar. '22	to Feb. '22	to Mar. '22	to Feb. '22	to Mar. '22				
Stone, clay and glass products,....	†	+10	-9	+19	-14	-3	-23	-9	73	11,632	26	2,572
Metals, machinery and conveyances	+5	+6	-3	+12	-18	-11	-29	-23	346	147,625	96	32,058
Wood manufactures.....	+2	+3	-4	+11	+6	+7	†	+4	135	23,638	55	11,168
Furs, leather and rubber goods.....	-1	+5	-6	+13	+11	+12	-5	*	141	41,124	75	13,911
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	-3	+1	-7	+4	-11	-10	-16	-14	57	25,242	29	8,045
Paper.....	*	*	-6	+9	-5	-4	-7	-1	167	148,508	92	29,543
Printing and paper goods.....	*	*	-6	+9	-5	-4	-7	-1	167	148,508	92	29,543
Textiles.....	*	+2	-4	+5	+11	+6	+8	+2	147	60,119	30	9,917
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.	+12	+2	+20	+5	+18	+10	+11	+3	398	73,020	304	43,020
Food, beverages and tobacco.....	+3	+4	+2	+6	+5	+5	-6	-4	171	48,791	66	33,251
Water, light and power.....	-1	*	-4	+3	-9	-6	-21	-16	13	4,642	7	2,644
Total.....	+4	+3	+1	+8	+1	+1	-8	-6	1,648	484,341	780	186,129

\* Increase of less than 0.5 per cent. † Decrease of less than 0.5 per cent. ‡ Of this number, 26 establishments manufacture paper and employ 7,636 workers.



**COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January.....		98	107	120	132	181	209	217	192
February.....		98	108	121	139	174	208	211	190
March.....		100	110	124	147	175	219	212	193
April.....		99	111	122	152	174	219	206	
May.....		100	112	127	157	175	224	204	
June.....	100	101	113	128	161	177	227	202	
July.....	99	100	111	127	164	182	224	199	
August.....	99	102	114	129	167	188	226	200	
September.....	98	101	117	134	176	196	226	197	
October.....	97	105	118	136	176	192	228	193	
November.....	97	106	119	139	170	200	226	191	
December.....	99	106	122	139	183	207	223	196	
Average for year.....	98	101	114	129	160	185	222	203	

**COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100. Derived from the relative prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January.....		104	108	129	162	187	203	174	143
February.....		102	107	134	163	174	202	160	143
March.....		99	108	134	156	177	202	158	140
April.....		100	110	146	156	184	213	154	
May.....		101	110	153	160	187	218	146	
June.....	100	101	113	154	164	186	221	145	
July.....	103	101	112	147	169	192	221	149	
August.....	108	101	114	151	173	194	209	157	
September.....	108	102	119	155	180	190	205	155	
October.....	106	104	122	159	183	190	200	55	
November.....	106	105	127	157	185	194	195	54	
December.....	106	106	127	159	189	199	180	52	
Average for year.....	105	102	115	147	170	188	206	155	

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Includes all employees in both office and shop)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month
January.....		\$12.44	\$13.53	\$15.28	\$16.81	\$23.03	\$26.52	\$27.61	\$24.43
February.....		12.41	13.77	15.31	17.66	22.07	26.47	26.77	24.17
March.....		12.65	13.96	15.79	18.71	22.20	27.87	26.97	24.57
April.....		12.54	14.15	15.50	19.25	22.11	27.80	26.20	
May.....		12.74	14.24	16.08	19.91	22.23	28.45	25.86	
June.....	\$12.70	12.81	14.41	16.20	20.44	22.51	28.77	25.71	
July.....	12.54	12.66	14.11	16.17	20.78	23.10	28.49	25.26	
August.....	12.53	12.89	14.44	16.44	21.23	23.85	28.71	25.43	
September.....	12.48	12.86	14.87	16.97	22.31	24.83	28.73	25.07	
October.....	12.26	13.30	14.95	17.33	22.34	24.41	28.93	24.53	
November.....	12.32	13.45	15.16	17.69	21.60	25.37	28.70	24.32	
December.....	12.56	13.49	15.51	17.71	23.18	26.32	28.35	24.91	
Average for year....	\$12.48	\$12.85	\$14.43	\$16.37	\$20.35	\$23.50	\$28.15	\$25.72	

NOTE — The average weekly earning is obtained by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll for the given week.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY, BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER**  
(Derived from retail food prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Base for New York City and Buffalo is January, 1915, as 100, whereas for Rochester the base is May, 1916, as 100.)

MONTH	NEW YORK CITY								BUFFALO								ROCHESTER*							
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	
Jan. . .	100	103	126	160	183	199	172	145	100	104	130	169	193	204	175	146	...	122	149	174	185	158	131	
Feb. . .	97	102	131	158	171	197	156	144	99	102	138	168	173	202	157	147	...	128	149	158	184	142	130	
Mar. . .	95	103	129	144	173	194	153	139	95	104	138	154	178	201	154	141	...	126	134	158	182	136	*125	
April. .	96	104	135	145	178	204	152	...	97	107	150	151	182	213	150	...	...	135	133	162	187	134	...	
May. . .	97	105	147	153	176	206	145	...	97	107	158	163	188	212	139	...	100	141	144	167	192	127	...	
June. . .	97	109	147	160	178	209	144	...	98	110	160	167	186	219	137	...	103	142	149	165	194	124	...	
July. . .	97	106	140	163	183	211	147	...	98	110	150	175	194	221	147	...	103	134	156	172	196	132	...	
Aug. . .	97	108	143	166	184	199	155	...	99	115	154	178	197	210	157	...	106	136	158	175	187	142	...	
Sept. . .	98	112	149	174	181	198	153	...	99	119	157	183	194	206	152	...	111	141	163	171	184	137	...	
Oct. . .	100	116	155	178	183	195	155	...	102	120	162	187	190	202	154	...	111	147	166	169	179	138	...	
Nov. . .	102	120	151	182	190	192	155	...	103	129	162	188	192	199	154	...	120	145	167	174	177	140	...	
Dec. . .	103	120	155	186	194	177	155	...	104	129	163	191	198	181	153	...	122	145	172	179	168	140	...	
Avg. . .	98	109	142	164	181	198	154	...	99	113	152	173	189	206	152	...	*110	*137	*153	*169	*185	*138	...	

\* Comparison of figures for Rochester must not be made with figures for Buffalo or New York City because the base figure for Rochester is different from that used for Buffalo and New York City.

# AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MARCH IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES † (Includes all employees in both office and shop)

INDUSTRY	THE STATE					NEW YORK CITY					OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY				
	1922	1921	1920	1918	1916	1922	1921	1920	1918	1916	1922	1921	1920	1918	1916
<b>Stone, Clay and Glass Products</b> .....	23.29	26.29	27.34	18.79	13.76	29.57	31.63	28.88	18.02	14.53	21.51	24.56	27.02	18.96	13.47
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	28.09	28.78	30.12	20.26	15.75	41.08	40.35	33.69	22.11	19.33	20.98	22.78	29.41	19.99	14.44
Lime, cement and plaster.....	23.20	29.19	26.21	19.65	13.26	22.40	26.48	28.94	20.62	13.71	23.37	29.73	29.41	19.45	13.16
Brick, tile and pottery.....	18.86	25.24	25.02	16.85	12.01	24.85	27.07	27.97	17.44	13.62	17.78	24.86	24.34	16.75	11.40
Glass.....	24.69	23.58	26.84	18.13	13.72	25.91	27.09	25.01	15.43	12.49	24.27	22.35	27.21	19.01	14.35
<b>Metals, Machinery and Conveyances</b> .....	25.65	29.16	30.51	21.74	16.00	26.46	30.41	30.21	19.51	15.64	25.43	28.81	30.62	22.22	16.09
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	25.25	27.47	31.71	19.68	15.85	28.38	29.26	29.16	19.48	16.63	23.75	26.88	32.70	18.84	15.21
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.....	22.46	24.23	28.29	19.23	14.09	22.95	26.38	27.74	17.69	13.40	22.06	22.84	32.61	20.10	14.47
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	23.70	32.03	41.10	27.95	18.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.70	32.03	41.10	27.95	18.93
Structural and architectural iron work.....	26.07	31.13	31.33	21.25	16.29	30.48	33.94	33.20	21.39	16.33	23.70	32.03	41.10	27.95	18.93
Sheet metal work and hardware.....	24.30	26.34	25.84	17.93	13.28	24.18	27.45	26.21	16.78	12.13	24.37	25.68	30.28	21.07	16.25
Firings, tools and cutlery.....	22.55	23.93	33.85	21.62	16.29	30.48	33.94	33.20	21.39	16.33	23.70	32.03	41.10	27.95	18.93
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.....	25.78	31.03	33.20	22.47	15.29	29.87	31.17	28.94	19.41	15.69	25.55	25.68	30.28	21.07	16.25
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).....	25.08	27.01	29.05	21.05	15.80	36.82	38.18	34.60	23.15	18.44	25.79	25.68	30.28	21.07	16.25
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.....	27.60	32.18	31.42	23.01	17.08	36.74	39.78	34.65	18.18	15.42	25.79	25.68	30.28	21.07	16.25
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.....	29.40	35.31	33.10	23.57	16.47	37.45	36.69	38.74	24.68	18.73	30.12	35.03	33.00	23.84	16.51
Boat and ship building.....	27.92	36.36	38.57	24.37	22.16	37.45	36.69	38.74	24.68	18.73	30.12	35.03	33.00	23.84	16.51
Instruments and appliances.....	24.12	24.98	25.94	18.15	15.16	23.67	24.07	24.63	16.37	13.61	24.27	25.24	26.30	18.70	12.71
<b>Wood Manufactures</b> .....	24.48	25.19	26.05	16.77	13.12	25.54	26.18	27.91	16.69	13.53	23.54	24.29	24.46	16.84	12.71
Saw mill and planing mill products.....	23.89	25.03	25.98	16.48	13.21	25.24	28.17	28.61	16.69	13.95	22.66	23.39	23.98	16.30	12.48
Furniture and cabinet work.....	24.95	25.68	26.09	17.51	13.21	30.47	29.67	30.61	18.73	14.89	23.33	23.83	24.77	17.19	12.75
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.....	25.53	26.64	26.72	17.26	14.93	27.20	28.65	29.44	17.75	15.57	26.79	27.16	21.82	16.01	13.41
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.....	23.27	23.88	25.41	15.58	11.10	21.40	21.57	24.65	14.77	10.55	26.79	27.98	26.61	17.29	12.29
<b>Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods</b> .....	23.40	26.78	26.81	17.13	12.89	26.77	29.93	28.85	17.58	12.99	20.16	25.14	25.70	16.87	12.03
Leather.....	20.16	24.80	24.33	17.07	12.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.16	25.14	25.70	16.87	12.03
Furs and fur goods.....	33.16	40.78	33.03	21.87	13.66	33.16	40.78	33.03	21.87	13.66	33.16	40.78	33.03	21.87	13.66
Boots and shoes.....	23.44	27.49	27.26	17.63	13.72	27.58	30.72	28.51	15.93	14.33	22.62	26.52	27.17	17.49	13.50
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.....	23.19	25.36	25.00	15.81	11.07	27.58	30.72	28.51	15.93	14.33	22.62	26.52	27.17	17.49	13.50
Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	23.92	22.64	23.27	16.31	12.10	25.02	23.48	25.92	18.00	10.51	18.80	21.34	21.72	14.37	11.40
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, etc.....	20.18	23.01	23.59	14.58	10.49	25.02	23.48	25.92	18.00	10.51	18.80	21.34	21.72	14.37	11.40
<b>Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.</b> .....	25.38	26.61	26.81	17.13	13.89	25.38	26.61	26.81	17.13	13.89	25.38	26.61	26.81	17.13	13.89
Drugs and chemical preparations.....	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89
Paints, dyes and colors.....	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89
Animal and mineral oil products.....	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89	25.35	26.00	26.15	17.13	13.89
<b>Paper, Printing and Paper Goods</b> .....	26.14	28.38	28.45	19.46	14.40	28.06	28.97	27.28	18.63	15.11	26.40	28.66	28.77	19.69	14.84
Paper boxes and tubes.....	26.14	28.38	28.45	19.46	14.40	28.06	28.97	27.28	18.63	15.11	26.40	28.66	28.77	19.69	14.84
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	22.59	22.66	22.60	13.64	11.11	32.79	32.03	32.28	19.56	16.47	25.72	24.98	23.78	16.25	13.55
Printing and book making.....	33.29	32.22	33.14	14.74	12.38	24.94	25.12	24.62	15.12	12.01	19.68	19.03	18.22	10.55	9.13
<b>Textiles</b> .....	18.50	20.61	22.41	14.60	10.58	20.81	21.63	23.62	14.47	10.60	19.19	20.38	22.20	14.72	10.56
Wool and silk goods.....	19.46	19.10	20.22	12.83	10.34	19.65	20.69	21.84	12.89	10.43	17.52	17.90	19.15	12.78	10.56
Wool manufactures.....	21.54	23.38	24.27	15.64	11.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.57	23.43	24.26	15.67	11.12
Cotton goods.....	19.24	19.85	23.21	15.34	10.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.24	19.85	23.21	15.34	10.64
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.....	16.98	17.90	20.93	14.03	9.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.78	17.54	20.84	14.07	9.98
Other textiles and allied products.....	21.04	21.91	23.77	15.64	11.04	22.11	22.24	25.13	16.41	10.95	20.23	21.63	22.68	14.97	11.12
<b>Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.</b> .....	24.00	25.71	26.73	16.01	12.48	28.29	30.15	30.97	18.06	14.04	17.85	19.50	19.88	12.14	9.68
Men's clothing.....	26.25	27.60	31.48	16.01	12.48	28.29	30.15	30.97	18.06	14.04	17.85	19.50	19.88	12.14	9.68
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	16.72	18.04	19.74	12.50	9.91	21.80	24.12	28.07	12.34	13.82	22.06	24.73	25.56	14.31	9.68
Women's clothing.....	33.28	35.73	33.96	21.61	16.67	35.15	37.73	35.63	22.37	17.25	13.14	14.86	16.55	11.42	9.17
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	19.86	20.70	20.46	12.72	10.07	20.78	21.79	21.64	13.35	10.45	13.14	14.25	13.49	9.22	7.63
Women's headwear.....	26.35	29.09	27.25	19.91	13.43	26.39	29.16	27.35	19.99	13.46	13.14	14.25	13.49	9.22	7.63
Miscellaneous sewing, dyeing, etc.....	17.18	17.34	17.67	9.98	9.14	18.33	17.72	17.48	9.96	9.22	14.02	16.24	18.33	10.07	8.90
<b>Food, Beverages and Tobacco</b> .....	18.39	19.45	18.53	12.31	9.45	19.66	21.04	20.32	13.12	9.70	16.39	17.04	16.00	11.07	9.10
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.....	23.14	25.55	24.93	15.87	12.70	23.21	25.53	25.08	15.57	12.60	23.01	25.59	24.65	16.46	12.91
Flour, feed and other cereal products.....	25.84	28.95	27.91	20.42	15.56	28.24	32.84	30.06	21.73	17.07	27.27	27.76	27.29	20.07	15.22
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	22.02	21.97	21.93	15.05	11.49	23.02	22.85	20.81	13.06	10.33	21.51	22.42	22.42	16.74	12.48
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	25.90	28.48	28.90	18.21	14.29	24.48	26.19	27.63	18.37	14.33	28.02	28.41	30.55	17.97	14.37
Meat and dairy products.....	26.27	30.19	28.99	19.57	15.13	28.59	32.41	31.64	20.31	16.93	24.46	28.41	26.90	19.00	13.65
Bread and other bakery products.....	23.98	26.26	26.94	15.02	12.31	24.43	26.77	25.21	15.00	12.32	21.43	23.05	20.98	15.18	12.26
Confectionery and ice cream.....	19.36	19.56	19.40	11.23	9.82	19.82	19.89	20.00	10.86	9.96	17.36	18.18	17.96	12.09	9.36
Beverages.....	30.89	32.11	30.23	22.04	19.24	35.50	35.47	33.38	23.08	19.98	24.59	27.58	26.38	20.65	18.27
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	17.46	19.74	21.09	13.12	9.58	18.46	21.48	22.16	13.71	9.94	14.15	14.90	18.30	11.35	8.78
<b>Water, Light and Power</b> .....	32.89	35.42	32.34	20.41	17.11	32.51	36.44	33.70	20.20	15.88	33.39	33.95	30.77	20.67	18.58
<b>Total</b> .....	24.57	26.97	27.87	18.71	13.96	27.03	28.97	29.20	17.91	14.20	23.04	25.73	27.15	19.14	13.82

\* Reports do not cover a sufficient number of employees to permit the publication of an average weekly earning.

† Averages for March of 1915, 1917 and 1919, appear in the March, 1921, issue of the Labor Market Bulletin.

‡ These average weekly earnings represent actual, not full-time earnings. They are computed by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll, including both office and shop. These earnings are consequently influenced by changes in the amount of time worked, as well as by changes in wage rates. The inclusion of office employees, whose salaries commonly average higher than the earnings of shop employees, does not materially affect the average weekly earnings, as office employees constitute only a small percentage of the total number of workers.



# THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD

## Variations of the Labor Law Granted After Examination of Plans and Hearings by the Bureau of Research and Codes

The following variations from the provisions of the Labor Law have been granted by The Industrial Board upon the report of the Bureau of Research and Codes:

### STRUCTURAL CHANGES

WHEREAS, Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated March 18, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270-Subdivision 4, of the Labor Law, re enclosure of stairways, in the building now being erected at 630-632 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on April 4, 1922, at Buffalo, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, an examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building is an addition to an existing two-story building, to which will be added another story and a three story addition adjoining, making the entire building three stories high; present building is approximately 50 feet by 150 feet; addition will be of similar size, making entire building approximately 100 feet by 150 feet, of brick walls, wood floors and roof; party wall with opening therein will remain on first floor; second and third floors entirely open; building will be sprinklered and used for the manufacture of knitting machines; not more than 75 persons employed on first floor; not more than 145 persons on second floor, and not more than 40 persons on the third floor; exits will be as follows,—four interior stairways constructed of incombustible material, two of which (in existing portion of building) extend only to the second floor and are enclosed in partitions of fire-proof material, extending to the ceiling of the second floor; the other two extend to the third floor and are similarly enclosed; an unenclosed wooden stairway extends to roof; a 36-inch wide wooden stairway enclosed in partitions of fire-proof material extends from first to second floors; a 36-inch wide wooden stairway extends from second to third floors and enclosed on second floor in 2-inch solid metal lath and plaster partitions with door at second floor; all stairwells at third floor guarded by standard railing and toeboard; sliding fire door at first floor on opening to stairway in northeast corner of building—and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there is an unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved* by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co., Inc., on the building now being erected at 630-632 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y., upon the following terms: That stairways as described above be permitted providing that sliding fire door at first floor be normally in closed position.

*Be it further resolved* that the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective April 11, 1922.

WHEREAS, the Industrial Board on September 13, 1921, granted to the Willow Brook Dairy, Inc., variation from certain requirements of the Labor Law on its then proposed building to be located at 243-271 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, The Albro-Clem Elevator Co., on behalf of the Willow Brook Dairy, Inc., has filed a petition dated March 16, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Industrial Code Rule 449-d, re the construction of elevator car covers to be installed in the said building, and

WHEREAS, an examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which it appears that the elevator car in question will be of the corner post type, 6 feet, 1 inch by 7 feet 4 inches in size, and will have entrances at three sides; fire doors at openings in the hoistway enclosure will operate on the inside of the hoistway and said doors will be equipped with electric contacts so arranged that the car cannot leave the landing until the hoistway doors are closed and locked or latched; the car cover will be in two sections, each hinged to the top of the car beam; and it appearing from such examination, that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law and rules and regulations of the Industrial Code, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law and rules and regulations will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved* by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Willow Brook Dairy, Inc., on its building now erected at 243-271 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., upon the following terms: That elevator car cover in two sections, each hinged to top of car beam be permitted, provided there are no fixed obstructions nearer than 8 inches to the outer edge of the car at entrance sides.

*Be it further resolved* that the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective, April 11, 1922.

WHEREAS, Unique Brass Foundry Co., Inc., 833 Grant Street, Buffalo, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated March 16, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re-required exits and Section 270, Subdivision 7, of the Labor Law, re-enclosure of vertical openings, in the building now erected at 833-841 Grant Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on April 5, 1922 at Buffalo, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, it appears from such public hearing that the building is of steel frame, brick walls, wood floor and roof construction, three stories high and approximately 30 feet by 84 feet on first and second floors, and 21 feet 6 inches by 27 feet on third floor; this third floor has been recently built and is of wood stud, wood sides and roof; sides and roof covered with 4-ply rubberoid roofing material; lower floors used as brass foundry, third floor for experimental purposes; not more than 3 persons employed above the second floor; exits are two interior fireproof enclosed stairways, each extending to the roof of the two-story portion; from the third floor, a door in each end opening onto roof and thence to ground by interior stairways referred to above; from the second to third floors is a dumbwaiter hoistway 23 inches by 36 inches, enclosed in wood slats, extending to a height of 6 feet; openings between slats not more than 1/2 inch; doors or gates on openings in this enclosure at second floor so arranged that same are closed and locked before dumbwaiter can leave the floor; door at third floor landing is raised and lowered by the action of the car; and it appearing from such public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved* by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Unique Brass Foundry Co., Inc., on its building now erected at 833-841 Grant Street, Buffalo, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted as the required exits for third floor; and that dumbwaiter hoistway enclosed as described above be permitted.

*Be it further resolved* that the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective, April 11, 1922.

WHEREAS, Associated Industries, Iroquois Building, Buffalo, N. Y., on behalf of the James Hanrahan Estate, Buffalo, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated April 1, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits, and Section 270, Subdivision 4, of the Labor Law, re construction of stairways, in the building to be erected at 1505 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on April 10, 1922, at Buffalo, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, It appears from such public hearing that the building will be of mill construction, two stories high, and approximately 39 feet, 5 inches by 49 feet, 8 inches; first floor to be occupied as mercantile establishment, second floor, for manufacturing purposes; the nature of the industry and number of occupants not as yet determined; exits will be an interior wood stairway enclosed in partitions of 3-inch plank covered each side with metal lath and plastered with Portland cement mortar finishing at least 3/4 inch thick terminating at the underside of the 3-inch plank roof, which will be similarly plastered on the underside within the enclosure, and an exterior iron balcony and counter-balanced drop stairway to the ground; balcony to be at floor level with a door opening out leading thereto; stairway to be not less than 24 inches wide; and it appearing from such public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to the James Hanrahan Estate, Buffalo, N. Y., on the building to be erected at 1505 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., upon the following terms: that exits as described above be permitted as the required exits.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective April 25, 1922.



WHEREAS, DuPont Engineering Co., Wilmington, Del., on behalf of DuPont Fibre Silk Co., Tonawanda, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated April 4, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3 of the Labor Law, re required exits, in the proposed addition to the Chemical Building on River Road, in the Township of Tonawanda, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on April 18, 1922, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be an addition to present building, which is five stories high and approximately 86 feet by 26 feet, 5 inches, with a three-story wing approximately 28 feet, 4 inches by 67 feet, 6 inches; it is proposed to construct an addition, making the entire building approximately 189 feet by 26 feet for the first, second and third floors, 178 feet by 26 feet on fourth floor, and 160 feet by 26 feet on fifth floor; three-story wing approximately 41 feet, 6 inches by 28 feet, 4 inches; this wing at second floor level extends into main building approximately 19 feet; the floor in wing at this level is omitted; entire building of reinforced concrete with hollow tile curtain walls; second floor will be sprinklered; building will be used for the manufacture of viscose and raw silk; number of occupants will be, on first floor, eleven; on second floor, two; on third, fourth and fifth floors, three each; exits will be two interior enclosed fireproof stairways serving all floors and from second floor at the southeast end a door opening onto an exterior iron balcony and stairway, 30 inches wide extending to ground; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

Be it resolved, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and hereby is granted to the DuPont Fibre Silk Co. on the proposed addition to the Chemical Building on River Road, in the Township of Tonawanda, N. Y., upon the following terms: that exits as described above be permitted as the required exits.

Be it further resolved, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective April 25, 1922.

WHEREAS, Harder Manufacturing Corporation, Cobleskill, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated April 5, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Industrial Code Rule 451-d, re elevator hoistway pit, now being installed in its building at Cobleskill, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on April 17, 1922, at Albany, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, It appears from such public hearing that the elevator will be installed in an existing two-story building used for the storage of refrigerators and material; five persons employed in the entire building; elevator hoistway will be approximately 8 feet, 2 inches by 7 feet, 6 inches; car will be 8 feet by 6 feet, 6 inches; travels a distance of 23 feet, 4 inches at a rate of 50 feet per minute; depth of hoistway pit will be 2 feet measured from the level of the lowest landing to the bottom of the pit; and it appearing from such public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the rules and regulations of the Industrial Code, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law and rules and regulations will be observed and public safety secured;

Be it resolved, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Harder Manufacturing Corporation, affecting the elevator hoistway pit now being installed in its building at Cobleskill, N. Y., upon the following terms: that an elevator hoistway pit two feet deep measured from the level of the lowest landing to bottom of pit be permitted.

Be it further resolved, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective April 25, 1922.

## BAKERY VARIATION

WHEREAS, The Globe Grocery Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has filed application, dated April 7, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Rule 300 of the Industrial Code relative to bakeries in the building now erected at 159 Ball Street, Port Jervis, N. Y.

WHEREAS, The report of the district inspector, approved by the Supervising Inspector of the district in which the proposed bakery is to be located, indicates the following conditions: The proposed building is a one-story and cellar, wood construction. 63 feet by 38 feet in area; the ceiling is 8½ feet high at its lowest point and 17 feet at its highest; the sides walls are wainscoted and in good condition; the ceiling is of metal and is painted; there are two rows of windows, one lower and one upper, with a total of 20, also a large roof ventilator; the toilet is located in the cellar; the proposed bakery will be the full size of the area, 63 feet by 38 feet, will be well ventilated and have an abundance of natural light, therefore.

Be it resolved, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation is hereby granted to the Globe Grocery Company on the new bakery in the building which is erected at 159 Ball Street, Port Jervis, N. Y., upon the following terms: That the present side walls be given two coats

of water proof paint, to be covered with a coat of white enamel paint, same to be kept clean at all times, that a sanitary base for the toilet be provided according to the requirements of the Industrial Code; further

Be it resolved, That such variation is granted only provided that the sanitary conditions set forth are made permanent.

Effective April 25, 1922.

## INSPECTION BUREAU ORDERS REVIEWED

Orders issued by the Bureau of Inspection in the cases enumerated below were reviewed by the Industrial Board under the provisions of Section 110 of the Labor Law and action taken thereon as set forth by resolutions adopted at meetings held on March 28 and April 11, 1922.

In each case a statement of existing conditions and recommendations was submitted to the Industrial Board, by The Industrial Commissioner, a copy of which had previously been submitted to the appellant, together with a notification of the date of hearing. Reference is made to the section of law or code affected by the order and the decision. Orders are indicated in short form and the descriptions of conditions are digested, but a complete record in each case is filed in the Department's office at No. 124 East 28th Street, New York City, subject to examination by the public. The decisions of the Board are set forth in full.

## MEETING OF MARCH 28

Premises affected Appellant  
Buffalo, 17-21 So. Division St. Gurney & Overtruf  
Order No. 3—April 22, 1921—Provide suitable, convenient and sanitary watercloset for males. (Sec. 293.)

CONDITIONS: New toilet provided since order was issued, but floor and walls are of wood. No ventilator or window; no artificial light; door not self-closing and entrance not screened. Floors and walls are clean and sanitary; walls are painted. Only one male employee uses this watercloset. Floor and walls of enclosure were made same as other watercloset, as appellants understood same was satisfactory.

DECISION: That, as enclosure is properly painted and all kept in clean and sanitary condition, existing installation be considered as satisfactorily complied when ventilation, artificial light, screen at entrance and self-closing device on door have been provided.

Premises affected Appellant  
Lockport, South Transit St. Niagara Textile Co.  
Case adjourned for two weeks. per Associated Industries

Premises affected Appellant  
Buffalo, Lockwood & Hopkins Sts. Maritime Milling Co.  
Order No. 36—March 31, 1921—Provide hoods over all grain belt conveyors, etc. (Rule 656)

CONDITIONS: Order relates to a grain belt conveyor located on the fifth floor, which conveys grain, mostly corn, wheat and buckwheat, from mill to elevator bins. All the grain conveyed by this belt is cleaned before being discharged onto the belt so that very little, if any, dust remains in grain.

DECISION: That order be waived.

Premises affected Appellant  
Lockport, 50-54 Pine St. Keiter-Fry Mfg. Co., Inc.  
Order No. 6—April 21, 1921—Provide an approved fire alarm system. (Sec. 279)

Order No. 7—April 21, 1921—Organize and maintain monthly fire drills.

CONDITIONS: Three-story nonfireproof tenant factory building erected before October 1, 1913. Occupancy of building 32, 24 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 24; above the second, 21. At present the law does not apply. Under usual conditions there would be more employees. Firm asks the approval of one-source sprinkler system. There will be a 6-inch intake from a 12-inch main. There will be two automatic alarm gongs, one inside building, one outside building, and will be installed to meet approval of Board of Underwriters. Greatest contemplated occupancy for third floor, 50. Exits consist of two interior stairways and one fire escape.

DECISION: Accept one source sprinkler system, but, owing to the close proximity of entrances to the stairways, that occupancy on third floor be limited to not over 50 persons. In case larger number of persons are employed on third floor, that fire escape on south side of building be perfected, which would allow occupancy of 75 on third floor, or that apartment on third floor be opened so that exit can be had to north stairway from west end of third floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
Norwich, 56 North Broad St. James S. Flanagan  
Order No. 1—November 21, 1921—Properly reconstruct side walls, etc. (Rule 300)

Order No. 2—November 21, 1921—Provide either (a) plastered, (b) ceiled with metal or wood ceiling in bakeroom.  
CONDITIONS: Bakery is in a clean and sanitary condition. Walls and ceiling are ceiled with plaster board that is painted and joints are sealed. There are but three males employed.

DECISION: Accept existing construction of walls and ceilings while present conditions obtain.



# MEETING OF APRIL 11

Premises affected Appellant  
Farmingdale, L. I., Eastern Parkway Raphael DeLucia  
Order No. 1—December 20, 1921—Reconstruct cellar bakery so that from the finished floor to the underside of the ceiling, etc. (Sec. 338)

CONDITIONS: Cellar bakeshop built in 1908; occupied as a commercial bakery until 1919, then used by the owner and his wife to bake bread for their family and a tenant. It was reopened as a public bakery November 20, 1921. One man employed, who lives on the premises. Bakery is 11 feet x 35 feet and 8 feet high, exclusive of the oven, which is outside the building in the rear; only the front of oven is exposed in bakeroom. Ceiling of bakeroom is metal and in good condition. Side walls are of brick, and also in good condition. Ceiling of bakeroom is 1 foot above street grade.

DECISION: That the soil outside of the two windows nearest oven be removed to a depth of 3 feet below grade, and larger windows provided for ventilation, and that excavation created, be cemented or bricked on sides and bottom and on completion of all necessary requirements as indicated a certificate of exemption be granted.

Premises affected Appellant  
Syracuse, 2613 Lodi St. Smith & Caffrey Co.  
per Associated Industries

Order No. 5—February 16, 1922—Immediately cease employing, etc. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Two-story nonfireproof building erected since October 1, 1913. No automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 30; above the first floor, 2 occasionally. Exit consists of one interior stairway, extending from first to second floor.

DECISION: That present door to roof at southwest corner with walk across roof to cupola and spiral stairs in cupola section be accepted as one exit and as a second means of exit accept a door at the southeast end of second floor to roof of one-story section and an exterior wood stair at least 3 feet wide from said roof to grade.

Premises affected Appellant  
Sodus Center Wilson Canning Co.  
per Fruit Belt Preserving Co.

Order No. 8—September 23, 1920—Provide two legal means of exit, etc. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Two-story nonfireproof wooden building, erected after October 1, 1913. No automatic sprinkler system installed. No fire alarm signal system installed. Business carried on in building, canning fruits and vegetables. Occupancy of building, 45; above the first floor, 4. Building isolated. Present exits consist of a 48-inch wooden stairway, extending from first to second floor, with no direct passage to the outer air. This stairway is enclosed by wood from bottom of stringers to ceiling of first floor with wood door at bottom. There is an outside wooden stairway, 38½ inches wide, extending to ground level. At northwest corner of building there is an open wooden bridge extending to warehouse about 40 feet distant.

DECISION: That present exits be accepted on condition that bridge is provided with a standard railing on each side (rail 3 feet, 6 inches high with toe board and intermediate rail) and further, that an outward swinging door is provided on first floor at foot of stairway adjacent to north wall of main building. All other items in notice of September 23, 1920, are to be fully complied with before operations are resumed.

Premises affected Appellant  
Niagara Falls, Sugar St. Titanium Pigment Co., Inc.

Order No. 3—June 21, 1921—Provide two legal means of exit. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Building, nonfireproof; erected since October 1, 1913; divided into two sections, one of which is two stories high and the other is two-story and mezzanine. Building is of tile construction, with concrete floors in two-story section and wood floors in other sections. Occupancy of building, 7; above the first floor, 5; above the second, none permanently. Exits consist of four interior stairways, not properly enclosed.

DECISION: That permission to use the iron ladder as second means of exit be denied. Accept as second means of exit an interior wood stairway from the second floor of west two-story section, to be located at south side, while not more than 5 persons are employed above ground floor.

The following requests for exemption from the provisions of Section 161 of the Labor Law were submitted to the Board with a recommendation that the requests be denied. The Board's action in each case was as follows:

Model Dairy Company, East River, Town of Cortland, N. Y. Application withdrawn.

W. F. Endress, Jamestown, N. Y. Adjourned for two weeks.

Breakstone Brothers, Walton, N. Y. Application denied.

Clover Farms, Inc., Homer, N. Y. Application denied.

E. I. DuPont De Nemours Powder Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Application denied.

Premises affected Appellant  
New York, 25 City Hall Place The Beckman Press, Inc.  
per the Downtown League  
Order No. 1—March 23, 1922—Properly guard contact point of paper cutter. (Sec. 256)

Order No. 2—March 23, 1922—Properly guard shafts of self-feed of cylinder presses. (Rule 902)

CONDITIONS: Re No. 1: Paper cutter is a 50-inch automatic Seybold cutter. Re No. 2: Inclined shafts at sides of cylinder presses and are exposed to contact. Guards are provided by manufacturers of machine but are not used.

DECISION: That appeal be denied and orders complied with.

Premises affected Appellant  
Rochester, 27 East Ave. David Z. Morris

Order No. 1—April 2, 1920—Provide outward swing doors at entrance to stairhall, third floor. (Sec. 270-5)

Order No. 2—April 2, 1920—Variation of 4/25/17 and 1/9/18 violated. Enclose stairway in fireproof material, fireproof openings on course of fire-escape. (Sec. 270-4)

CONDITIONS: Three-story nonfireproof tenant factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; fire alarm signal system installed Class "C." First floor used as a restaurant; second floor, pool parlor; third floor, lens grinding. Occupancy of building, 74, 20 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 22; above the second, 20. Exits consist of one interior stairway, enclosed in wood lath and plaster. Enclosure covered with tile on restaurant side between first and second floors. On rear of building there is a 23½-inch fire escape with stationary stairway to ground level.

DECISION: Accept stairway as at present enclosed provided exit doors from third floor are arranged to swing outwardly and further that exit door to fire escape on second floor be made fireproof and self-closing and window opening on first floor under fire escape is fireproofed. All door openings to exits to be indicated with signs and red lights. The above conditions are to be accepted while not more than 20 persons are employed on the third floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
Buffalo, 24-30 E. North St. W. H. Penseyres & Morrison  
Steel Products Co., Inc.

Order No. 1—March 17, 1922—Provide additional means of exit, etc. (Sec. 270-3)

Order No. 2—March 17, 1922—Cease permitting, etc.

CONDITIONS: Two-story nonfireproof building erected since October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. Business carried on in building, auto sheet metal work and stamping. Occupancy of building, 19; above the first floor, 7. Exits consist of two interior stairways, one enclosed and the other not enclosed. One imperfect horizontal exit on second floor.

DECISION: That variation be granted accepting the one interior fireproof stairway at the southwest corner and the exterior screened stairway at the southeast corner of the building as two legal means of exit and that occupancy be allowed accordingly, i. e., 67 persons on second floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
Yonkers, 26-30 Main St. Taxpayers' Development Co.  
per T. O. MacKenzie

Order No. 1—March 13, 1922—Provide two legal means of exit, etc. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Two-story nonfireproof tenant factory building erected since October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. Building is used principally for mercantile purposes, only one factory in building. Occupancy of building 36, 27 of whom are factory employees. Exits: one interior stairway extending from first floor to the second floor, and is constructed of metal and covered with tile. The stair enclosure from cellar to second floor is of hollow tile covered with plaster. From the second floor to roof the enclosure is of wood studs, plaster board and plaster. Horizontal exit in rear of building on second floor. Door 6 feet, 9 inches opening out on a metal slat platform and a 54-inch metal stair to top of retaining wall of adjoining yard in rear. Exit from yard to street.

DECISION: In view of the fact that the one interior stairway is made of concrete and there is remote from such stairway a door leading to an iron stairway to rear yard, that such exits be accepted as satisfactory while conditions and occupancy remain as at the time of our inspection of February 17, 1922, and not more than 25 persons are permitted to be on the second floor. That the stairway opening at cellar be protected by self-closing door covered with metal on the cellar side.

Premises affected Appellant  
Milton, State Rd. Hudson River Fruit Exchange, Inc.

Order No. 7—April 18, 1921—Provide two waterclosets for males. (Sec. 293)

Order No. 8—April 18, 1921—Provide a wash basin, etc. (Sec. 295)

CONDITIONS—Sixteen men employed on March 16, 1922. At the time of the regular inspection there were about 25 men employed. There is no commercial water supply in the village; no sewers.

DECISION: That firm be permitted to install two chemical closets as a compliance with item No. 7, and that a wash basin for pump now used to get water, from boiler, be accepted as compliance with item No. 8, provided a sanitary outlet for the waste water is provided.



Premises affected Appellant  
Northville, Second St. Ray Hubbell & Co.  
Order No. 1—November 10, 1921—Immediately prohibit the operation of factories in your building, etc. (Sec. 270-3)  
CONDITIONS: Three-story nonfireproof building erected partly before and partly after October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. Business carried on is the manufacture of cloth gloves. Occupancy of building, 27; above the first floor, 16. Exits consist of three interior stairways, not properly enclosed. Doors open outwardly and are self-closing.  
DECISION: That existing exits be accepted while the third floor is not used for any purpose whatsoever, and the door thereto at the second floor stair entrance be kept locked; key in possession of proprietor in office; that in the event of the third floor being used for storage or any other purpose, the existing stairs be kept accessible at all times and an additional stairway leading from the third floor to the second floor at the south end of the third story part be provided.

Premises affected Appellant  
Rochester, 272 N. Goodman St. Stecher Lithographic Co.  
Order No. 1—February 20, 1922—Provide keys for unlocking hoistway doors, etc. (Rule 445)  
Order No. 4—February 20, 1922—Enclose passenger elevator car, etc.  
CONDITIONS: Passenger elevator was installed since April 15, 1915, in accordance with approved plans. Terminals at basement and fourth floor, a distance of 50 feet. Freight cars installed since April 15, 1915, with terminals at first floor and second floor, a distance of 25 feet. Passenger elevator enclosed on one side and freight cars enclosed on two sides. Self-closing horizontal sliding doors on freight elevator shaftway, latches on inside of doors; no keys or keyholes. Wooden vertical sliding door to outside at lowest terminal; electric contact on such door.  
DECISION: Accept present conditions in connection with both passenger and No. 4 freight elevator.

Premises affected Appellant  
Gloversville, Ninth Ave. & Cortland St. Tryon Silk Fabrics Co.  
Order No. 1—March 27, 1922—Provide at least two legal means of exit, etc. (Sec. 270-3)  
Order No. 2—March 27, 1922—Arrange exit doors to open out, etc. (Sec. 270-5)

CONDITIONS: Three-story nonfireproof wooden building erected after October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. Business carried on is the manufacture of silk fabrics. Occupancy of building, 8, 6 of whom are factory employees; above the first floor, 4; no one regularly employed above second floor. Building is 49 feet by 29½ feet, and is really two stories and attic. There is one stairway extending to attic.  
DECISION: That order No. 2 be waived. That present interior stairs be accepted as primary exit and that an outside stairway 36 inches wide, extending from ground to the third floor at the north end of the building, enclosed either by wood or metal, be accepted as second exit. If inconvenient to place stairs outside of building, either or both flights may be placed inside the building at the north end, as indicated on sketch submitted on March 31, 1922.

Premises affected Appellant  
Johnstown, 106-108 S. Market St. (r) Bias Fabric Binding Co.  
Request for a modification of terms of variation granted May 10, 1917. (Sec. 271-1)  
CONDITIONS: Two-story nonfireproof factory building erected before October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. Business carried on is the manufacture of bindings. Occupancy of building, 8; above the first floor, from 5 to 7. So-called "third floor" of this building is an attic under the pitched roof, which is used for storage, visited once or twice a day by one man, who is never more than a few minutes in the room at one time. The one stairway in the building is at about the center of each floor.

DECISION: That full occupancy, 28, be allowed for the stairway on the second floor while the third floor is used entirely for storage purposes, as at present; and no one allowed to work or remain on said third floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
Buffalo, Franklin St. H. William Pollack  
Order No. 2—October 6, 1921—Provide an additional legal means of exit, etc. (Sec. 271-1)

CONDITIONS: Three-story nonfireproof building erected before October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. Business carried on in building is printing. Total occupancy of building is 44, 20 of whom are above the first floor and 7 above the second. Exits consist of one interior stairway and one perfect horizontal exit on second floor.

DECISION: That if window next to chimney near rear end, third floor of 97 Franklin St., be changed to a door opening onto roof of two-story building 95 Franklin St., and a stairway provided from roof of two-story to second floor landing, connecting with existing stairway, giving direct exit to street and with pent house over new stairway with door swinging inwardly, that this be accepted as satisfactory compliance with order.

Premises affected Appellant  
South Kortright T. O. Smith's Sons  
Order No. 1—March 9, 1922—Provide two legal means of exit, etc. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Two-story nonfireproof building erected since October 1, 1913; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. First floor walls built of concrete; second floor walls and roof built of wood. The floors of both stories are of concrete. One concrete open stairway from first to second floor. Business carried on in building, bottling milk and cream. All work is done on first floor. Second floor is used for office and live storage, also by employees as a lunch room at noon hour. Occupancy of building, 10.

DECISION: Accept present interior stairway and order for additional means of exit waived, while conditions remain unchanged.

Premises affected Appellant  
Saratoga Springs State Conservation Commission  
Request for modification of Paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code requiring the installation of double stop valves on Boilers Nos. 1-2/13800, Saratoga Baths; Boilers Nos. 1-2/6925, Washington Baths and Boilers Nos. 1-2/12120. Geysers Springs, for the reason that the entire battery is shut down at one time and boilers are all inspected at one time. (Par. 399)

CONDITIONS: Boilers inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, which company has stated that it is perfectly willing to continue insurance on these boilers should modification be granted.

DECISION: That modification from the provisions of Paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code be granted; with the understanding that the whole battery is shut down at once and all boilers inspected at one time.

Premises affected Appellant  
Penn Yan W. H. Fox & Son  
Request for modification of Paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code, requiring the installation of double stop valves on boilers 1-2/4939. (Paragraph 399)

CONDITIONS: Boilers are inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company. Joseph H. McNeill, of such company, appeared and asked that the modification be granted.

DECISION: That modification from the provisions of Paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code be granted.

## MEETING OF MARCH 14

Premises affected Appellant  
Corning Brick Terra Cotta & Tile Co.  
per Associated Industries.

(Sec. 456, Ext. of time.)  
Appeal for an extension of time of 6 months to allow the above company, Brick Terra Cotta & Tile Co., to re-locate the magazine on its premises so that it will be 720 feet from an inhabited building.

CONDITIONS: Magazine is of brick construction located 212 feet from the nearest building. Building is part of the plant in which crude clay is stored and prepared. Several men work in this portion of plant.

DECISION: That an extension of time until September 1, 1922, be granted in which to comply with the provisions of Section 456 of the Labor Law.

Premises affected Appellant  
Middle Falls Stevens & Thompson Paper Co.  
Par. 399, Boiler Code.

Order requires the installation of double stop valves on boilers Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5/4677. Firm request variation.

CONDITIONS: These boilers are emergency boilers and are only used when the larger boilers are being cleaned and inspected. Boilers are regularly inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, which Company states that it will continue insurance upon the boilers if a variation from the law with reference to Paragraph 399 is granted, owing to satisfactory condition of the boilers.

DECISION: That a modification from the requirements of Paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code be granted, to apply only for such time as these boilers may be used for emergency purposes. Should these boilers, however, be again placed on full time service, the requirements of Paragraph 399 must be complied with.

Premises affected Appellant  
Fort Plain Bailey Knitting Mills  
Par. 399, Boiler Code, Ext. of time.

Order requires installation of double stop valves on boilers Nos. 3, 4, 5/10409 in mill No. 2 and on boilers Nos. 1, 2/10409 in mill No. 1. Appeal is made for an extension of time until warm weather is at hand, in order to close operation and comply with the order.

CONDITIONS: Boilers are inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, which Company has certified that these boilers are in good condition and are regularly inspected and that they (the Company) is willing that such extension be granted.

DECISION: That an extension of time until July 1, 1922 be granted in which to comply with the provisions of Paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code.



Premises affected

Appellant

East Main St.

O. A. Weatherly & Co., Inc.

Milford, N. Y.

Order No. 1 of notice of July 27, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide an approved additional means of exit from each floor, or immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work, etc.

This is a two and three-story nonfireproof frame, wood building, erected before October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 10; above the first floor, 2. These two and three-story connected buildings are used for the manufacture of pineapple cheeses, and the first floor only is used for the manufacturing process, the upper floors being used for curing, a couple of men visiting them occasionally for the purpose of hanging the cheeses in nets and to turn them in the curing process. The 3d floors, which are in two sections of the building, are used for storage purposes almost exclusively. One man visits them once in a while to remove or place material, old equipment, etc. The different sections of the building are connected except at the west end above referred to.

Exits consist of three interior wood stairways, not properly enclosed, doors to which open in. A stairway 30 feet by forty feet connects all three floors; a stairway in the eastern end of the three-story 80 feet by 30 feet section connects all floors; and a stairway in the two-story 40 feet by 30 feet section connects all floors. One imperfect horizontal exit in the form of a wooden open bridge spans the five feet space between the last named building and the large three-story section at the east end, second floor.

MOD: That a thirty inch wide interior unenclosed wooden stairs be provided second to third floors in the western end of the 80 feet by 30 feet section; and that a wooden open bridge be provided leading from second floor of 80 feet by 30 feet section to second floor of 40 feet by 30 feet section at the western end of the building.

Premises affected

Appellant

6-12 Devereux St.

George H. Spitzli

Utica, N. Y.

Order No. 1 of notice of January 11, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 1—Provide two legal means of exit remote from each other from all floors of building by enclosing present stairway in partitions of fireproof material within 20 days, or immediately prohibit the operation of factories in your building above the second floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

This is a five-story and cellar, nonfireproof brick building, erected before October 1, 1913; with divided lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 100; 21 of whom are mercantile employees; above the first floor, 85, six of whom are mercantile employees; above the second, 55, five of whom are mercantile employees. Cellar is used by first floor tenants who have access by separate stairway from each store. First floor is occupied by the U. S. Government (Sub-Post Office) E. A. Carey & Co. (stores and hardware); Fair Deal Paint & Paper Company (paint and paper); and Jackson & Spitzli, (Real Estate and Insurance). Second floor is occupied by the Goodnew Printing Company entirely, with an occupancy of 21 males and 9 females.

Third floor is occupied by Kiendeau & Co. (dresses), seven female employees, irregular about 2,500 square feet.; Walters & Bennett (electrotyping), four males, 2,000 square feet; R. R. Wilcock (ruling paper), man and wife, 500 square feet, Wisconsin Pearl Button Co., one proprietor, only 525 square feet. Fourth floor is occupied by the Kaplin Manufacturing Co. (clothing), 2,900 square feet, 38 employees; and Utica Bloomer Co. (bloomers), 1,500 square feet, no employees at present. This firm expects to employ about ten females. Fifth floor is attic 7 feet high, used for storage of print paper by Goodnew Printing Company. One to two men occasionally use this floor to store or remove paper.

Exits consist of two interior stairways, one leading from the first floor to the fifth floor, and the other from the cellar to the roof, enclosed in wooden partitions, doors to which open outwardly and are self-closing. One imperfect fire-escape extending continuously from grade to the fourth floor. Egress from roof safe; exits remote.

MOD: That the present exits be accepted on condition that doors leading to the fifth floor be locked, key to be in possession of the Goodnew Printing Company; not more than two men to occasionally be allowed on the fifth floor to store or remove paper; a Class C Fire Alarm Signal System with gong on each floor, audible to all tenants on floor be installed and fire drills held monthly.

Premises affected

Appellant

River Road,

Wickwire Steel Co.

Tonawanda, N. Y.

Orders Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, and 20 of notice of March 26, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 10—Provide at least two stairways inside building, etc.
- 11—Properly enclose exit stairs in fireproof material, etc.
- 12—Provide fireproof passage from foot of stairs to outer air, etc.
- 13—Arrange exit stairs to be not more than 12 feet 6 inches between landings.
- 19—Provide two legal means of exit from charging room, etc.
- 20—Cease employment on second floor, etc.

This is a one and two-story fireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, about 150; above the first floor, 90. This is an open hearth blooming and rod mill about 360 feet by 400 feet of irregular shape with a gas producer house two stories high 150 feet by 25 feet located 30 feet west and connected to the main building by two open iron bridges about 4 feet wide. Building of fireproof construction. In the open hearth mill which is 376 feet long by 135 feet wide is a charging floor 16 feet above the main floor, this balcony being open on the east or mill side and is 376 feet long by 56 feet wide, there being 15 men employed on this floor and 4 men on the second floor of the gas producer building.

Exits provided are open iron stairway 33 inches wide, one on the outside of north end of gas producer building, one on north end and one on south end of charging floor (outside), and one open iron stairway 33 inches wide from charging floor to main floor about 50 feet from north and two iron bridges about 4 feet wide connecting charging floor with second floor of gas producer building. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

MOD: That the present exits as constructed be accepted as a satisfactory compliance with orders Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 19; and that order No. 20 be waived.

# BUREAU OF INSPECTION

## MARCH FIGURES

NINE MONTHS ENDED MAR. 31,				NINE MONTHS ENDED MAR. 31,				
INSPECTION WORK				ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES				
	Mar. 1922	1922	1921		Mar. 1922	1922	1921	
Factories	Regular inspections*	4,500	53,826	65,372	Administration	4,424	38,294	41,360
	Building surveys	1,105	9,256	44,076	Sanitation	3,297	23,879	34,592
	Special inspections	3,296	6,044	4,687	Accident prevention	5,555	38,305	48,765
	Complaints investigated	92	575	622	Fire protection	381	2,123	4,330
	Special investigations	386	2,256	4,886	Children			
	Compliance visits	8,399	42,590	65,578	Women and minors	4	49	85
	Department office calls	213	2,127	4,554	Day of rest	68	513	1,311
Mercantile establish- ments	Information calls†	4,987	32,661	26,051	Payment of wages	11	33	87
	Regular inspections	5,209	37,123	49,875	Total	13,740	103,196	150,530
	Special inspections	322	2,224	3,429	Administration	4,417	38,273	41,676
	Complaints investigated	72	642	630	Sanitation	3,795	22,708	48,090
Tenements	Compliance visits	2,924	19,357	35,174	Accident prevention	5,132	25,817	36,781
	Inspections of apartments	20,317	143,303	227,217	Fire protection	387	1,919	4,139
	Inspections, licensed buildings	1,940	12,664	18,975	Children			1
	Inspections, unlicensed build- ings	337	2,415	3,733	Women and minors	10	53	76
Mines, quarries, magazines, tunnels and aissons	Complaints investigated	23	143	154	Day of rest	67	653	1,182
	Compliance visits	577	3,733	6,299	Payment of wages	3	22	49
	Department office calls	9	124	189	Total	\$13,811	89,445	131,694
	Licenses: Issued	145	985	1,749	Administration	5,924	32,315	51,285
Boilers	Cancelled or revoked	317	1,958	2,971	Sanitation	2,104	11,787	24,329
	Factory permits: Issued	9	163	378	Accident prevention	1,016	3,968	2,058
	Cancelled or revoked		1	44	Children			
	Mine inspections	5	30	†	Women and minors	11	33	37
Industrial hygiene	Quarry inspections	3	103	†	Day of rest	531	4,319	6,305
	Magazine inspections	66	1,023	601	Payment of wages			1
	Tunnel inspections	2	30	30	Total	9,586	52,422	84,015
	Factory inspections connected with mines and quarries	2	27	†	Administration	5,924	32,314	51,285
Tenements	Special inspections	13	49	†	Sanitation	1,709	11,099	23,378
	Special investigations	6	14	49	Accident prevention	670	2,076	1,522
	Compliance visits	45	133	190	Children			
	Complaints investigated				Women and minors	6	15	27
Boilers	Information and office calls	61	370	†	Day of rest	476	3,953	5,500
	Regular inspections	284	2,019	1,862	Payment of wages		1	1
	Special investigations				Total	8,785	50,088	81,713
	Compliance visits	15	228	305	Sanitation	214	1,472	2,650
Industrial hygiene	Boiler certificates issued	201	2,006	1,465	Employing non-members of family	5	26	37
	Information and office calls	356	2,434	2,623	Prohibited employment		23	63
	Physical examinations	**13	**397	**1,237	Sanitation	223	1,198	1,763
	Trade disease investigations		25	14	Employing non-members of family	4	31	41
Factories	Special inspections			2	Prohibited employment		32	59
	Special investigations	216	1,746	3,674	Orders	45	531	306
	Research investigations	86	671	648	Compliances	117	229	345
	Special details	31	366	796	Orders	4	26	30
Factories	Complaints investigated		1	4	Compliances	1	9	27
	Information and office calls	87	737	673	Orders	122	1,340	1,210
	Compliances				Compliances	98	1,241	1,119
	Compliances							
NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED				PROSECUTIONS BEGUN				
In factories: under 14	3	51	182	Administration	2	3	2	
14-16 no certificates	46	441	748	Sanitation	23	111	280	
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours	3	44	118	Accident prevention	1	27	37	
Working illegal hours	36	68	107	Fire protection	22	114	184	
In mercantile establishments: under 14	63	577	1,250	Children	5	60	229	
14-16 no certificates	130	766	1,410	Women and minors	3	10	17	
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours	12	121	278	Day of rest	2	7	18	
Working illegal hours	9	55	50	Payment of wages		1	3	
In tenements: under 14	13	126	285	Total	58	333	770	
14-16 no certificates	10	47	59	Administration		1		
WOMEN AND MINORS FOUND WORKING ILLEGAL HOURS				Sanitation	6	32	57	
In factories: Women	9	75	301	Accident prevention	2	2	3	
Male minors		2	9	Children	16	62	143	
In mercantile establishments: Women	16	209	257	Women and minors	2	27	36	
Male minors		3	3	Day of rest	1	9	13	
VIOLATIONS OF DAY OF REST LAW				Total	27	133	252	
Factories				Administration				
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted	**37	**146	**153	Sanitation				
Working on designated day of rest	**4	**19	**11	Accident prevention				
Working seven days a week	**2	**59	**167	Children				
Mercantile Establishments				Women and minors				
Working on Sunday and no schedule posted	**14	**138	**422	Day of rest				
Working on designated day of rest	**2	**36	**37	Payment of wages				
Working seven days a week		**37	**27	Total				
				Tenements	4	13	58	
				Mines and quarries				



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# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN

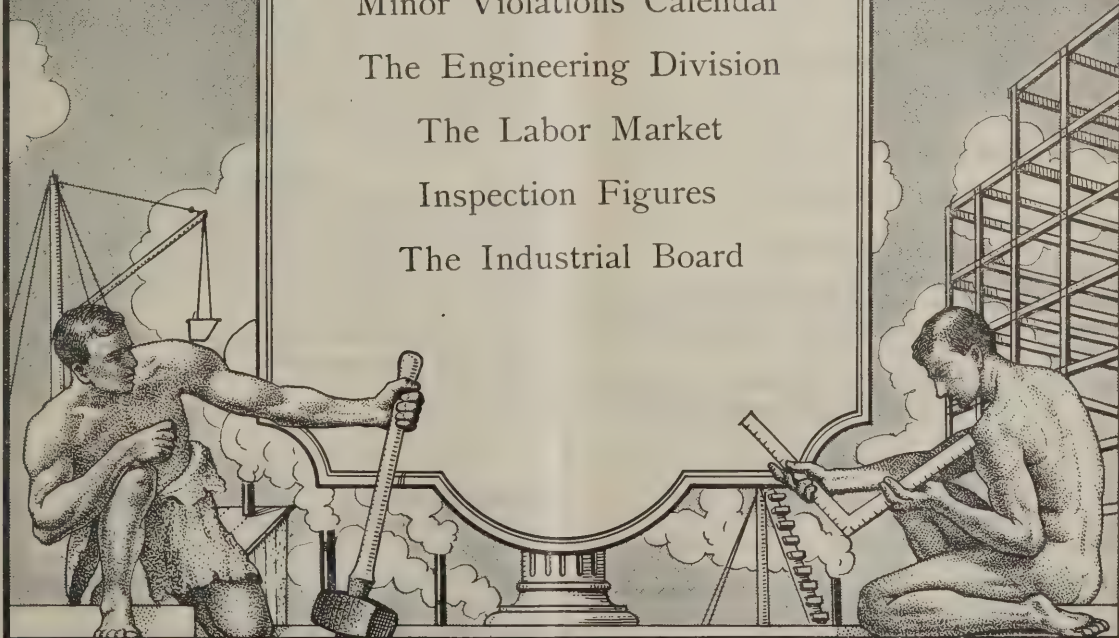
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## IN THIS ISSUE:

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The Engineering Division  
The Labor Market  
Inspection Figures  
The Industrial Board



*Issued Monthly by The Industrial Commissioner of New York State*

Vol. 1

Albany, N. Y., May, 1922

No. 8

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# DIRECTORY OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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ALBANY OFFICE  
THE STATE CAPITOL

NEW YORK OFFICE  
124 EAST 28TH STREET

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER  
HENRY D. SAYER, Richmond Hill

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER  
M. H. CHRISTOPHERSON, Yonkers

INDUSTRIAL BOARD  
JOHN D. HIGGINS, Oswego, *Chairman*  
RICHARD H. CURRAN, Rochester                      ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY, Brooklyn

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ALBANY

State Capitol, Fifth Floor, Rooms 514-526  
Offices of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Chief Statistician.  
Bureau of Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspector  
of District No. 5; Division of Boiler Inspection, Chief  
Boiler Inspector.  
Bureau of Industrial Relations: Division of Mediation  
and Arbitration.  
Division of Engineering.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
The State Insurance Fund.

132 State Street  
Division of Employment.

NEW YORK CITY

124 East 28th Street  
Offices of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Office of Deputy Commissioner.  
Bureau of Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspectors  
of Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Division of Mercantile  
Inspection.  
Bureau of Research and Codes: Division of Industrial  
Codes; Division of Industrial Hygiene; Division of  
Women in Industry.  
Branch office of Chief Statistician.  
Division of Mediation and Arbitration.  
Division of Employment.  
The State Insurance Fund, Office of the Manager.

125 East 27th Street  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Home Work Inspection.  
Division of Aliens.

112 West 46th Street  
Division of Employment.

310 Jay Street  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Employment.

SYRACUSE

Griffin Building, No. 120 W. Jefferson Street  
Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Branch Office of Super-  
vising Factory Inspector of District No. 6.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
Division of Employment.  
The State Insurance Fund.

ROCHESTER

Nelbach Building, 134 South Avenue  
Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Supervising Factory  
Inspector of District No. 6.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
The State Insurance Fund.

40 Elm Street  
Division of Employment.

BUFFALO

Iroquois Building  
Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Supervising Factory  
Inspector of District No. 7.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
The State Insurance Fund.

257 Washington Street  
Division of Employment.



# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN

Issued each month at Albany, N. Y., by The Industrial  
Commissioner of New York State

Application Pending for Second-class Mail Matter  
at Post Office, Albany, N. Y.

HENRY D. SAYER . The Industrial Commissioner  
VICTOR T. HOLLAND . . . . . Editor

Vol. 1 Albany, N. Y., May, 1922 No. 8

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## DINNER TO COMMISSIONER SAYER

Friends of Commissioner Sayer in the Department and outside tendered him a testimonial dinner at the Hotel Commodore, New York city, on May 25th on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of his appointment. Nearly 1000 were present. Commissioner Sayer was presented with a beautiful silver service, the presentation being made by Faulkner Hill who presided as toastmaster.

Included in those who responded to toasts were Hon. Charles S. Whitman, former Governor; Hon. John Vernou Bouvier, Jr., Dr. Royland S. Copeland, health commissioner of New York city, Hon. John D. Higgins, chairman of the Industrial Board of the Department; Hon. Herbert Parsons, and the guest of honor.

Governor Miller was unable to attend, but in a letter of regret to the committee in charge, he said: "I sincerely regret that absence from the State will prevent my attending the testimonial dinner to be given at the Commodore Hotel, Thursday evening, May 25th, to Commissioner Henry D. Sayer. He had the very difficult task of reorganizing a department without impairing its efficiency and I am sure he has performed the task in a manner to win the respect and the confidence of all who have come in contact with the work of the Department. On questions of policy his views are broad and far sighted and he has contributed in marked fashion to the revision of the laws which he has to administer so as to promote justice, efficiency and progress. I am very sorry that I cannot be present personally to testify to my deep appreciation of his work."

High compliment to the work which has been done by Commissioner Sayer during his connection with the Department, especially since its reorganization, was paid by all of the speakers.

## NO AWARD FOR FALSE TEETH

Referee Richards of the Syracuse office of the Department was recently asked by a claimant to include a new set of false teeth as part of an award for compensation. The case was heard at Utica. The claimant was Jesse Dougherty an employee of the Utica Willowvale Bleachery. Dougherty on the hearing stated that while he was at his work, someone threw a bag of paper, weighing about thirty-five pounds out of a third story window and hit him on the head. Included in his injury he stated was the damage to a new set of false teeth that he had recently purchased at a cost of \$25.

Dougherty's case was argued at some length, but the claim was denied by Referee Richards as the claimant had not been disabled for a period of fourteen days. The referee disallowed the claim for the false teeth.

## GENERAL ORDERS

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ALBANY

*General Order No. 37, Effective May 1, 1922.*

Announcement is made of the appointment of the following referees:

John B. Smith of Saratoga Springs, with headquarters at Albany.

Stanley L. Otis of New York City, with headquarters at New York City.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
*The Industrial Commissioner.*

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ALBANY

*General Order No. 38, effective May 16, 1922:*

James McLusky, Referee, assigned to the hearing of the death claim calendar, having been appointed Postmaster of the city of Syracuse and having resigned this day, announcement is made of the assignment of James S. Whipple, Referee, to hear the death claim calendar.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
*The Industrial Commissioner.*

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ALBANY

*General Order No. 39, effective June 3, 1922:*

The attention of the Commissioner has been drawn to the fact that at various times employees of the Department have addressed communications to other State departments in their individual names. The procedure hereafter to be followed is that all communications from this Department to other departments of the State government are to be addressed to the head of such department and to be signed by the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or the Secretary of the Department. Subordinate officers of the Department, having occasion to address such communications, will prepare the letters for official signature and submit them through the proper channel.

Outside of the Albany and New York offices all such communications will be signed for the Commissioner by the assistants to the Commissioner and copies of such communications will be forwarded to the Commissioner's office.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
*The Industrial Commissioner.*

## "FARMERETTES" PICK BERRIES

The demand for young women workers to harvest berries has been strong this spring and the popularity of the so-called "farmerette," as berry pickers has not waned. In the berry country in the vicinity of New York City, the "farmerettes" are in great demand and the Department in its New York offices had at one time a request for from 250 to 300. They were wanted for a six weeks season of berry picking, including strawberries, raspberries and the other small fruits. Ulster county has been especially anxious for the "farmerette" berry picker, the fruit growers of that section showing preference for the women workers. The fruit growers have been supplying houses simply furnished and the payment has been by the quart, the prices running from 2½ to 3 cents per quart. The girls work in units of from ten to forty with an older supervisor to act as housekeeper. The more experienced ones can pick up to 100 quarts in an eight-hour day and in some instances this figure has been bettered.

Many of the girls who have answered the call from the fruit districts go for their vacation, at the same time making vacation time one of profits as well as pleasure.

# THE ENGINEERING DIVISION

## Record of Plans for Construction Work on Industrial Buildings Received and Acted Upon During the Months of April and May

While the high record established in March in the Engineering Division was not equaled, the work of the Division for the months of April and May shows a satisfactory condition, and is markedly higher than the record for the corresponding months of last year.

During April of this year, there was submitted to the Division 48 plans for construction work on industrial buildings outside the city of New York, representing a proposed expenditure of \$1,139,350, as compared with 30 plans and a total expenditure of \$432,300 for the corresponding month last year.

Of the total proposed cost this year, \$996,000 represented expenditure on new buildings for which there were submitted 12 plans, as compared with seven last year with a proposed expenditure of \$315,000. In April this year there were 28 plans submitted for elevators, with a proposed expenditure of \$102,500, as against 16 in April, 1921, with a proposed expenditure of \$89,700.

Plans submitted this April were distributed over 25 counties, Erie leading with 10 plans and a proposed expenditure of \$560,150. Onondaga county was second with \$150,000, and Albany was third with \$104,000. The other counties ranged from \$75,000 down to \$200.

Details of plans as compared with the month of March are shown in the following table:

April				March			
Plans		Cost		Plans		Cost	
New buildings.....	12	\$996,000		15	\$2,149,500		
Alterations .....	5	35,600		6	81,100		
Fire-escapes .....	2	2,600		....	.....		
New stairs .....	1	2,200		....	.....		
Plumbing .....	....	.....		....	.....		
Elevators .....	28	102,950		27	45,335		
Fire alarms .....	....	.....		1	300		
48		\$1,139,350		49	\$2,276,235		

### APRIL PLANS, BY COUNTIES.

Albany .....	2	\$104,000
Allegany .....	1	200
Broome .....	1	1,700
Chautauqua .....	3	42,500
Chemung .....	2	2,250
Chenango .....	1	26,000
Cortland .....	1	1,500
Columbia .....	1	4,000
Dutchess .....	1	2,750
Erie .....	10	560,150
Herkimer .....	1	3,500
Livingston .....	1	18,000
Monroe .....	7	49,450
Montgomery .....	1	1,200
Niagara .....	1	350
Oneida .....	3	8,100
Onondaga .....	1	150,000
Rensselaer .....	2	40,900
St. Lawrence .....	1	3,600
Saratoga .....	1	75,000
Suffolk .....	1	30,000
Sullivan .....	1	400
Warren .....	1	3,000
Westchester .....	2	9,000
Ulster .....	1	1,800
48		\$1,139,350

During April the Division examined 50 plans, of which 35 were approved, 4 disapproved, 5 returned for amendment, and 6 referred to the Industrial Board for variations.

The plans for May of this year numbered 34, with a proposed expenditure of \$1,013,650, as compared with 41 plans and a proposed expenditure of \$1,198,499 for the corresponding month last year. But April and May of this year totaled 82 plans, with a proposed expenditure of \$2,153,000, as against 71 plans last year, with a total of \$1,630,799 for April and May, 1921.

Plans this May were distributed over nineteen counties, Montgomery with \$350,000 being first in proposed expenditure, Herkimer second with expenditures proposed of \$250,900, and Niagara third with \$79,500.

There were nine plans for new buildings representing an expenditure of \$946,000, four plans for alterations calling for an expenditure of \$31,900, and fifteen plans for elevator work at a proposed cost of \$29,000.

Details of plans as compared with the month of April are shown in the following table:

				May		April	
		Plans	Cost	Plans		Cost	
New buildings.....	9	\$946,000		12	\$996,000		
Alterations .....	4	31,900		5	35,600		
Fire-escapes .....	2	3,800		2	2,600		
New stairs .....	1	600		1	2,200		
Plumbing .....	2	2,000		....	.....		
Elevators .....	15	29,000		28	102,950		
Fire alarms .....	1	350		....	.....		
		34	\$1,013,650	48	\$1,139,350		

### MAY PLANS, BY COUNTIES.

Albany	1	\$75,000
Broome	1	60,000
Chautauqua	1	1,200
Chemung	1	450
Erie	3	66,400
Fulton	1	3,000
Herkimer	2	250,900
Jefferson	2	2,500
Monroe	4	74,300
Montgomery	1	350,000
Niagara	5	79,500
Oneida	3	36,700
Onondaga	3	8,200
Ontario	1	350
Rensselaer	1	2,500
Schenectady	1	800
Suffolk	1	1,000
Tompkins	1	250
Westchester	1	600
	34	\$1,013,650

During May the Division examined 44 plans, of which 32 were approved, six disapproved, two returned for amendment, and four referred to the Industrial Board for variations.



# THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD

## Variations of the Labor Law Granted After Examination of Plans and Hearings by the Bureau of Research and Codes

The following variations from the provisions of the Labor Law have been granted by the Industrial Board upon reports made to it by the Bureau of Research and Codes:

### STRUCTURAL CHANGES

WHEREAS, D. Linehan & Bro., Glens Falls, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated April 25, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits, and Section 270, Subdivision 4, of the Labor Law, re construction of stairways, in the building now being erected at Glens Falls, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on May 1, 1922, at Albany, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be of mill construction, two stories high and approximately 80 feet by 88 feet on first floor, and 40 feet by 80 feet on second floor; the building will be sprinklered and used as a bakery; not more than 10 persons employed on first floor; not more than 2 persons employed on second floor; exits will be an interior fireproof enclosed stairway, risers of which will be 8 3/16 inches, and an outside iron balcony and permanent stairway, not less than 30 inches wide, to ground, and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, that a variation be and it hereby is granted to D. Linehan & Bro., on the building now being erected at Glens Falls, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits constructed as described above be permitted as the required exits from the second floor.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective May 9, 1922.

WHEREAS, S. Firestone, 59-61 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y., on behalf of the Avon Knitting Co., Avon, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated April 24, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits, and Section 270, Subdivision 4, re construction of exits, in the building now being erected at Spring Street and Erie Railroad, Avon, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on May 3, 1922, at Buffalo, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be of mill construction, two stories high, and approximately 41 feet by 75 feet, 6 inches, with a wing, 20 feet, 6 inches by 32 feet, 8 inches; building will be sprinklered, and used for the manufacture of knit goods; not more than 12 persons employed on first floor and not more than 20 persons employed on second floor, one of which is irregularly employed in wing; exits will be one interior heavy wooden stairway enclosed in partitions of fire-resisting material; one exterior iron balcony and permanent stairway to ground; each stairway to be not less than 3 feet, 8 inches wide, treads 10 inches wide, and risers 7 1/4 inches; and from wing a door opening into main portion of building; and on first floor a fire door opening into boiler room; and from second floor a door opening onto roof of one story boiler house and iron ladder to ground; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Avon Knitting Co., on the building now being erected at Spring Street and Erie Railroad, Avon, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective May 9, 1922.

WHEREAS, The Casein Manufacturing Co., 15 Park Row, New York City, filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated April 27, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, in re construction of stairways, in the three-story factory building now being erected at Bainbridge, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on May 5, 1922, at New York City, at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be of brick walls, wood floors and roof; approximately 70 feet by 97 feet, three stories high; milk products will be manufactured; not more than ten persons employed on the first floor; not more than seven on the second, and not more than five on the third floor; exits will be an interior enclosed fireproof stairway and an interior unenclosed stairway constructed of incombustible material, each serving all floors, and in addition, from the second floor an outside iron balcony and stairs to roof of one-story building adjoining on the west side, from roof, a stationary iron ladder to ground; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, that a variation be and it hereby is granted to the Casein Manufacturing Co., on the three-story factory building now being erected at Bainbridge, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective May 9, 1922.

WHEREAS, A. C. Scribner, Gloversville, N. Y., on behalf of Littauer Glove Corporation, Gloversville, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated April 13, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Industrial Code Rule 427-d, re construction of elevator hoistway gates, and Industrial Code Rule 452-b, re overhead clearance in elevator hoistways in the building of the Littauer Glove Corporation at Gloversville, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, A public hearing was held on May 10, 1922, at Syracuse, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, An examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that this is an installation of a new hand power elevator in an existing building; the building is used for the storage of gloves, which are packed in small rectangular boxes; elevator used at infrequent times to raise and lower goods; because of a sloping roof, it is not possible to get a runby of more than 21 inches when the car is at the top landing; hoistway is enclosed in wood partitions, openings fitted with doors supplemented by gates, which are 42 inches high, the lowest horizontal member being 18 inches above the floor when gate is down; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law and rules and regulations of the Industrial Code, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law and rules and regulations will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved*, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Littauer Glove Corporation, on its building at Gloversville, N. Y., upon the following terms: That hoistway gates 42 inches high with the lowest horizontal member 18 inches above floor when gate is down be permitted; and that an overhead clearance of 21 inches when the car is at the top landing be permitted.

*Be it further resolved*, That the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective May 23, 1922.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 148)



# APRIL LABOR MARKET

Reviewed by The Chief Statistician

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(As reported by 1648 firms with over 475,000 employees or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly payroll of over \$11,000,000.)

Employment in New York State factories was 1.3 per cent lower in April than in March mainly as the result of the usual seasonal slackening of production in several industries. However, improved business conditions were noticeable in the reports received from a number of industries, and other industries showed increased employment due to seasonal activity.

Despite the fact that there was a reduction in the number of workers employed since March, there was an increase of almost 2 per cent, in comparison with April, 1921. The volume of employment in April, 1922, as compared with previous years, was practically the same as in 1915, 17 per cent less than in 1916, 21 per cent less than in 1917, 23 per cent less than in 1918, 15 per cent less than in 1919, and 23 per cent less than in 1920.

The course of employment and payroll expenditures in factories of the State is charted on page 144. The per cent of change in the number of employees and payrolls of the various industries from March, 1922, to April, 1922, and from April, 1921, to April, 1922, with corresponding comparisons for the previous month are tabulated on page 145.

The principal reductions in April were reported by the industries making men's and women's clothing and other wearing apparel, food and tobacco products, tanned leather and shoes, and textiles. The industries engaged in manufacturing brick, house trim and other building materials, and the metal working industries showed the important increases of the month.

The furs, leather and rubber goods industry group reported a reduction of 7 per cent in employment since March, but in comparison with April, 1921, there were 8 per cent more workers employed in April of this year. The seasonal lull was the chief factor in the decrease. The 10 per cent decrease in the boot and shoe factories was the largest in the group. The reductions in working forces were especially heavy in the Rochester shoe factories, probably because the old agreement between the unions and manufacturers was to expire May first, and a new one had not been negotiated. Reductions of 6 per cent in the leather tanning, 3 per cent in the rubber and gutta percha goods, and 2 per cent in the miscellaneous leather goods industries were reported in April. A small decrease occurred in the miscellaneous industries making articles of horn, bone, celluloid and hair, and a slight gain was reported in the fur industry.

The majority of the industries engaged in the making of food, beverages and tobacco products showed decreased employment in April, also as the result of seasonal inactivity. The group as a whole employed 5 per cent less workers than in March. The most substantial reduction was that of 12 per cent in the candy industry. Employment in the tobacco industry was 7 per cent less, and in the flour, feed and other cereal products industry 6 per cent less in April than in March. Losses of 4 per cent each occurred in the miscellaneous groceries division and in the bakery products industry. The chief decreases in employment in the miscellaneous groceries division occurred in the sugar refineries and in the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate. An 11 per cent increase recorded in the canning industry was probably due to preparatory work before the opening of the season. The beverage industry showed a gain of 3 per cent.

Some of the most important reductions of the month occurred in the clothing, millinery and laundering industry group. The decreases were entirely due to the fact that April is a dull month in most of these industries. The loss in the men's clothing industry amounted to 11 per cent and occurred mainly in the factories making ready-to-wear clothing. Some of the custom-order establishments reported greater employment in April than in

March. A 7 per cent decrease in employment occurred in the women's clothing and miscellaneous sewing industries. In the women's clothing industry the reduction applied to the cloak and suit as well as to the waist and dress shops. The women's furnishings and underwear industry reported 3 per cent less employees in April than in March. The largest gain in the group was that of 6 per cent in the laundering industry. Increased employment in the millinery industry, to the extent of 3 per cent, was due to the Easter trade. A 1 per cent gain occurred in the men's shirts and furnishings industry. The group as a whole employed 5 per cent less workers than in March, but 3 per cent more than in April, 1921.

Employment in the textile group of industries was 2 per cent less than in March. Decreased employment in the worsted and felt mills caused a reduction of 4 per cent in the wool manufactures division. The silk industry, the cotton and woolen knit goods industry, and the miscellaneous textile products industries each reported a loss of 2 per cent in employment during the month. A gain of 6 per cent in the cotton goods industry was due to the fact that a large mill had resumed operations. In comparison with April, 1921, the textile industries as a whole showed a gain of 11 per cent in employment.

The number of workers employed in the papermaking industry in April was 2 per cent less than in the previous month and was 10 per cent less than in April, 1921.

The printing and paper goods group as a whole showed no change in employment from March to April. A reduction of 2 per cent was reported in the paper box and tube factories, and an increase of 1 per cent was shown in the miscellaneous paper goods division. No change occurred in the printing and bookmaking industry. The printing and paper goods group recorded a gain of 1 per cent over last year.

The increased demand for building materials resulted in a gain of 8 per cent in employment in the stone, clay and glass products industry group. This group also showed an increase over April, 1921, of 10 per cent. The brick, tile and pottery division employed 19 per cent more workers in April than in March. The gain was mainly in the manufacture of brick. Increases of 11 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, were reported by the lime, cement and plaster and the miscellaneous stone and mineral products divisions. Curtailment of production in one or two large factories caused a reduction of 5 per cent in the glass industry.

The volume of employment in the wood manufactures group was 2 per cent greater in April than in March, and 10 per cent greater than in April, 1921. The sawmill and planing mill products division showed a gain of 9 per cent which was entirely due to the increased activity in building operations. Greater employment in the factories making smokers' articles and pencils caused a 3 per cent increase in the miscellaneous wood products division. The piano industry employed 2 per cent less workers in April than in March. Practically no change occurred in the furniture industry.

A gain in working forces of 1 per cent was reported by the metals, machinery and conveyances industry group. This group has been reporting increased employment every month since August, 1921, with the exception of the month of January. The most hopeful sign for improved business conditions was observed in the substantial gains reported by the basic industries, such as the iron and steel industry, which employed 19 per cent more workers in April than in March. The structural and architectural iron work industry showed an increase of 9 per cent over March. The machinery and the automobile industries each employed 2 per cent more workers in April. The greater part of the increase in the automobile industry was shown in the manufacture of gears and other parts. In the machinery industry the increase was principally in the plants making telephones, radio sets, insulated wire



and other electrical goods, printing machinery and castings. Additions to working forces of 2 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, were reported by the sheet metal work and hardware, and the heating and ventilating apparatus industries. Slight gains occurred in the instruments and appliances division and in the brass, copper and aluminum division. The largest reduction was that of 15 per cent in the ship building industry. A 3 per cent decrease occurred in the railway repair and equipment industry and in the manufacture of fire-arms, tools and cutlery. A part of the reduction in the railway repair and equipment industry was probably due to the coal strike. The gold and silver industry reported a lay-off of 2 per cent of its employees.

A small increase was reported by the chemicals, oils and paints industries as a whole during the month. In comparison with April, 1921, this group showed a reduction of 10 per cent in employment. The paints, dyes and colors division showed a gain of 3 per cent, and a 2 per cent gain occurred in the miscellaneous chemical products division. A small increase was shown in the drugs and chemicals industry, and an equally slight reduction was reported in the animal and mineral oil products industry.

A slight reduction in employment occurred in the light and power plants from March to April.

### COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING

The average weekly earning of New York State factory workers declined 42 cents from March to April, the April average being \$24.15. This is a reduction of \$2.05 from the average weekly earning of April, 1921, and a reduction of \$4.78 from that of October, 1920, which marked the highest point.

The cost of living statistics furnished by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that a decline of 4 per cent occurred between December, 1921, and March, 1922, in the country as a whole. Since June, 1920, there has been a recession of 23 per cent, but the cost of living remained 67 per cent above 1913 in March of this year. The average earning of the factory workers employed in April was 17 per cent below the highest point. Factory payrolls in the aggregate have dropped 34 per cent, however. The reduction in the cost of living reported for New York City and Buffalo since June, 1920, is the same as for the whole country—23 per cent. The December, 1921, to March, 1922, reductions were 5 per cent in New York City and 4 per cent in Buffalo.

The retail cost of food did not change from March to April either in the United States as a whole or in the three cities of this State—New York City, Buffalo and Rochester, according to the information secured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The reduction in average earnings of factory workers in this State from March to April occurred entirely in New York City, where a reduction of \$1.15 in the average weekly earning occurred. A slight gain was reported in the remainder of the State. The April average earning was \$25.88 in New York City and \$23.09 in the remainder of the State.

The April decrease was chiefly due to the fact that part-time work was established in several industries as the result of seasonal curtailment of production. The observance by some factories of religious holidays—Good Friday and a Jewish holiday—which fell within the period covered by the reports was another reason why average earnings were lower in April. The gains that were reported were the result of seasonal activity in some industries and improved business conditions in others. Wage rate reductions were again not so numerous as in previous months.

The largest reduction, amounting to \$2.28, was reported by the clothing industry group. Seasonal inactivity resulting in part-time work was the chief reason for the decrease, but the closing of many factories for the observance of the Jewish holiday which fell within the period covered by the reports was also an important factor especially in the manufacture of men's and women's ready-to-wear clothing. Average weekly earnings in these two industries showed important losses—\$4.64 in the women's clothing industry and \$3.18 in the men's clothing industry. Decreases of 75 cents in the miscellaneous sewing industry, 55 cents in the women's furnishings industry and 51 cents in the men's shirts and furnishings industry were reported in April. A slight gain occurred in the millinery industry.

Average weekly earnings in the papermaking industry were 55 cents less than in March. The printing and paper goods industry group showed a reduction of 50 cents. Losses of 74 cents and 52 cents, respectively, were reported in the miscellaneous paper goods and the printing and bookmaking industries. A slight gain occurred in the factories making paper boxes and tubes.

Average weekly earnings of workers in the food, beverages and tobacco products industry group declined slightly since March. Most of the reductions were caused by the adoption of part-time work schedules due to seasonal change. However, the largest reduction—of \$1.80—which occurred in the canning industry, was caused by the irregular employment of additional help in preparation for the canning season. The decrease of \$1.47 reported by the tobacco manufacturing industry was due to part-time work. The candy and meat-packing industries also showed rather large losses.

Some of the largest reductions of the month occurred in the group of industries manufacturing furs, leather and rubber goods, because of the seasonal lull. The decrease of \$3.35 in the fur industry was partly due also to part-time work as the result of the observance of the Jewish holiday. Losses of \$2.58 in the miscellaneous leather goods industry and \$1.11 in the leather tanning industry were the other important reductions reported.

Only minor changes were reported by the industries manufacturing wood articles. The largest was a reduction of 61 cents in the miscellaneous wood products industries.

The oil products industry showed a reduction in average earnings which was manifested mainly in the manufacture of soap and candles and in the refining of crude oil. A slight loss was apparent in the paints and colors industry. Increases were reported in the miscellaneous chemical products and the drug and chemical industries.

There was no change in average earnings in the metals and machinery group as a whole, although there were variations among the different industries. The heating apparatus industry and the iron and steel industry showed reductions in weekly earnings of \$1.15 and 57 cents, respectively, since March, and minor losses occurred in the sheet metal work and hardware, and the tools and cutlery industries. The greatest increase was that of 87 cents in the automobile industry. The jewelry and silverware manufacturers reported a gain of 62 cents in employees' earnings.

Overtime work in one of the largest carpet factories and resumption of full time activity in some worsted mills were the factors causing an increase of \$1.26 in the wool manufacturers industry. In the silk industry there was a reduction of 85 cents in weekly earnings since March.

There was practically no change in average earnings in the group of industries making stone, clay and glass products as a whole. The cement and plaster, and the brick industries reported seasonal gains of \$1.03 and 83 cents, respectively. A rather small decrease occurred in the stone and mineral products industry. The loss of 94 cents in the glass industry was due to further curtailment in one or two of the large plants.

### BUILDING ACTIVITY IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

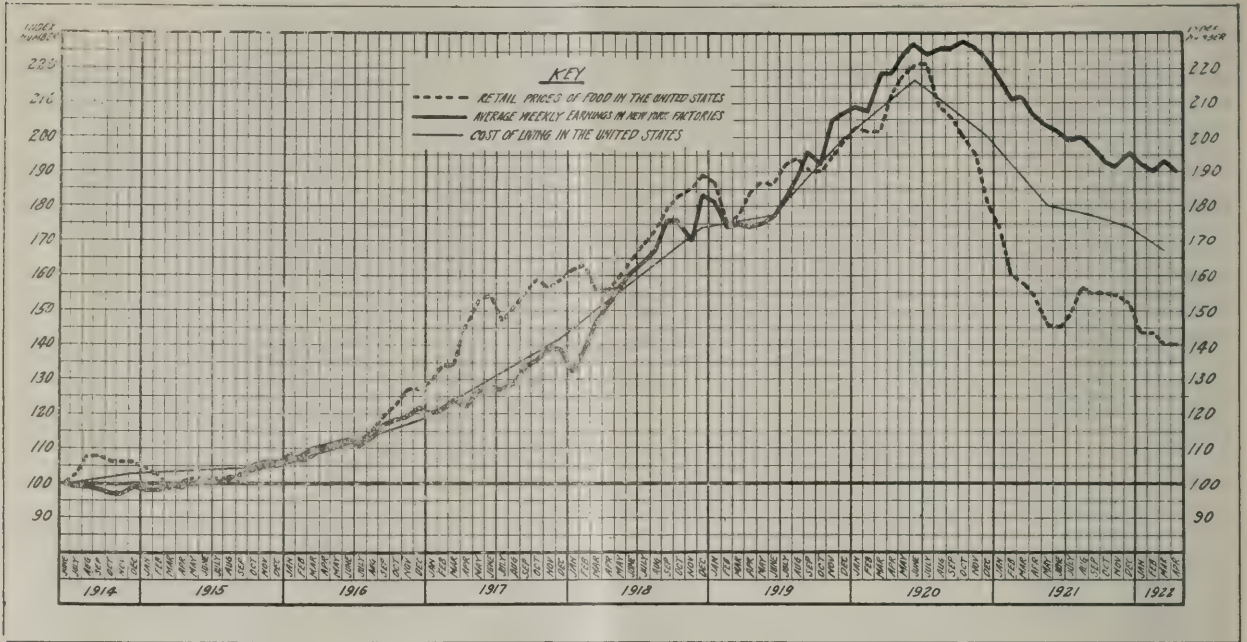
(As reported by building departments)

The estimated cost of building work for which permits were issued in the ten first and second class cities of the State in April receded considerably from the high point reached in March. The total amount was \$48,536,524, or a reduction of 50 per cent as compared with March. Notwithstanding the great reduction, this amount represents an increase of 39 per cent over April, 1921. The contemplated expenditure for new buildings amounted to \$44,570,747, or 92 per cent of the total.

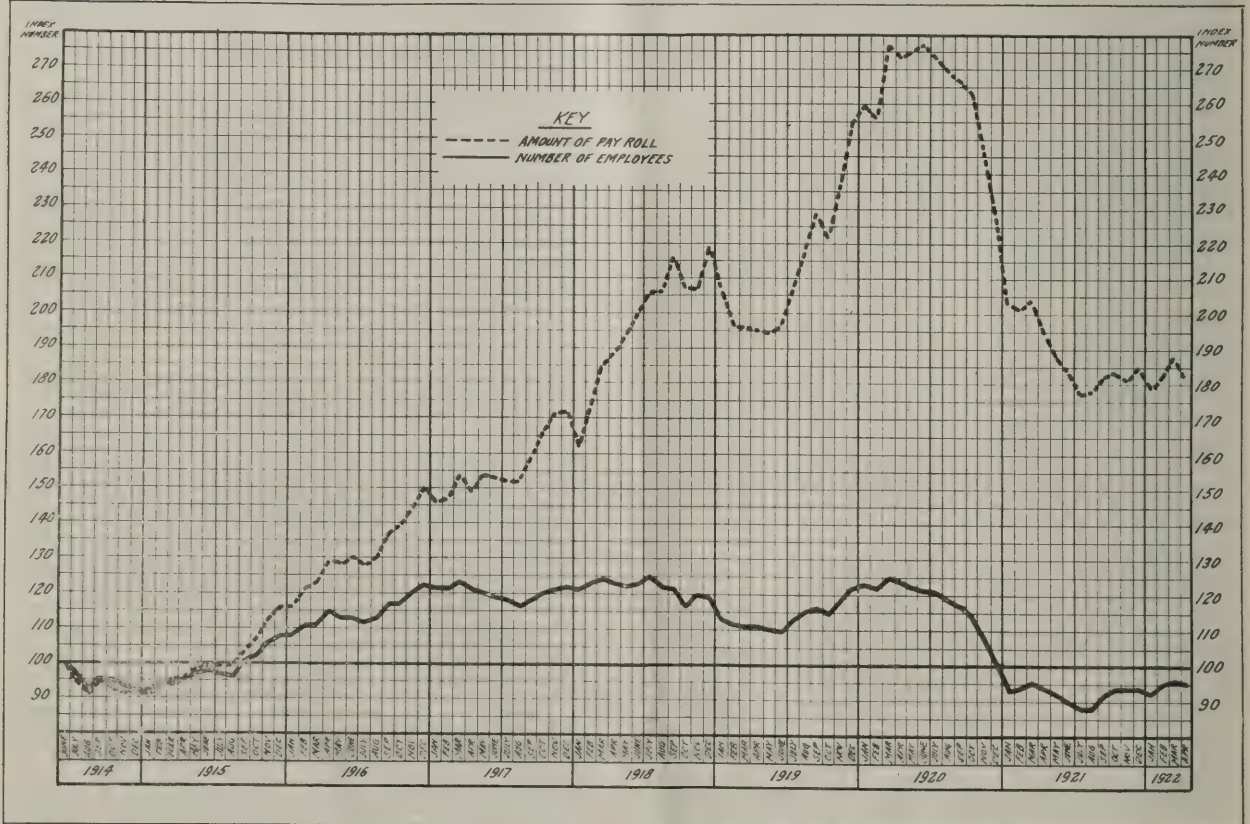
The estimated cost of the buildings planned for erection in the first four months of 1922 was more than twice the amount reported for the same period of last year, and greatly exceeded the corresponding amount in the same four months of any of the past seven years. The total amount in January, February, March and April, 1922, was \$238,336,058, as compared with \$106,259,094 for the same months of 1921.

The principal reduction was reported in New York City, only one up-State city showing any considerable decrease since March. The permits issued in New York City represented a total estimated expenditure of \$39,946,623, which is a reduction of 56 per cent since last month.

COMPARISON OF COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES WITH COURSE OF THE COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES



INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE





## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								RATIO OF APRIL, 1922, TO JUNE, 1914 (JUNE, 1914=100)		Per- centage distrib- ution of employ- ees re- ported in April
	EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		Em- ployees	Pay roll	
	Feb., '22 to Mar., '22	Mar., '22 to Apr., '22	Feb., '22 to Mar., '22	Mar., '22 to Apr., '22	Mar., '21 to Apr., '21	Apr., '21 to May, '21	Mar., '21 to Apr., '21	Apr., '21 to May, '21			
	Feb., '22 to Mar., '22	Mar., '22 to Apr., '22	Feb., '22 to Mar., '22	Mar., '22 to Apr., '22	Mar., '21 to Apr., '21	Apr., '21 to May, '21	Mar., '21 to Apr., '21	Apr., '21 to May, '21			
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	+9.9	+8.2	+11.9	+8.3	+6.8	+10.3	-5.3	-3.5	87	160	2.6
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products..	+14.2	+8.8	+23.4	+7.0	-15.8	*	-17.8	-8.9	104	185	0.5
Lime, cement and plaster.	+11.0	+11.4	+15.6	+16.3	+33.1	+17.7	+5.8	-1.6	93	164	0.6
Brick, tile and pottery	+21.8	+18.8	+10.6	+24.1	+19.5	+15.4	-10.6	-3.8	79	138	0.7
Glass.	-2.7	-5.2	+3.4	-8.8	-2.0	+6.4	+2.4	*	84	165	0.7
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances	+2.0	+1.2	+3.2	+1.2	-9.0	-2.1	-20.0	-11.4	99	177	31.3
Gold, silver and precious stones.	-2.6	-1.8	+2.4	+0.6	-19.1	-17.3	-25.7	-21.3	102	185	0.7
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	+3.9	+0.6	+8.9	+0.9	+17.1	+15.7	+8.6	+7.7	112	199	2.3
Pig iron and rolling mill products.	+10.1	+18.5	+10.6	+15.7	-12.3	+56.7	-35.1	+18.6	85	126	1.9
Structural and architectural iron work.	-1.0	+8.8	-6.0	+9.8	-30.1	-22.9	-41.4	-32.9	48	87	0.2
Sheet metal work and hardware.	+4.9	+2.2	+6.6	+1.1	-0.4	+2.9	-8.2	-5.0	86	166	2.4
Firearms, tools and cutlery.	+3.6	-3.1	+6.3	-3.7	-12.5	-13.9	-18.3	-14.9	81	132	0.8
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus	+0.2	+1.2	-1.8	-3.4	+28.6	+29.9	+6.9	+4.2	138	247	1.6
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).	+3.0	+2.3	+5.3	+2.8	-13.1	-8.2	-19.3	-15.1	101	175	9.2
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.	+3.2	+2.2	+1.9	+5.4	-2.2	-10.7	-16.1	-21.6	129	223	3.1
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.	-6.1	-2.8	-7.2	-2.7	-6.5	+10.9	-22.1	-3.7	92	185	4.9
Boat and ship building.	+20.2	-14.7	+25.8	-14.4	-46.5	-44.3	-58.9	-46.4	97	154	0.7
Instruments and appliances.	+2.3	+0.6	+8.4	+1.2	-15.2	-11.6	-18.1	-12.6	99	176	3.5
Wood Manufactures	+2.6	+2.1	+6.5	+1.2	+8.2	+10.2	+5.1	+7.0	92	185	5.0
Saw mill and planing mill products.	+4.8	+8.9	+8.2	+10.0	+7.9	+12.4	+0.6	+6.4	79	152	1.2
Furniture and cabinet work.	+1.4	-0.3	+4.0	-1.1	+13.4	+10.3	+12.9	+8.4	97	191	1.6
Pianos,organs and other musical instruments	+1.0	-2.1	+5.1	-2.8	+25.6	+30.6	+20.4	+24.6	92	203	1.1
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.	+3.8	+3.1	+10.8	+0.4	-11.0	-6.3	-13.2	-8.8	99	205	1.1
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods	+0.6	-7.0	+1.5	-8.3	+13.5	+7.5	-0.8	-4.2	104	205	8.0
Leather.	-1.9	-5.9	-8.2	-11.0	+22.4	+20.2	-0.5	-5.2	115	199	0.5
Furs and fur goods.	+6.2	+0.7	+13.0	-9.4	+14.0	+5.2	-7.3	-20.0	92	209	0.3
Boots and shoes.	-1.8	-10.0	-1.5	-9.1	+15.2	+6.4	-1.8	-3.6	116	221	4.8
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.	+5.9	-2.0	+8.4	-12.9	+6.1	+5.2	-2.9	-16.3	73	135	1.0
Rubber and gutta percha goods.	+7.4	-2.6	+15.1	-3.1	+4.9	+2.6	+10.8	+9.8	119	257	0.8
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.	+3.8	-0.5	+1.8	+2.4	+16.9	+20.6	+2.5	+13.9	85	185	0.6
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.	-0.6	+0.7	+1.2	+0.4	-12.2	-9.6	-16.2	-13.5	100	189	5.3
Drugs and chemicals.	+1.4	+0.4	+2.3	+0.7	-16.8	-11.2	-19.6	-14.1	91	162	1.1
Paints, dyes and colors.	+4.2	+3.3	+7.8	+1.8	+6.4	+3.0	+3.8	-0.2	100	181	0.5
Animal and mineral oil products.	-2.2	-0.5	+0.6	-2.3	-12.2	-8.8	-17.2	-13.6	95	183	2.1
Miscellaneous chemical products.	-0.9	+1.8	-0.6	+3.3	-13.4	-12.8	-17.3	-16.1	116	224	1.6
Paper.	*	-1.7	+0.8	-3.8	-14.0	-9.7	-20.8	-17.8	93	187	1.6
Printing and Paper Goods	+0.3	*	+6.7	-1.6	-2.5	+1.4	-0.2	+3.1	98	196	8.5
Paper boxes and tubes.	+1.6	-2.1	+7.5	-1.7	-13.1	-12.3	-13.7	-8.4	64	142	0.8
Miscellaneous paper goods.	-0.8	+1.4	+4.7	-1.8	+4.3	+10.3	+0.6	+3.2	99	192	1.3
Printing and book making	+0.3	*	+6.9	-1.6	-2.2	+1.7	+1.0	+4.2	105	203	6.4
Textiles.	-0.9	-1.7	-1.7	-1.2	+18.0	+10.5	+11.4	+4.7	94	189	12.4
Silk and silk goods.	+0.2	-1.6	+0.9	-6.1	+1.3	-0.8	-1.9	-9.1	92	163	2.1
Wool manufactures.	-0.9	-3.8	-4.8	+1.9	+23.6	+11.7	+13.9	+11.6	96	217	3.5
Cotton goods.	-8.3	+5.7	-8.6	+3.7	+6.6	+14.2	+3.3	+2.2	122	238	1.4
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.	+1.1	-2.3	+0.3	-3.8	+41.4	+23.8	+34.2	+13.2	90	167	3.4
Other textiles and allied products.	-0.4	-2.1	+4.0	-1.6	+5.5	+0.4	+1.3	-2.0	86	180	2.0
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.	+0.4	-4.6	+1.6	-13.6	+9.0	+2.7	+1.7	-8.6	84	169	14.6
Men's clothing.	-4.0	-10.9	-4.7	-21.7	+25.0	+8.4	+18.9	-10.3	88	170	4.2
Men's shirts and furnishings.	+1.3	+1.0	+3.1	-2.1	+10.5	+10.0	+2.4	+1.7	90	156	3.7
Women's clothing.	+4.0	-6.8	+5.6	-19.8	-3.9	-7.8	-10.5	-13.6	73	163	2.9
Women's underwear and furnishings.	+0.6	-2.7	+4.2	-5.4	+4.4	-7.6	+0.2	-12.8	77	167	1.3
Women's headwear.	+9.5	+3.2	+14.2	+4.0	-1.9	+1.3	-11.1	-7.6	116	258	0.9
Miscellaneous sewing.	+0.4	-6.7	+3.4	-10.7	+0.8	+1.3	-0.1	-3.7	79	155	0.6
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.	+1.0	+6.0	+1.7	+5.2	+3.7	+5.6	-1.9	-1.1	83	168	1.0
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.	+2.9	-4.8	+4.2	-6.3	+4.2	+0.4	-5.6	-6.7	92	178	9.7
Flour, feed and other cereal products.	+3.5	-5.9	+0.8	-6.6	+4.6	-0.4	-6.6	-11.4	117	205	0.5
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	+0.3	+10.6	+5.8	+1.6	+1.6	+15.4	+1.8	+3.4	38	105	0.3
Groceries not elsewhere classified.	+4.9	-4.0	+4.6	-3.6	+1.3	+2.9	-7.9	-3.3	121	237	2.0
Meat and dairy products.	†	-1.7	-1.4	-3.5	-3.6	-4.0	-16.1	-15.3	116	206	0.9
Bread and other bakery products.	+3.2	-4.1	+3.1	-5.1	+3.3	-0.1	-5.7	-1.4	129	265	2.6
Confectionery and ice cream.	+4.8	-12.3	+9.6	-15.3	+13.4	+10.7	+12.3	+2.9	122	246	1.1
Beverages	+2.4	+3.4	+8.0	+5.4	-8.7	-5.6	-12.2	-12.8	51	81	0.5
Cigars and other tobacco products.	+0.9	-6.8	+6.2	-14.7	+11.4	-4.8	-1.5	-16.6	59	103	1.8
Water, Light and Power.	+0.4	-1.4	+1.2	-1.8	-2.8	-4.3	-9.8	-9.6	106	218	1.0
Total	+1.2	-1.3	+2.9	-3.0	+0.8	+1.5	-8.1	-6.4	95	182	100.0

\* Increase of less than 0.05 per cent. † Decrease of less than 0.05 per cent.

## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

INDUSTRY GROUPS	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE ESTAB- LISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, APRIL, 1922			
	EMPLOYEES				PAYROLL				TOTAL STATE		NEW YORK CITY	
	Feb., '22 to Mar., '22		Mar., '22 to Apr., '22		Feb., '22 to Mar., '22		Mar., '22 to Apr., '22		Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees
	Mar., '22	Apr., '22	Mar., '22	Apr., '22	Mar., '22	Apr., '22	Mar., '22	Apr., '22				
Stone, clay and glass products.	+10	+3	+19	+3	-3	+4	-9	-7	73	12,587	26	2,650
Metals, machinery and conveyances	+6	-2	+12	-4	-11	-9	-23	-18	346	149,440	96	31,292
Wood manufactures.	+3	+5	+11	+3	+7	+13	+4	+8	135	24,131	55	11,687
Furs, leather and rubber goods.	+5	-4	+13	-11	+12	+7	*	-12	141	38,251	75	13,388
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.	+1	†	+4	-4	-10	-7	-14	-14	57	25,427	29	8,042
Paper.	*	+1	+9	-2	-4	+2	-1	+3	†167	†48,395	92	29,691
Printing and paper goods.												
Textiles.	+2	-2	+5	-5	+6	†	+2	-8	147	59,068	30	9,742
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.	+2	-5	+5	-14	+10	+3	+3	-5	398	69,707	304	40,962
Food, beverages and tobacco.	+4	-4	+6	-7	+5	+1	-4	-6	171	46,467	66	31,786
Water, light and power.	*	†	+3	-1	-6	-5	-16	-14	13	4,575	7	2,638
<b>Total.</b>	+3	-2	+8	-6	+1	*	-6	-7	1,648	478,048	780	181,878

\* Increase of less than 0.5 per cent. † Decrease of less than 0.5 per cent. ‡ Of this number, 26 establishments manufacture paper and employ 7,504 workers.

**COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January..		98	107	120	132	181	209	217	192
February..		98	108	121	139	174	208	211	190
March.....		100	110	124	147	175	219	212	193
April.....		99	111	122	152	174	219	206	190
May.....		100	112	127	157	175	224	204	
June.....	100	101	113	128	161	177	227	202	
July.....	99	100	111	127	164	182	224	199	
August.....	99	102	114	129	167	188	226	200	
September..	98	101	117	134	176	196	226	197	
October.....	97	105	118	136	176	192	228	193	
November.....	97	106	119	139	170	200	226	191	
December.....	99	106	122	139	183	207	223	196	
Average for year.....	98	101	114	129	160	185	222	203	

**COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100. Derived from the relative prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January.....		104	108	129	162	187	203	174	143
February.....		102	107	134	163	174	202	160	143
March.....		99	108	134	156	177	202	158	140
April.....		100	110	146	156	184	213	154	140
May.....		101	110	153	160	187	218	146	
June.....	100	101	113	154	164	186	221	145	
July.....	103	101	112	147	169	192	221	149	
August.....	108	101	114	151	173	194	209	157	
September.....	108	102	119	155	180	190	205	155	
October.....	106	104	122	159	183	190	200	155	
November.....	106	105	127	157	185	194	195	154	
December.....	106	106	127	159	189	199	180	152	
Average for year.....	105	102	115	147	170	188	206	155	

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Includes all employees in both office and shop)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month
January.....		\$12.44	\$13.53	\$15.28	\$16.81	\$23.03	\$26.52	\$27.61	\$24.43
February.....		12.41	13.77	15.31	17.66	22.07	26.47	26.77	24.17
March.....		12.65	13.96	15.79	18.71	22.20	27.87	26.97	24.57
April.....		12.54	14.15	15.50	19.25	22.11	27.80	26.20	24.15
May.....		12.74	14.24	16.08	19.91	22.23	28.45	25.86	
June.....	\$12.70	12.81	14.41	16.20	20.44	22.51	28.77	25.71	
July.....	12.54	12.66	14.11	16.17	20.78	23.10	28.49	25.26	
August.....	12.53	12.89	14.44	16.44	21.23	23.85	28.71	25.43	
September.....	12.48	12.86	14.87	16.97	22.31	24.83	28.73	25.07	
October.....	12.26	13.30	14.95	17.33	22.34	24.41	28.93	24.53	
November.....	12.32	13.45	15.16	17.69	21.60	25.37	28.70	24.32	
December.....	12.56	13.49	15.51	17.71	23.18	26.32	28.35	24.91	
Average for year..	\$12.48	\$12.85	\$14.43	\$16.37	\$20.35	\$23.50	\$28.15	\$25.72	

NOTE — The average weekly earning is obtained by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll for the given week.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY, BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER**  
(Derived from retail food prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Base for New York City and Buffalo is January, 1915, as 100, whereas for Rochester the base is May, 1916, as 100.)

MONTH	NEW YORK CITY								BUFFALO								ROCHESTER*							
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	
Jan...	100	103	126	160	183	199	172	145	100	104	130	169	193	204	175	146	...	122	149	174	185	158	131	
Feb...	97	102	131	158	171	197	156	144	99	102	138	168	173	202	157	147	...	128	149	158	184	142	130	
Mar...	95	103	129	144	173	194	153	139	95	104	138	154	178	201	154	141	...	126	134	158	182	136	125	
April...	96	104	135	145	178	204	152	139	97	107	150	151	182	213	150	141	...	135	133	162	187	134	*125	
May...	97	105	147	153	176	206	145	...	97	107	158	163	188	212	139	...	100	141	144	167	192	127	...	
June...	97	109	147	160	178	209	144	...	98	110	160	167	186	219	137	...	103	142	149	165	194	124	...	
July...	97	106	140	163	183	211	147	...	98	110	150	175	194	221	147	...	103	134	156	172	196	132	...	
Aug...	97	108	143	166	184	199	155	...	99	115	154	178	197	210	157	...	106	136	158	175	187	142	...	
Sept...	98	112	149	174	181	198	153	...	99	119	157	183	194	206	152	...	111	141	163	171	184	137	...	
Oct...	100	116	155	178	183	195	155	...	102	120	162	187	190	202	154	...	111	147	166	169	179	138	...	
Nov...	102	120	151	182	190	192	155	...	103	129	162	188	192	199	154	...	120	145	167	174	177	140	...	
Dec...	103	120	155	186	194	177	155	...	104	129	163	191	198	181	153	...	122	145	172	179	168	140	...	
Avg.	98	109	142	164	181	198	154	...	99	113	152	173	189	206	152	...	*110	*137	*153	*169	*185	*138	...	

\* Comparison of figures for Rochester must not be made with figures for Buffalo or New York City because the base figure for Rochester is different from that used for Buffalo and New York City.



# **AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN APRIL IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES;<sup>†</sup>** (Includes all employees in both office and shop)

INDUSTRY	THE STATE					New York City					OUTSIDE New York City				
	1922	1921	\$1920	1918	1916	1922	1921	\$1920	1918	1916	1922	1921	\$1920	1918	1916
<b>Stone, Clay and Glass Products.</b>	23.31	26.65	28.91	\$19.43	\$13.35	29.46	\$33.07	\$31.53	\$19.60	\$14.81	\$21.67	\$24.81	\$28.35	\$19.40	\$12.87
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.	27.63	30.33	31.09	20.91	15.50	40.71	42.20	37.35	23.30	19.18	21.04	22.63	29.72	20.54	14.14
Brick, cement and plaster.	24.23	28.97	31.67	21.36	14.41	22.73	26.90	32.42	23.69	13.77	21.94	29.30	31.53	21.29	14.36
Glass.	19.72	23.65	25.94	13.67	10.25	23.55	26.97	32.46	17.64	13.77	19.13	23.14	25.21	14.88	9.51
<b>Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.</b>	23.72	25.23	27.18	19.88	13.75	26.81	29.62	26.62	17.97	12.71	22.74	24.17	27.20	20.58	14.31
Gold, silver and precious stones.	25.65	28.33	30.48	22.44	16.30	26.11	28.89	29.69	15.49	12.41	25.53	28.17	30.62	22.87	16.50
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	25.87	27.20	32.96	19.65	15.82	28.84	29.98	26.89	18.80	16.54	24.44	26.35	34.16	20.30	15.27
Pig iron and rolling mill products.	22.55	24.23	28.38	20.88	14.85	23.12	27.14	26.95	20.11	13.46	22.07	22.18	29.22	21.33	15.56
Structural and architectural iron work.	26.13	30.35	40.22	29.11	19.45	29.63	34.96	33.89	22.93	16.46	23.13	30.56	40.22	29.11	19.45
Sheet metal work and hardware.	23.32	26.04	32.00	22.57	16.54	26.38	27.20	25.40	17.64	12.15	24.41	27.26	30.97	21.99	16.61
Premiums, tools and cutlery.	22.20	22.47	26.65	21.96	13.50	23.58	27.20	25.40	17.64	12.15	24.41	27.26	30.97	21.99	16.61
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.	24.61	30.69	34.22	26.65	15.85	26.32	30.00	29.66	17.78	15.80	25.37	26.32	30.97	21.99	16.61
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).	25.19	27.22	29.09	21.81	15.95	25.76	28.89	28.28	19.75	15.80	25.37	26.32	30.97	21.99	16.61
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.	28.47	32.45	30.35	23.53	16.97	34.22	36.20	34.54	20.25	15.73	24.04	26.91	29.30	23.09	16.15
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.	29.42	33.87	30.35	23.53	16.97	34.22	36.20	34.54	20.25	15.73	24.04	26.91	29.30	23.09	16.15
Boat and ship building.	28.02	29.09	37.52	26.47	22.03	27.83	28.60	37.66	26.46	21.98	28.87	34.42	33.07	23.97	17.00
Instruments and appliances.	24.26	24.53	26.79	18.09	15.15	23.74	23.12	24.91	16.73	13.61	24.42	24.91	27.29	26.49	22.29
<b>Wood Manufactures.</b>	24.27	25.01	26.96	17.48	13.31	25.18	26.30	28.68	17.60	13.76	23.41	23.87	25.45	17.36	12.86
Saw mill and planing mill products.	24.15	25.49	27.27	18.02	13.63	25.28	28.17	29.26	18.36	14.59	23.01	23.33	25.74	17.72	12.59
Furniture and cabinet work.	24.74	25.17	26.31	17.75	13.36	30.18	29.97	30.54	19.28	15.04	23.07	23.67	25.07	17.39	12.89
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.	25.33	26.55	28.20	17.74	14.88	27.24	28.91	30.54	18.53	15.37	21.74	22.12	23.60	15.77	13.69
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.	22.66	23.28	26.35	17.34	11.34	20.49	21.62	25.57	15.49	10.83	26.92	26.47	27.63	17.99	12.46
<b>Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.</b>	23.06	25.88	26.80	16.87	12.85	24.84	30.15	28.65	18.95	12.98	22.10	23.57	25.80	17.09	12.78
Leather.	19.05	24.16	24.91	17.98	12.26	29.81	39.22	39.05	23.67	14.60	19.05	24.16	24.91	17.98	12.26
Furs and fur goods.	29.81	39.22	39.05	23.67	14.60	29.81	39.22	39.05	23.67	14.60	19.05	24.16	24.91	17.98	12.26
Boots and shoes.	23.69	26.13	27.10	18.18	13.52	24.90	32.75	26.59	19.72	13.89	23.34	24.52	27.26	17.55	13.40
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.	20.61	25.90	24.80	16.30	11.77	23.32	31.25	28.08	16.94	11.73	16.67	17.48	21.37	15.73	11.83
Rubber and gutta percha goods.	23.79	22.24	24.96	17.20	12.42	24.69	22.43	25.86	17.41	12.84	21.87	21.54	23.34	16.88	11.70
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, etc.	20.77	21.98	23.84	15.18	10.59	22.17	24.48	27.33	15.43	10.79	19.64	19.99	22.12	15.02	10.44
<b>Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.</b>	25.30	26.43	26.70	19.63	14.45	24.26	26.27	24.99	18.51	13.93	25.78	26.50	27.44	20.98	14.68
Drugs and chemicals.	23.58	24.40	26.56	17.24	14.01	19.98	20.73	20.64	14.19	11.38	25.67	26.20	29.84	18.78	15.40
Paints, dyes and colors.	25.00	25.81	25.31	17.56	14.53	25.19	26.27	25.87	17.31	14.51	24.31	24.00	23.45	18.53	14.63
Animal and mineral oil products.	25.01	26.39	25.80	21.40	14.48	25.74	26.94	26.94	22.23	14.69	24.54	25.01	25.14	21.07	14.38
Miscellaneous chemical products.	26.97	28.03	28.34	19.69	14.78	26.59	28.73	25.93	19.29	16.52	25.83	27.99	28.49	19.72	14.63
<b>Paper.</b>	25.59	28.12	20.74	14.64	10.69	26.59	28.73	25.93	19.29	16.52	25.83	27.99	28.49	19.72	14.63
<b>Printing and Paper Goods.</b>	30.28	29.78	29.17	19.16	15.82	31.94	31.45	31.23	20.15	16.61	26.04	25.49	23.78	16.49	14.74
Paper boxes and tubes.	22.57	21.60	22.80	14.22	11.10	24.32	33.68	25.51	15.37	11.96	26.04	25.49	23.78	16.49	14.74
Miscellaneous paper goods.	22.78	24.33	22.60	15.21	12.34	23.89	24.99	23.59	15.34	12.55	19.97	18.91	18.86	12.08	9.24
Printing and book making.	32.77	31.98	31.57	20.91	17.55	34.24	33.56	33.41	21.89	18.38	28.58	27.60	25.99	14.89	11.75
<b>Textiles.</b>	19.56	20.66	22.45	15.22	10.77	20.07	21.73	23.95	15.29	10.77	19.46	20.42	22.74	15.21	10.77
Silk and silk goods.	17.65	19.28	20.93	13.56	10.28	18.30	20.79	22.04	13.76	10.32	17.08	18.09	19.34	13.40	10.25
Wool manufactures.	22.80	22.81	25.82	16.23	11.39	26.59	28.73	25.93	19.29	16.52	25.83	27.99	28.49	19.72	14.63
Cotton goods.	18.86	21.08	23.73	16.55	10.69	26.59	28.73	25.93	19.29	16.52	25.83	27.99	28.49	19.72	14.63
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.	16.72	18.30	21.21	14.38	10.19	21.83	22.21	25.87	17.23	11.29	17.96	17.96	21.12	14.42	10.20
Other textiles and allied products.	21.14	21.68	23.55	16.40	11.36	25.57	27.79	29.21	16.83	13.92	16.72	17.25	17.45	12.64	8.59
<b>Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.</b>	21.72	24.37	25.75	15.25	12.45	28.30	31.75	35.61	18.88	14.80	23.19	24.88	25.02	17.56	13.07
Men's clothing.	23.07	27.87	31.11	16.99	13.12	28.26	31.75	35.61	18.88	14.80	23.19	24.88	25.02	17.56	13.07
Men's shirts and furnishings.	16.21	17.53	19.85	12.29	10.08	20.24	22.92	26.54	14.48	11.38	17.40	19.79	22.94	15.34	11.72
Women's clothing.	18.64	30.54	30.11	15.56	15.97	30.19	31.92	31.51	19.18	16.51	19.79	20.00	30.87	14.62	14.62
Women's underwear and furnishings.	19.31	20.47	19.97	13.01	10.23	20.18	21.55	20.97	13.64	10.65	12.58	14.21	13.94	9.45	7.62
Women's headwear.	26.54	29.08	26.82	17.01	14.04	26.58	29.16	26.92	17.07	14.06	12.52	17.25	17.45	12.64	8.59
Miscellaneous sewing.	16.43	17.28	17.97	10.90	8.92	17.47	17.09	18.14	10.46	9.03	16.18	17.19	16.36	11.25	9.08
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.	18.25	19.48	18.83	12.59	9.62	19.47	21.07	20.58	13.47	10.00	16.18	17.19	16.36	11.25	9.08
<b>Food, Beverages and Tobacco.</b>	22.78	24.50	27.83	16.85	12.98	22.59	24.31	24.74	16.50	12.93	23.19	24.88	25.02	17.56	13.07
Flour, feed and other cereal products.	25.65	28.55	27.25	21.01	15.38	28.44	29.99	29.89	20.88	17.40	23.87	28.50	26.52	21.05	14.98
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.	20.22	22.57	20.22	14.85	10.65	21.29	22.15	20.23	14.01	9.44	19.79	22.82	22.94	15.34	11.72
Groceries not elsewhere classified.	26.02	27.68	30.96	20.18	14.72	24.02	25.53	29.07	19.43	14.78	29.00	30.87	33.49	21.37	14.62
Meat and dairy products.	25.79	29.24	27.47	20.34	15.08	28.70	32.69	30.19	16.73	12.74	23.54	26.46	25.18	20.02	13.68
Bread and other bakery products.	23.73	24.04	22.38	15.89	12.70	24.00	24.36	22.80	15.90	12.74	22.22	22.01	19.59	15.83	12.38
Confectionery and ice cream.	18.70	20.11	19.15	12.26	9.90	19.08	20.69	19.49	12.31	10.02	17.09	17.85	17.97	12.15	9.53
Beverages.	31.49	34.06	31.10	22.85	19.53	36.14	37.42	34.48	24.37	20.41	25.51	29.36	26.88	20.88	18.40
Cigars and other tobacco products.	15.99	18.24	22.75	13.75	9.91	16.88	19.60	23.43	14.44	10.31	12.04	14.27	19.30	11.53	8.99
<b>Water, Light and Power.</b>	32.76	34.64	32.73	21.55	16.75	32.14	35.56	33.11	21.30	15.79	32.61	33.36	32.27	21.88	17.82
<b>Total.</b>	\$24.15	\$26.20	\$27.80	\$19.25	\$14.15	\$25.88	\$27.84	\$28.54	\$18.32	\$14.23	\$23.09	\$25.18	\$27.39	\$19.75	\$14.11

\* Reports do not cover a sufficient number of employees to permit the publication of an average weekly earning.

† These averages for April of 1915, 1917 and 1919, appear in the April, 1920, issue of the Labor Market Bulletin.

+ These average weekly earnings represent *actual*, not *full-time* earnings. They are computed by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll, including both office and shop. These earnings are consequently influenced by changes in the amount of time worked, as well as by changes in wage rates. The inclusion of office employees, whose salaries commonly average higher than the earnings of shop employees, does not materially affect the average weekly earnings, as office employees constitute only a small percentage of the total number of workers.



# WINDOW CLEANER JAILED

Campaign Against Careless Employees Marked by Conviction of Man Who Failed to Make Use of Safety Device; First Case of Its Kind in Department's Records

Protection from their own carelessness is sought in an active campaign against window cleaners which is being conducted by the Department. To save men engaged in this hazardous employment from injury and death it has been found necessary by Commissioner Sayer to resort to criminal proceedings but the object lesson taught, it is believed, will have a salutary effect.

At least twenty-four men killed and seventy-five or over seriously injured in New York city alone during the past five years is shown in the records of the Department and these accidents have happened in most instances because the men themselves failed to do what the Labor Law required—that is use safety belts.

Duties as to safeguarding employees are placed by the Labor Laws on employers and there is also an obligation on the part of the employees. The Industrial Code has provisions that require the property owners of factory buildings to provide safety devices for windows which are cleaned from the outside, and the men doing this dangerous work are also required to use the devices when they are provided. It is a misdemeanor for the owner to neglect to provide the safety attachments and it is equally criminal for the window cleaner to fail to use them when they are provided.

For some time now, the Department through its Bureau of Inspection has been actively engaged in bringing about enforcement of the law, and just a short time ago a window cleaner was jailed for failure to use a safety device while at work on a high building in New York city. The offender was Peter Hutsolick. He was employed by the Chicago Window Cleaning Company, No. 204 East 44th street, New York city. He had been previously warned that the law required him to use the safety device when engaged in cleaning a window on the outside of a high building. He persisted, however, and a jail sentence was the result.

Hutsolick chose a 12-story factory building at No. 116 to 120 East 27th street, to show his disregard of the law. This building is within sight of the Department's New York offices, and the man was seen as he pranced about on the sill of a window 12 stories from the ground, disregarding entirely the safety device attached to the building and the safety belt with which he had been provided.

Complaint was made, a warrant was issued and Hutsolick was arrested. He was given a hearing before Judge Harris in Municipal Term court and explained his failure to comply with the law by stating that "it takes too long to put the belt on." Judge Harris imposed a sentence of \$20 fine or imprisonment in jail. Hutsolick went to jail.

This is the first case in which an employee has been arrested and punished for failure to use the prescribed safety device. It will not be the last, however, if employees fail to do their duty and obey the law.

Just a few days after Hutsolick had been arrested and sent to jail there was another accident, the victim of which was Peter Gurnik.

Gurnik, like Hutsolick, is a window cleaner and although he had a safety belt when he started work on the windows on the fifth floor of a building he was in too much of a hurry to attach the belt to the devices. Two minutes after he had started on the windows, he slipped and falling, landed on the top of an automobile that was parked in the street. He was found there unconscious and at first it was thought the fall had killed him. He was taken to a hospital and there it was found that he suffered from severe shock and a broken thigh bone.

As a result of the large number of accidents in the window cleaning business, employers in this industry are required to pay an extremely high rate for their compensation insurance. The occupation is sufficiently hazardous at all times, but the failure of the men doing the work to use their safety appliances has resulted in the highest rate of any compensation insurance.

Commissioner Sayer intends that as far as it is possible to do so, the workers will be protected. Owners of buildings that are within the jurisdiction of the law will be made to provide the necessary safety appliances on the buildings; the employers of the window cleaners will be made to furnish the men with the safety belts that the law requires and the men themselves will be made to use these belts when they are at work.

A large number of the employers have failed to protect their men by compensation insurance and Commissioner Sayer has had many of them before him, giving them an opportunity before bringing criminal proceedings against them, to insure their men.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 141)

## INSPECTION BUREAU ORDERS REVIEWED

Orders issued by the Bureau of Inspection in the cases enumerated below were reviewed by the Industrial Board under the provisions of Section 110 of the Labor Law and action taken thereon as set forth by resolutions adopted at meetings held on April 25, 1922, and May 9, 1922.

In each case a statement of existing conditions and recommendations were submitted to the Industrial Board, by The Industrial Commissioner, a copy of which had previously been submitted to the appellant, together with a notification of the date of hearing. Reference is made to the section of law or code affected by the order and the decision. Orders are indicated in short form and the descriptions of conditions are digested, but a complete record in each case is filed in the Department's office at No. 124 East 28th Street, New York City, subject to examination by the public. The decisions of the Board are set forth in full.

### MEETING OF APRIL 25

Appellant	Premises affected
Headley Realty Company.	4-10 Church St., Rochester.
Order No. 1—March 6, 1922—Provide an additional legal means of exit or immediately prohibit operation of factories above the second floor. (Sec. 217-1.)	
CONDITIONS: Five-story nonfireproof tenant factory building, erected before October 1, 1913. No sprinklers nor fire alarm systems installed. Total occupancy of the building 51 persons, 7 of whom are factory employees, and of such 7 factory employees only 3 are employed above the second floor. Present exits consist of 1 stairway which is not connected	

at the second floor, except by walking about 60 feet between the end of the stairs at the second floor and the flight of stairs leading to street from the building. Stairway enclosed with wood, lath and plaster. The second means of exit is a fire-escape 24 inches wide at the rear of the building with a straight ladder from the top balcony to the roof and from the lowest balcony to the ground.

DECISION: Accept present exits on condition that factory occupancy is not increased and further that a counter-balanced stair is provided from the second floor balcony of fire-escape to grade.

Appellant	Premises affected
Matinecock Construction Co., Inc.	Birch Hill Avenue, Locust Valley.

Order No. 1—October 5, 1921—Provide two means of exit from the second floor of your building to conform to the requirements of Section 270-3. (Sec. 270-3)

CONDITIONS: Two-story nonfireproof frame building erected after October 1, 1913, open lofts and inflammable material carried, no sprinkler system nor fire alarm system installed. Business carried on, woodworking, making of house trimmings. Occupancy of building 7, all of whom are employed on the second floor. The exits consist of one interior stairway not properly enclosed—no partitions. As a second means of exit an exterior wooden stairway 36 inches wide has been erected on an adjoining and connecting wooden storage building.

DECISION: That present interior stairway be made smoke proof and exit be created in the west end of the factory building, to provide direct egress to new exterior wooden stairway, either by providing an opening on the west end of the partition or by extending stairs to a new door to be cut in the west wall south of interior dividing partition.



# MINOR VIOLATIONS CALENDAR

New Procedure Inaugurated by Commissioner Sayer to Secure Compliance With Less Important Infringements of Labor Laws Meets With Marked Success

A new procedure for the handling of minor violations of the Labor Laws, which Industrial Commissioner Sayer has inaugurated in the up-State offices of the Department, has worked out in a most satisfactory manner both to the Department and to those against whom orders have been issued. The first hearings under the new plan were held last month, and the results have been such that the hearings will be continued.

Under the new plan, persons against whom the Department has issued orders for the so-called minor violations, instead of being haled to court, will have an opportunity to appear before The Commissioner. The procedure will in no wise affect the issuance of orders. Following inspection of a factory, mercantile establishment or other place within the jurisdiction of the Department, the necessary orders are issued. Ample time is given in which to comply. When the inspector, on a further visit, finds that the orders have not been complied with, he reports it to his superior, and then a summons is issued by The Industrial Commissioner. The Commissioner's summons requires these persons to appear before him and show cause why the order should not be complied with, or the person against whom the order is issued prosecuted according to law. This, it will be seen, is a step preliminary to court prosecution.

Heretofore it has been the practice of the Department to send inspectors repeatedly back to factories and mercantile establishments to urge compliance with the requirements of the law, and not until all other means have failed has the offender been brought into court upon a criminal prosecution. The experience of the Department in the past has been that oftentimes, in such prosecutions, it was found that the violations were of such a minor character that the courts have been very lenient and frequently sentences were suspended. Results of this kind were not at all satisfactory, and Commissioner Sayer determined to make a change in the method of handling the so-called minor variations.

The new system was started by The Commissioner in the New York City district some time ago. It met with immediate success there and has resulted in a tremendous increase in the number of compliances with the Labor Law. The experience in New York City was that almost invariably between the date of the issuance of the summons and the day when the employer was required to appear before The Commissioner, the orders of the Department were complied with. In such cases, after a proper explanation, The Commissioner usually dismissed the case, provided of course that proof was given that the requirements of the law had been fully met.

Not only has this method been effective in procuring compliance with the law, but it has eliminated to a very marked degree the irritation caused by criminal prosecution for the minor violations of the Labor Laws. The records that have been kept since the plan was inaugurated in the New York City district show that out of 1,500 cases in which summonses have been issued and that have come before Commissioner Sayer for consideration, complete compliance was obtained in nearly all of them, and in less than fifty cases out of the entire number was it found necessary to send the case to the courts for criminal prosecution.

With this record before him, Commissioner Sayer determined that he would try out the same plan in the up-State districts, and the first hearings were held during April. In Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Albany the calendars were held, and the outcome in each instance was the same as it was in New York City. Employers against whom orders had been issued were pleased with the plan. Case after case that otherwise would have been sent to a criminal court for a prosecution, was disposed of at the hearings in a way that satisfied the person against whom the order was issued and also brought about a compliance with the requirements of the law.

So exceptional has been the record of compliances in New York City, that the New York City Tenement House Department has recently adopted the same procedure.

Appellant	Premises affected
Remington Salt Company, Per H. C. Mandeville, Esq., Elmira.	Lake Shore, Ithaca.

Orders 2 to 14, inclusive, November 30, 1921. Same will be found below, together with the conditions relative to each order. (Elevator Code)

**CONDITIONS:** Item No. 1.—Guard drive belt and pulley to power pump, etc. This order has been complied with. Item No. 2.—Properly enclose elevator hoistway, etc. Building was erected subsequent to October 1, 1913. Elevator was installed about one year ago. Law requires that the enclosure of elevators in such class of buildings be fireproof. For description of the enclosure and general conditions of the elevator see Item No. 14.

Item No. 3.—Provide at all entrances to elevator hoistway fireproof doors, etc. See Item No. 14.

Item No. 4.—Properly guard projecting ledges in elevator shaft. There is one floor ledge exposed.

Item No. 5.—Properly enclose freight elevator car to a height of 5 feet 6 inches on all sides not used for loading or unloading, etc. Car at present is enclosed to height of 6 feet on three sides by 3/4-inch lumber set horizontally with a space of 2 1/2 inches between each piece.

Item No. 6.—Post sign on freight elevator car showing maximum rated load elevator can carry. No sign is provided at present.

Item No. 7.—Provide for elevator installed subsequent to November 1, 1920, etc., clearance from level of lowest building, etc. Car at present lands on first floor level when at lowest terminal—no space underneath.

Item No. 8.—Post on freight elevator car sign reading, "Passengers not permitted." No sign on car at present.

Item No. 9.—Provide under car platform of power driven elevator, safety device, etc. No safeties on car at present.

Item No. 10.—Provide call system for elevator, etc. There is no call system at present. Car is operated from the second floor only, cannot be operated from any other point.

Item No. 11.—Provide for power driven elevator, etc., limit stops. At present there are no limit stops on machine or in hoistway; hand brake operated from second floor.

Item No. 12.—Provide for belt or chain driven elevator

installed prior to November 1, 1920, etc., stop balls on operating rope, etc. There is no operating cable.

Item No. 13.—Cease using drum type elevator, etc., until two hoisting ropes are provided, etc. At present elevator is operated by 1/2-inch hoistway cable.

Item No. 14.—File plans of elevator and hoistway, etc. Installation was made by an employee of the factory. Elevator car is 4 feet by 5 feet in size and is used three or four days a year for lifting rolls of cardboard from first to second floors, a distance of eleven feet. On the days when the car is used, about 150 trips are made. Hoistway is enclosed by chicken wire to a height of 7 feet 6 inches on the first floor and from floor to the ceiling on the second floor. The drum shaft is connected to line shaft by sprocket chain and gears. In guide rails at second floor level there are automatic dogs that spring under car and hold same at second floor until dogs are withdrawn by ropes attached to lever on ground floor, from which point the elevator must be operated. The hand brake is also operated by lever from second floor. The car is started and stopped by throwing a clutch on line shaft in or out.

**DECISION:** In view of the small number of employees, 9; the building is but two stories high and that the elevator travels but 11 feet; that no one is permitted to ride on it; that it is operated by means of a clutch, and is used only three or four days a year, that the following be accepted: Re No. 2. Accept as a satisfactory compliance a wood enclosure 6 feet high on second floor and from floor to ceiling on the first floor.

Re No. 3. Accept present gates at hoistway entrances.

Re No. 4. If the one ledge mentioned in the foregoing report is on the open side of the car, it must be guarded as required by the order; if on the closed side of the car, the order will be waived.

Re No. 5. Accept present car enclosure.

Re No. 6. Order must be complied with.

Re No. 7. Order will be waived.

Re No. 8. Order must be complied with.

Re No. 9. Order will be waived.

Re No. 10. Order will be waived.

Re No. 11. Order will be waived.

Re No. 12. Order will be waived.

Re No. 13. Order will be waived.

Re No. 14. Order will be waived.



Appellant	Premises affected
Charlebois Brothers.	89-93 Public Square, Watertown.

Order No. 3—December 17, 1920—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system, Class C, on all floors of building unless building meets all the requirements of Section 83-a. (Sec. 279.)

**CONDITIONS:** Five-story nonfireproof tenant factory building, erected before October 1, 1913. No sprinkler nor fire alarm signal systems installed. Total occupancy of the building 76, of whom 38 are factory employees. Occupancy above the first floor is 54; above the second floor 42. Means of exit are one interior stairway 32 inches wide, enclosed between floors with fire resisting partitions, each flight terminating in an open floor area; one fire-escape on the north wall, windows and doors of which are fireproof on the first, second and third floors only. Doors of fire-escape swing inwardly.

**DECISION:** Orders to stand as issued except that the Department will accept a Class B fire alarm signal system as a satisfactory compliance provided the existing stair line be enclosed with partitions of fire resisting material and fire-escape be made perfect on all floors.

Appellant	Premises affected
George Buchman, Jr.	Lafayette Ave. & Chestnut St., Suffern.

Order No. 1—February 24, 1922—Provide side walls of brick, tile or plaster.

Order No. 2—February 24, 1922—Provide ceiling of plaster, metal or tongue or grooved wood. (Sec. 338, Rule 300.)

**CONDITIONS:** Re No. 1. The side walls are at present constructed of wainscoting which are in bad condition on account of poor joints and are not uniform.

Re No. 2. Part of the ceiling is of open beams while balance is ceiled with tongue and grooved narrow material and is in good condition. The room used for bakery shop purposes was formerly in use for candy manufacturing but was taken over by the present occupant, the American Bakery, in December, 1921. It has a ceiling height of 14 feet and will make a good bake shop when conditions are improved.

**DECISION:** Accept walls covered with beaver or asbestos boards and all joints made close fitting, to be covered with light strips of wood securely fastened. Walls to be painted with water proof paint, with additional coat of white enamel paint. The open beam work to be neatly ceiled with wainscoting material tongue or grooved, the ceiling to be painted in the same manner as the walls. When same has been done such walls and ceiling to be accepted as satisfactory compliance with Rule 300 of the Industrial Code.

Appellant	Premises affected
Rumizen & Cohen.	87-89 Seneca Street, Buffalo.
per Israel Rumizen, Mutual Life Building,	Buffalo.

Order No. 5—February 27, 1922—Enclose exit stairs in partitions of fire resisting material within 20 days or immediately prohibit the operation of factories in your building above the second floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

Order No. 6—February 27, 1922—Provide an approved fire alarm system (Class C) unless building meets the requirements of Section 279. (Sec. 271-2, Sec. 279.)

**CONDITIONS:** Five-story nonfireproof tenant factory building erected before October 1, 1913. No sprinklers nor fire alarm signal system installed. Total occupancy of the building 55, 48 of whom are factory employees. Occupancy above the first floor 49, above the second floor 43. The exits are one interior stairway not enclosed fire resisting; one fire-escape at front of the building.

**DECISION:** Accept the installation of one source sprinkler system as proposed, provided with gongs inside and outside of the building, a street connection for the fire department to conform with the rules and regulations of the Buffalo Board of Fire Underwriters. When same has been properly installed, the order to enclose stairs and provide fire alarm system to be waived.

Appellant	Premises affected
The Borden Company.	Erie & Willard Streets, Belmont.

Order No. 6—July 7, 1920—Provide at least two legal means of exit as provided in section 79-a.

Order No. 7—July 7, 1920—Enclose all stairways and all landings, platforms and passageways connected therewith in partitions of fireproof materials with self-closing fire doors at all openings to such stairways. (Secs. 270-3-270-4.)

**CONDITIONS:** Two-story fireproof building erected after October 1, 1913, one part one-story high with a mezzanine floor, the other part two stories high. Two source sprinkler system installed. Business carried on is the manufacture of milk powder. Total occupancy 50, of whom 10 are above the first floor. The exits are an interior open stairway located in the section containing the mezzanine floor. There is also provided for such section an exterior screened stairway enclosed with corrugated iron. Two horizontal exits on the second floor, equipped with hinged fire doors self-closing.

**DECISION:** In view of the fact that the building is fireproof, has two source sprinkler system, and has four means of exit from the second floor, present exits to be accepted as satisfactory compliance with the above orders.

Appellant	Premises affected
David H. Levis, Inc.	Pleasant Ave., Palmyra.

Order No. 1—December 30, 1921—Provide suitable and convenient inside flush waterclosets. (Sec. 293.)

**CONDITIONS:** Two-story building, used for cleaning grain, which is purchased from adjacent farmers and disposed of to the general public. At times from 15 to 38 females are employed sorting beans. At times 4 males are employed; one outside privy with two seats located at the rear of the building for the use of females. Men employees use privy at hotel property 120 feet distant. No running water in the building. No water or sewer mains in the street. The chief inspector visited the premises on April 19th and found the proprietor and one male employed. A written agreement was received from Mr. John Storr, permitting male help to use privy in the rear of his dwelling house immediately adjoining the factory in question.

**DECISION:** Permit appellant to build a privy in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Code relative thereto, same to have 3 compartments, to be used by females and the order to provide toilet for males to stand waived, so long as the arrangement continues allowing the males to use the facilities in the rear of the dwelling house adjacent.

#### BAKERY VARIATION

WHEREAS, The Globe Grocery Company of Poughkeepsie, New York, has filed application, dated April 7, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Rule 300 of the Industrial Code relative to bakeries in the building now erected at 159 Ball Street, Port Jervis, New York,

WHEREAS, The report of the district inspector, approved by the supervising inspector of the district in which the proposed bakery is to be located, indicates the following conditions: The proposed building is a one-story and cellar, wood construction, 63 feet by 38 feet in area. The ceiling is 8½ feet high at its lowest point and 17 feet at its highest. The side walls are wainscoted and in good condition. The ceiling is of metal and is painted. There are two rows of windows, one lower and one upper, with a total of 20, also a large roof ventilator. The toilet is located in the cellar. The proposed bakery will be the full size of the area, 63 feet by 38 feet, will be well ventilated and have an abundance of natural light; therefore,

Be it resolved, By the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, that a variation is hereby granted to the Globe Grocery Company on the new bakery in the building which is erected at 159 Ball Street, Port Jervis, New York, upon the following terms: That the present side walls be given two coats of water proof paint, to be covered with a coat of white enamel paint, same to be kept clean at all times, that a sanitary base for the toilet be provided according to the requirements of the Industrial Code; further

Be it resolved, That such variation is granted only that the sanitary conditions set forth are made permanent.

Dated, April 25, 1922.

The Board denied exemptions from the "day of rest" law, Section 161, Labor Law, to the following: Borden's Milk Products Co., Inc., Croghan; Hydrofats, Inc., Buffalo Ave. and Columbus St., Niagara Falls; Papercan Corporation, Yonkers.

Action on a like application from the Felters Company, Inc., Johnson City, was adjourned for two weeks.

#### MEETING OF MAY 9

Appellant	Premises affected
Samuel Elman Company.	18-20 W. Genesee Street, Syracuse,
per Associated Industries.	

Order No. 1—January 24, 1922—Provide a cable sheave 40 times the diameter of its cable.

Order No. 2—January 24, 1922—Equip direct connected elevator with electro-mechanical brake.

Order No. 3—January 24, 1922—Provide limit switches in hatchway.

Order No. 4—January 24, 1922—Provide slack cable switch.

Order No. 5—January 24, 1922—Provide emergency switch.

Order No. 6—January 24, 1922—Reconstruct car controller so as to make same self-centering and self locking.

Order No. 8—January 24, 1922—Reconstruct freight elevator so as to provide lifting capacity of not less than 50 pounds per square foot of floor area. (Elevator Code.)

**CONDITIONS:** Second appeal relative to the same elevator. Elevator is in a two-story building, erected after October 1, 1913, and used for manufacturing clothing, approximately 140 employees. Elevator installed after November 1, 1920, although the contract for installation was made prior to that date. It is second-hand equipment in a new building. Machine of the drum winding direct connected electric type with mechanical brake. Travels from the basement to second floor, 22 feet, at a speed of 40 feet per minute. Limit stops provided. Slack rope device on winding drum. No emergency switch on car. No sequence relay on controller. The matter of this elevator was previously before the Industrial Board on January 3, 1922, at which time it was agreed to accept the present hoistway doors after they had been reinforced and equipped with electric contacts or interlocks.

**DECISION:** No. 1. Accept present sheaves.

No. 2. Order to stand as issued.

No. 3. To be waived.

No. 4. Present slack cable device to be accepted.

No. 5. To be waived.

No. 6. Sequence relay to be installed in connection with controller in order to make necessary return of cable to neutral position when for any reason the power is shut off.

No. 8. Accept elevator car as at present constructed.



Appellant Premises affected  
Strong Steel Foundry Co. 33 Norris St., Buffalo.

Order No. 1—March 20, 1922—Provide means for removing dust created by three swing grinders by means of hoods and pipes connected to an exhaust system with fan of sufficient capacity. (Sec. 299.)

CONDITIONS: Order relates to three swing grinders, which are different from the ordinary type of swing grinder in that they are suspended by chain hoists from the arms of jib cranes. Grinders may be moved in and out on the arm of the jib cranes. Length of arm is about 6 feet. Grinders are moved up and down by means of chain hoists and move sideways by swinging the crane. Test of air conditions by the Division of Industrial Hygiene ascertained the fact that injurious substances are present in harmful quantities.

DECISION: Appeal denied. Order must be complied with, and the Bureau of Inspection required to show how it may be complied with.

Appellant Premises affected  
Dwight Divine & Sons. Canal Street, Ellenville.

Order No. 18—May 18, 1920—Provide two legal means of exit from all floors of building, as per plans approved February 6, 1919. (Sec. 270-3.)

Order No. 20—May 18, 1920—Immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your factory above the first floor, etc.

CONDITIONS: Two-story nonfireproof building erected after October 1, 1913. No inflammable or combustible material carried. Two source sprinkler system installed. Business carried on in building, manufacture of pocket knives. Occupancy of building 30, of whom 23 are above the first floor. Present exits consist of one interior stairway properly enclosed with partitions of fireproof material, with sliding fireproof doors at second floor. A perfect horizontal exit on the second floor. The exits, comply, at present, in all respects with the plans approved by the Engineering Division, with the exception of the sliding fireproof door at the interior stairway at the second floor. Such door is kept open continuously, both winter and summer, and the company is now providing double leaf, double swinging doors at opening to prevent drafts.

DECISION: That exits as at present installed be accepted as satisfactory compliance with the law.

Appellant Premises affected.  
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co. North Tonawanda.

Order No. 30—March 16, 1921—Provide for drum type electric elevators Nos. 3, 4, and 5, limit switches in hoistways or on cars and on machines. (Rule 460-a.)

CONDITIONS: Three-story building, erected before October 1, 1913. Occupancy of building 625. Elevators 3 and 4 installed before April 15, 1915. Elevator 5 installed after April 15, 1915, but before November 1, 1920. These are freight elevators from the first to the third floor, traveling 28 feet at the speed of 40 feet per minute. No regular operator. Are of the electric drum type. Guard rails are of wood. Safeties are of the gradual type with governors provided. Enclosure fireproof on four sides. Electric elevators equipped with magnetic brakes. All elevators operated by an operating rope equipped with stop balls. Elevators 3 and 4 have terminal switches mounted on machine but no terminal switches in hoistway or attached to car. Elevator 5 has terminal switches in hoistway and also mounted on machine.

DECISION: Whereas elevators 3 and 4 have terminal switches mounted on machine and stop balls on operating rope, and, whereas, elevator 5 has limit switches in hoistway, terminal mounted on machine and stop balls on operating rope, present conditions to be accepted as satisfactory compliance with the order.

Appellant Premises affected  
Pioneer Pearl Button Company, 217 Mansion St., Poughkeepsie.  
per Associated Industries

Order No. 3—January 9, 1922—Provide at entrances to elevator shaft, all floors, gates or doors which shall be self-closing by the action of the car, etc.

Order No. 4—January 9, 1922—Guard counterweights of elevator at top and bottom of run with metal shields, etc.

Order No. 5—January 9, 1922—Provide call system for freight elevator, operative from each landing, Rule 458. (Rules 425-429, 475, 458.)

CONDITIONS: Two-story building, erected before October 1, 1913, with an occupancy of 75. Freight elevator installed before April 15, 1915. Terminals at basement and second floor. Travel of 23 feet at a speed of 30 feet per minute. Car enclosed on two sides. No regular operator. Hoist machine of electric drum type. Safeties of the instantaneous type. Hoistway fireproof on four sides except at the openings. Openings at present equipped with Christianson self-closing bars 33 inches high, with the addition of a collapsible section under the bar. Standard 5 feet 6-inch gates cannot be installed on account of the height of the ceiling.

DECISION: Re No. 3—Order modified to accept present installation, of bars, pending the revision of the elevator rules, provided tell-tale chains are placed on the bottom of the elevator car.

Re No. 4—Order to be complied with by providing tell-tale chains suspended from the bottom of counterweight.

Re No. 5—Order must be complied with.

Appellant Premises affected  
Thos. B. Kelley & Sons. 511 Rich St., Syracuse.

Order No. 5—October 3, 1921—Cease using hand-power elevator equipped with power attachment. (Rule 470.)

CONDITIONS: Elevator located in a three-story building erected before October 1, 1913. Occupancy of building 6. Elevator installed before April 15, 1915. Travels from cellar to third floor, a distance of 35 feet. Car makes but two trips a week and carries three barrels of lard each trip. One of the three proprietors is the only one to operate the elevator. Hoistway doors are kept locked and key kept in the office. No one rides on car when material is being hoisted. Instantaneous safeties located on overhead beams. Power attachment consists of two friction pulleys operated by a pull rope. No limit stops provided at upper terminal.

DECISION: Permit use of power attachment while present conditions prevail on condition that limit stop is provided to prevent car passing the upper terminal.

Appellant Premises affected  
Munson Mill Machinery Co. 405 Broadway, Utica.

Order No. 6—April 3, 1922—Enclose hoistway for hoist in building erected prior to October 1, 1913, by standard railing with toeboard not less than 12 inches from hoistway line, etc. (Rule 484-a.)

CONDITIONS: Hoistway is located in central passageway, three-story section, third floor is used for storage only. Second floor is used as machine shop. Openings are 5 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 6 inches at second floor and 5 feet 5 inches by 5 feet 4 inches at third floor. They are provided with two part hinged trap doors. The distance between the floor and overhead beam is but 6 feet 10 inches at third floor; 8 feet 3½ inches at second floor, and less than 10 feet at first floor. At present there are permanent railings 2 feet 10 inches high at two sides of opening at second floor and a sign, "Danger" at the other two sides. At the third floor there is a railing that is said to be placed across the passageway some distance from hoistway when trap doors are open. A standard railing, or one of any height that would constitute a safe guard cannot be placed around this hoistway and permit its use for purposes of hoisting and lowering machines and machine parts of the size required to be hoisted and lowered in this shop.

DECISION: Present conditions to be accepted and order waived.

## MEETING OF MAY 23

Appellant Premises affected  
Harrison Radiator Corporation, Elm Street, Lockport.

per William W. Campbell.

Order No. 4—May 17, 1920—Provide an approved fire alarm signal system, Class C, on all floors of building unless building meets all the requirements of Section 83-a. (Section 279.)

CONDITIONS: Three-story fireproof factory building erected after October 1, 1913. Open lofts. Only inflammable material in the building is in one room on the first floor, used as a packing department. This room is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. Business carried on is manufacture of automobile radiators. Occupancy 533, of whom 333 are above the ground floor and 95 above the second floor. There are three interior fireproof stairways as means of exit. In addition there are three horizontal exits on the second and third floors. There has been installed an intercommunicating telephone system throughout the plant, and in connection therewith there have been installed on each floor at suitable locations, two 12-inch gongs. System was tested by the inspector and found to work satisfactorily.

DECISION: In view of the fact that the building is equipped with three fireproof stairways, three horizontal exits and that the only inflammable material in the building is located in a single room which is equipped with sprinkler, and for the further reason that the intercommunicating telephone system now installed affords means for notifying all employees in case of a fire or fire drill, same to be accepted as a satisfactory compliance with the order.

Appellant Premises affected  
Newark Foundry Company. Murray Street, Newark.

Order No. 5—March 4, 1921—Provide two legal means of exit, remote from each other, serving all floors of building within twenty days, or immediately cease employing or permitting any person to work or remain in your factory, etc. (Sections 270-3.)

CONDITIONS: Two-story semi-fireproof building erected after October 1, 1913, comprising a one-story and two-story section. Two-story section contains the cupola. Size of second floor section 13 feet by 20 feet. One or two men occasionally employed for about one-half hour on the second floor. On the west side of the floor on the outside of the building there is a 30-inch iron stairway to the ground. On the south side of the second floor section there are steps leading to the roof of the one-story section.

DECISION: Provide an additional outside wood stairway 36 inches wide to extend from the roof of the one-story section to the ground at a point remote from the present outside stairway. When same is provided, exits to be accepted as satisfactory while not more than five persons are employed above the first floor.



Appellant  
Covert Gear Company, Inc.,  
per James R. Tyler.

Premises affected  
Lock Street, Lockport.

Order No. 6—May 9, 1921—Provide dwarf partitions between all waterclosets as per Rule 116 of the Sanitary Code, *i. e.*, all dwarf partitions which have been removed to be reinstalled and partitions installed in new toilet room. (Rule 116.)

CONDITIONS: There are several men's toilet rooms, each of which contains more than one fixture, usually four, and none of which have any dividing partitions between the fixtures or doors in front of fixtures. Closets were installed after April 15, 1915. Rule 116 of the Sanitary Code requires dividing partitions and doors in new installations. The men employed are entitled to privacy. There are no physical difficulties in the way of complying with the rule, neither are there any unnecessary hardships involved.

DECISION: Order is necessary and must be complied with.

Appellant  
American Agricultural Chemical Co.,  
per Otis Elevator Co.

Premises affected  
William Street, Sloan.

Order No. 1—December 15, 1921—Provide proper gates or doors at least 5 feet 6 inches high at openings to elevator shaft in cellar and on shipping platform, etc. (Rules 425-429, inclusive.)

CONDITIONS: Four-story building erected before October 1, 1913. Total occupancy 30, of whom four are above the third floor. Business carried on is packing of hides. Elevator installed before April 15, 1915. Belt driven drum type freight elevator. Terminals at cellar and fourth floors. Elevator travels a distance of 45 feet at a speed of 40 feet per minute. Regular operator. Elevator equipped with gradual type safeties located under the car platform. At present the opening to the shaft in the cellar is not protected. It is 9 feet 4 inches wide by 5 feet 5 inches high, the low height of opening being caused by the construction of a ramp, to furnish necessary pit depth. Pit could not be provided owing to lack of drainage. Although it would be physically possible to provide at the openings a gate or door, the installation of an automatic bar placed 12 inches from the hoistway line would be less complicated, more reliable in operation and provide an adequate degree of safety. The action of the salt used in packing the hides causes constant deterioration of the fixtures in the building.

DECISION: Accept as a satisfactory compliance with the order. An automatic sliding bar 9 inches wide, top to be 3 feet 6 inches from floor, set back 12 inches from the hoistway line and tell-tale chains to be provided on the bottom of the car.

Appellant  
The Alling & Cory Company,  
per Associated Industries.

Premises affected  
136 N. Division St., Buffalo.

Order No. 3—March 24, 1921—Provide at entrance to two elevators in one shaftway, elevator hoistway gates or doors which shall be self-closing by the action of the car, etc. (Rules 425-429, inclusive.)

CONDITIONS: Elevator shaft located in a six-story building erected before October 1, 1913. Two elevators in the same shaftway having a single approach. The hoistway is enclosed fireproof on all sides. Doors at openings are manually operated and provided with fusible links. Existing fire doors on the west side of the shaft, of which there are two sets on each floor, are set back 4 feet 5 inches from the hoistway line owing to the structural conditions of the building, so that if either door is opened it forms an approach to each elevator, and, there is no further protection to the shaft, so there is an open shaft unless both elevators are at the floor where the door is open. At the landing platform on the first floor at the east side of the elevator, there is an iron shutter covering the opening in the exterior wall of the building.

DECISION: It will be necessary for the firm to equip all the present fire doors on the west side of the elevator shaft with approved electric contacts and lock or latches; provide vertical sliding self-closing gates 3 feet 6 inches high, set back ten inches from the hoistway line with 6-inch clearance at bottom of gate; accept present roll up fire doors equipped with fusible links at the landing platform; that the gates at the first floor to landing platform be equipped with locks or latches and tell-tale chains to be provided on the underside of the east side of the cars. There is to be provided on each car at the west side thereof a gate equipped with electric contacts. A dividing fence or partition is to be placed between the doors and openings to elevator cars at each landing on the west side of the cars so as to separate the approach to each car.

Appellant  
Adolph Baumann & Robert Newarth.

Premises affected  
Liberty Steam Laundry,  
Darby Street, Liberty.

Order No. 1—April 7, 1922—Provide two legal means of exit from all floors of building, as per Section 270 of the Labor Law, or cease using building for factory purposes. (Sections 270-3.)

CONDITIONS: Two-story non-fireproof building erected after October 1, 1913. Lofts are not divided. Inflammable material carried. No sprinkler system installed. Business carried on in building is laundry work. Present occupancy of building six, of whom one is employed above the first floor, but in the regular season it is expected there will be eight persons on the first floor and seven on the second. Present exit consists of a wooden stairway enclosed with wood, leading from the second floor to the street.

DECISION: In view of the small occupancy, accept as a first means of exit the present stairway when it has been enclosed in partitions constructed of 2 by 4 studding covered with metal lath and  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Portland cement, partitions to extend from first floor to under side of second floor. Door leading to workroom on first floor to be a fireproof door opening inwardly. As a second means of exit accept a 36-inch fire-escape leading from the second floor to ground, all windows and doors on course of same to be closed up or fireproofed. Fire-escape to be located on the southwest corner of the building with opening leading thereto at second floor to be at floor level and to be protected by a door at least 2 feet wide by 6 feet high opening inwardly.

Appellant  
Dairymen's League Co-Operative  
Association, Inc.

Premises affected  
Whitesville.

Order No. 7—June 20, 1921—Provide two legal means of exit from each floor of building, remote from each other, or cease employing, etc.

Order No. 8—June 20, 1921—Properly enclose all stairways in partitions of fireproof material. (Sections 270-3, 270-4.)

CONDITIONS: Two-story non-fireproof brick building erected after October 1, 1913. No combustibles carried; no sprinkler system installed. Milk products manufactured in the building. Total occupancy 59, of whom 55 are factory employees. Five persons employed above the ground floor. The present exits are two interior stairs from first to second floors and an imperfect horizontal exit on the second floor. One wood stairway is enclosed with wood; one stairway is open. The horizontal exit consists of a 5-foot wood enclosed bridge leading to an adjoining building 15 feet away.

DECISION: Present exits be accepted as satisfactory while no more than five persons are employed regularly on the second floor.

Appellant  
Mrs. E. P. Stone,  
per Jay Farrier.

Premises affected  
4 Lenox Avenue, Oneida.

Order No. 1—March 22, 1922—Provide an approved Class A fire alarm signal system in building, etc. (Section 279.)

CONDITIONS: Three-story non-fireproof factory and mercantile building erected before October 1, 1913. Lofts divided. Inflammable material carried. No sprinkler installed. Occupancy of the building, 64. There are two interior stairs not enclosed, fire-resisting. Floors are divided by a fire wall on each floor, which contains an opening at the third floor only. Third floor used for factory purposes. Fire drills are regularly conducted in the third floor factory workroom, alarm for which is given by sounding a hand power automobile horn.

DECISION: Order must be complied with.

Appellant  
Herman Aschman,  
per Louis C. A. Lewin.

Premises affected  
20-24 So. Main St., Port Chester.

Order No. 1—December 14, 1921—Enclose interior stairway by partitions of fire-resisting material.

Order No. 2—December 14, 1921—Provide an additional means of exit from all floors.

Order No. 3—December 14, 1921—Provide a fire alarm signal system, Class A. (Subsequently changed to Class C.) (Sections 271-1, 271-2, 279.)

CONDITIONS: Three-story non-fireproof building of mill construction erected before October 1, 1913. Open lofts on third floor. Divided lofts on second and first floors. First floor used for mercantile establishments with a workshop for repairing shoes connected with one of the retail stores on first floor. Second floor has meeting room of the Salvation Army, living rooms and an employment agency in connection with the Salvation Army. Third floor occupied by the International Dress Company, manufacturers of ladies' house dresses, employing on March 21, 1 male and 40 females; on March 29, 43 females and 2 males and on May 10, 35 persons. It is noted under date of May 10th, that the factory of the Center Embroidery Company, formerly located on part of second floor, has removed. Present exits consist of one interior stairway which extends from third floor to street. Stairs enclosed in wood studs, plaster and lath. There are two metal-covered fire doors opening out, but not self-closing at the openings at third floor. All doors on first and second floors are of wood and contain glass. Second exit from third floor is provided by means of steps leading up 22 inches to a sill, from such sill to a fire-escape balcony and thence by means of a 70-degree pitch stairway 20 inches wide to the ground at the top of a retaining wall at the side of a rear area. Such ground is approximately 8 feet below the level of the third story of the factory and has access to the street.

DECISION: Waive requirements for exit from second floor, for fire alarm signal system and for the conducting of fire drills, provided, that two fire doors leading to the interior stairway at third floor be made self-closing and that the opening at the rear be cut down to floor level and made at least 36 inches wide and that new iron stairs 36 inches wide at a pitch of not to exceed 45 degrees from the horizontal be provided from such opening to the yard back of the retaining wall. Further, that the new outside stairway be covered on the under side with incombustible material or floors be fireproofed. The fire door at the third floor leading to the outside stairway to be made self-closing and arranged to open outwardly without obstructing the stairs.



Appellant  
Harry Wolf.  
Premises affected  
10 Main St., Hempstead, L. I.  
This matter was adjourned until July 1st, on condition that the factory tenant be removed from the building on or before that date.

Appellant  
Roger B. Williams.  
Premises affected  
107 N. Albany St., Ithaca.  
Order No. 1—April 7, 1922—Provide at entrance to elevator on second floor, gate that will be self-closing by action of the car, etc. (Freight elevator.)  
Order No. 2—April 7, 1922—Enclose freight elevator car to a height of 5 feet 6 inches on all sides not used for loading or unloading, etc.  
Order No. 3—April 7, 1922—Provide cover on top of freight elevator car arranged with 8-inch clearance between cover and edge of landing threshold, etc.  
Order No. 4—April 7, 1922—Provide locks or latches on all hoistway gates or doors not equipped with interlocks, etc.  
Order No. 5—April 7, 1922—Provide a device for locking pull rope or brake rope of hand power elevator.  
Order No. 6—April 7, 1922—Provide under sheaves and machine at top of elevator shaft a floor as specified in Rule 437. (Rules 425-429, 448, 449, 469-g, 437.)

CONDITIONS: Freight elevator installed before April 15, 1915, in a building erected before October 1, 1913. Five factory employees in the building. Elevator travels a distance of 12½ feet. Car not enclosed. No regular operator. No safeties.  
Re No. 1. There is a manually operated gate 6 feet 4 inches high at the first floor, a manually operated gate 52 inches high at the second floor and manually operated hinged doors 52 inches high at the second floor.

Re No. 2. There is no enclosure on car.  
Re No. 3. No cover on car.  
Re No. 4. No locks or latches on gates or doors.  
Re No. 5. No locking devices on pull rope or brake rope.  
Re No. 6. No platform or grating under sheaves and drum.  
Full height enclosure of hoistway on the first floor and 5 feet 7 inches hoistway enclosure on the second floor. The car is located in a stair hall and is used no more than twice weekly.

DECISION: Items 2-4-5 and 6 to stand as issued and must be complied with. Items 1 and 3 to be waived.

Appellant  
The Oval Wood Dish Corporation.  
Premises affected  
Tupper Lake.

This is an appeal for an extension of time in which to comply with paragraphs 395-B and 399 of the Boiler Code, requiring the installation of a fusible plug and double stop valves on Boilers Nos. 1-2-3-4-5-6/15175. Boilers insured by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, which advised the Department under date of February 6, 1922, that the conditions of the boilers were generally good and the company will continue to carry insurance upon them if the extension of time is granted. (Paragraphs 395-B, 399, Boiler Code.)

DECISION: That an extension of time until August 15, 1922, be granted this company, in which to comply with the requirements of Paragraphs 395-B and 399 of the Boiler Code.

Appellant  
International Salt Company.  
Premises affected  
Watkins.

This is a request for a variation from the provisions of Paragraph 395-B of the Boiler Code, requiring the installation of fusible plugs on boilers Nos. 1 to 4/6151. The boilers are insured by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, which company notified the Department that it is willing to continue insurance upon the boilers if the variation is granted. (Paragraph 395-B, Boiler Code.)

DECISION: That a variation from the provisions of Paragraph 395-B of the Boiler Code be granted.

Appellant  
Peck Press,  
per the New York Employing Printer's Assn., Inc.  
Premises affected  
312-16 E. 23rd St., Manhattan.

Appellant  
Bowles—Printer.  
Premises affected  
353 Adams St., Brooklyn.

The Board considered jointly the above cases, and, in addition thereto, considered generally the entire matter of guards for automatic power paper cutters. After an extended discussion, the matter was adjourned for a period of four weeks to allow the members of the Industrial Board to personally examine into the operation of paper cutters.

## DAY OF REST VARIATION

Request by the Long Island Railroad Company for a variation from the provisions of Section 161 relative to certain employees on emergency repairs during the months of June, July and August and September of each year.

The Board granted the following variation for the year 1922: WHEREAS, The Long Island Railroad Company has made application to the Industrial Board for a variation from the provisions of Section 161 of the Labor Law, insofar as the same applies to certain of its employees at its shops at Dunton inspection shed, Dunton, L. I.; Carlton avenue inspection shed,

Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rockaway Park inspection shed, Rockaway Park, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, It has been shown by the report of the supervising inspector in charge of the district wherein the said shops are located that in order to keep the rolling stock in repair it is necessary to employ on Sunday an emergency crew of eight men at the Dunton and Brooklyn shops and four men at the Rockaway Park shop, so that the cars, etc., may be used on the road during Sunday and Monday: that the said men work eight hours per day; that the same men will not be employed each Sunday, and it appearing that an emergency exists warranting the granting of said variation, therefore,

Be it resolved, By the State Industrial Board, that variation from the provisions of Section 161 of the Labor Law be and the same hereby is granted to the Long Island Railroad Company to permit the employment of the following male adults at its shops at Dunton, Borough of Queens, and at Carlton and Atlantic Avenues, Borough of Brooklyn: One car mover, one car mover helper, one car trimmer, one truck repairman, one truck repairman helper, one electric repairman, one electric repairman helper, one air brake repairman; also the following at Rockaway Park, Borough of Queens: One electric repairman, one truck repairman, one car trimmer and one helper, for seven days per week, but not to exceed eight hours in any day during the months of June, July, August and September, 1922, and further provided that no employee be permitted or required to work more than two Sundays in each month.

This variation to take effect immediately.

Dated, May 23, 1922.

Applications for variations from the provisions of Section 161 by the Olean Service Co., of Olean, and the Big Elm Dairy Co., of Rochester, were denied.

Appellant  
Robeson Process Company  
Premises affected  
Ausable Forks

Paragraph 395-b, Boiler Code.  
Appeal for modification of Paragraph 395-b of the Boiler Code, requiring the installation of fusible plugs on boilers Nos. 1, 2/13741 located at Ausable Forks, N. Y., to permit the installation of Lukenheimer Bronze Low Water Fuse Alarms in place of the fusible plugs.

CONDITIONS: Boilers are inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, which Company has certified that the boilers are regularly inspected and in good condition and that it will be satisfactory if the modification as requested is granted.

DECISION: That a modification be granted to permit the installation of low water alarms in lieu of fusible plugs in this particular case.

Appellant  
Vacuum Oil Company  
Par. 399, Boiler Code.  
Premises affected  
Olean

Request for modification of Paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code requiring the installation of double stop valves with reference to boilers Nos. 1 to 7/1201, located in boiler house No. 1, owing to the fact that they contemplate building a central power plant and that this particular boiler house will be entirely discontinued in less than a year.

CONDITIONS: Boilers inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, which Company has certified that these boilers are regularly inspected and that they are in good condition and that it will be satisfactory to such Company if modification is made and extension of time granted.

DECISION: That an extension of time until September 30, 1922, with which to comply with the provisions of Paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code is granted, owing to the fact that a central power plant will be provided within less than a year.

Appellant  
William Barnet & Son.  
Par. 399, Boiler Code.  
Premises affected  
Rensselaer

Request for an extension of time until December 15, 1922, in which to comply with the requirements of Paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code, requiring the installation of double stop valves on boilers Nos. 1, 2, 3/10901.

CONDITIONS: Boilers are inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, which Company has certified that the boilers are regularly inspected and are in good condition, and that it will be satisfactory if an extension of time is granted.

DECISION: That an extension of time until December 15, 1922 is granted in which to comply with the provisions of Paragraph 399 of the Boiler Code, in view of the fact that this is the height of the busy season.

Appellant  
Theo. A. Rey  
Rule 300, Bakery Code.  
Premises affected  
Rockville Center, L. I., Merrick Road,

Case No. 16 is a resolution relative to new bakery in an existing building and permits the use of side walls covered with new embossed metal well put up and painted with a waterproof paint, covered with an enameled paint. Same was accepted as "other waterproof material" as specified in Rule 300 of the Bakery Code.

Appellant Browning-King & Co.	Premises affected Troy, 15th & Congress Sts.
----------------------------------	---

This case was originally on the Calendar of January 31, 1922, and was an appeal to be permitted to use second-hand boiler bought in the state of Connecticut and brought into the state of New York in violation of the Boiler Code in that the boiler did not conform to New York state standards.

Extended hearings and investigations have been made in this case. It was decided that the use of boiler would be permitted, provided that it would be brought up to the New York standards in every possible way; that it will stand any test that the Boiler Inspection Division may see fit to exact from a safe and practical point of view; that it must be made to comply with the corrections contained in the report of the Chief Boiler Inspector dated February 9, 1922.

Appellant Wyoming Valley Laundry	Premises affected 108 Buffalo Street Warsaw, N. Y.
-------------------------------------	--

Order No. 7 of notice of January 21, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- 7—Provide a suitable and convenient sanitary water-closet for males inside your building, etc.

This closet has been installed on the wooden floor of the workroom and is enclosed with a wooden enclosure and has a door. This closet will be used very little as there is only one man regularly employed beside the proprietor.

MOD: That wooden floor and side walls be accepted, providing walls and ceiling are painted with a light colored non-absorbent paint or varnish.

Appellant Crescent Tool Co.	Premises affected Foote Ave. and Harrison St. Jamestown, N. Y.
--------------------------------	--

Orders Nos. 3 and 4 of notice of January 20, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

- 3—Properly guard punch presses (11) at point of operation, press room, Department B.  
4—Arrange exit doors leading into fireproof stairway, east side of building, to open outwardly instead of sliding, second and third floors.

Order No. 3 relates to punch presses used in trimming forgings as wrench and plier parts. The presses are not guarded in any manner at point of operation and hand of employees come within the danger zone. The presses can be guarded.

Order No. 4, three-story nonfireproof brick factory building, erected before and after October 1, 1913. Lofts divided, sprinklers installed, no combustibles carried, no fire alarm system. Occupancy of building 201; above first floor, 125; above second floor 70.

Exits consist of two interior stairs not enclosed; one interior stairs enclosed in partitions of fireproof material, slide doors, self-closing; two horizontal exits on all floors, imperfect.

By the terms of the variation granted December 21, 1920, there was to be a 44-inch incombustible fireproof stairway erected on the east end of building to relieve 83 feet 10 inches of a dead end in east end of the three story building. Plans for this stairway were made and submitted to the Engineering Bureau at Albany, but on further consideration of the matter it was found that there were practical difficulties for the reason that the City of Jamestown owned the land to within 17 feet of the building and the proposed stairway would take 18 feet 8 inches of space and also leave no space for a driveway. The company tried to purchase from the city additional land but found it could not be sold without a special election. There was also another difficulty in that the base of stairway would interfere with an underground tunnel leading to another part of plant. To place stairway within build-

ing would cause serious loss in space now occupied by machinery. In lieu of the fireproof enclosed stairway the appellant now desires to erect at same location an exterior screened stairway.

MOD: Order No. 3.—Recommend that appeal be denied. Bureau of Inspection to instruct appellant how to guard punch presses, and if this is impossible order not to be enforced. Order No. 4—Recommend that an exterior screened stairway 44 inches wide with permanent or counterbalanced stairs 44 inches wide to ground, with selfclosing fire doors 44 inches wide opening outwardly, be accepted, said stairway to conform in all respects to Labor Law, except as to permanent stairs from second floor balcony to ground.

Appellant Edward J. McCullough	Premises affected 537 West 33d St. New York City
-----------------------------------	--

Order No. 3 of notice of August 2, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

3. Provide means to remove dust from workroom created at woodworking machines.

Appellant is engaged in the manufacturing of wood patterns, having seven male employees. The appellant was present at the time of my visit. On the premises were one band saw, one sander 14 inches, one 12-inch jointer, one circular saw, one 8-inch enery wheel, three lathes, and one small hand saw which was dismantled. One sander and one band saw were in operation for a short period at the time of my visit. The bottom of the sander is enclosed by means of a box for the purpose of catching the dust from the disk; this method is not satisfactory. The band saw is enclosed in a similar manner, but is not doing the work, because there was an accumulation of fine dust around the floor at the machine. The other machines were not in operation and the floor around them was free from shavings or dust.

MOD: In view of the above facts, accept the band saw, jointer, circular saw and the turning lathes when they are properly boxed to prevent the spread of dust; provided that a proper exhaust system be installed on sander. Plans to be submitted is called for in original order within five days, and all work completed within thirty days after approval of plans. Decision given without prejudice to any prosecution now pending.

## MODIFICATIONS DENIED

In the following cases, The Industrial Board denied the applications that were made for modifications of orders issued by the Bureau of Inspection:

Appellant F. B. Miner.	Premises affected Fairport Herald, 9 West Avenue, Fairport, N. Y.
---------------------------	---

Order No. 1 of notice of June 4, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- To provide feeder guards for two platen presses.

Appellant W. O. Greene.	Premises affected Monroe County Mail, 36 West Avenue, Fairport, N. Y.
----------------------------	---

Order No. 1 of notice of June 13, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

- To provide feeder guards for two platen presses.



# BUREAU OF INSPECTION

## APRIL FIGURES

TEN MONTHS  
ENDED APRIL 30,

### INSPECTION WORK

April, 1922	1922	1921
Regular inspections*.....	2,717	56,543
Building surveys.....	853	10,109
Special inspections.....	3,959	10,003
Complaints investigated.....	47	622
Special investigations.....	311	2,567
Compliance visits.....	7,330	49,920
Department office calls.....	234	2,361
Information calls†.....	3,976	36,637

#### Factories

Regular inspections*.....	2,717	56,543	69,804
Building surveys.....	853	10,109	48,433
Special inspections.....	3,959	10,003	8,058
Complaints investigated.....	47	622	678
Special investigations.....	311	2,567	5,605
Compliance visits.....	7,330	49,920	78,245
Department office calls.....	234	2,361	5,152
Information calls†.....	3,976	36,637	29,474

#### Mercantile establishments

Regular inspections.....	3,830	40,953	56,432
Special inspections.....	377	2,601	3,868
Complaints investigated.....	92	734	703
Compliance visits.....	2,579	21,936	39,265

#### Tenements

Inspections of apartments.....	13,195	156,498	257,357
Inspections, licensed buildings	1,174	13,838	21,493
Inspections, unlicensed buildings	372	2,787	4,120
Complaints investigated.....	29	172	182
Compliance visits.....	387	4,120	7,239
Department office calls.....	15	139	221
Licenses: Issued.....	112	1,097	1,935
Cancelled or revoked.....	223	2,181	3,328
Factory permits: Issued.....		163	427
Cancelled or revoked.....		1	49

#### Mines, quarries, magazines, tunnels and caissons

Mine inspections.....	1	31	†
Quarry inspections.....	7	110	†
Magazine inspections.....	52	1,075	696
Tunnel inspections.....	1	31	30
Factory inspections connected with mines and quarries.....	1	28	†
Special inspections.....	4	53	†
Special investigations.....	1	15	56
Compliance visits.....	61	194	218
Complaints investigated.....			
Information and office calls.....	49	419	†

#### Boilers

Regular inspections.....	327	2,346	2,143
Special investigations.....			
Compliance visits.....	24	252	336
Boiler certificates issued.....	250	2,256	1,749
Information and office calls.....	183	2,617	2,974

#### Industrial hygiene

Physical examinations.....	**33	**430	**1,318
Trade disease investigations.....	3	28	15
Special inspections.....			4
Special investigations.....	199	1,945	4,229
Research investigations.....	91	762	744
Special details.....	46	412	878
Complaints investigated.....		1	4
Information and office calls.....	115	852	781

### NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED

In factories: under 14.....	5	56	198
14-16 no certificates.....	47	488	798
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours.....	1	45	130
Working illegal hours.....	3	71	110
In mercantile establishments: under 14.....	62	639	1,349
14-16 no certificates.....	94	860	1,525
14-16 no certificates and illegal hours.....	14	135	297
Working illegal hours.....	3	58	56
Tenements: under 14.....	3	129	315
14-16 no certificates.....	4	51	68

### WOMEN AND MINORS FOUND WORKING ILLEGAL HOURS

In factories { Women.....	102	177	312
{ Male minors.....		2	10
In mercantile establishments { Women.....	10	219	275
{ Male minors.....		3	3

### VIOLATIONS OF DAY OF REST LAW

#### Factories

Working on Sunday and no schedule posted.....	**2	**148	**157
Working on designated day of rest.....		**19	**12
Working seven days a week.....	**9	**68	**175

#### Mercantile Establishments

Working on Sunday and no schedule posted.....	**41	**179	**464
Working on designated day of rest.....	**3	**39	**39
Working seven days a week.....	**6	**43	**40

\* The inspection of a factory occupying more than one building is now reported as one inspection. Previous to July 1, 1921, in most instances an inspection was reported for each building occupied by the factory.

† Comparative data not available.

‡ Includes visits to non-manufacturing establishments found in buildings apparently used for factory purposes.

\*\* Number of employees.

§ Including 564 waivers.

### ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES

TEN MONTHS  
ENDED APRIL 30,

April, 1922	1922	1921
Administration.....	2,740	41,034
Sanitation.....	2,407	26,286
Accident prevention.....	3,113	41,418
Fire protection.....	181	2,304
Children.....		
Women and minors.....	4	53
Day of rest.....	52	565
Payment of wages.....	2	35

#### Factory orders

Administration.....	2,740	41,034	47,742
Sanitation.....	2,407	26,286	62,261
Accident prevention.....	3,113	41,418	56,502
Fire protection.....	181	2,304	4,880
Children.....			
Women and minors.....	4	53	94
Day of rest.....	52	565	1,382
Payment of wages.....	2	35	91

Total..... 8,499 111,695 172,952

#### Factory compliances

Administration.....	2,747	41,020	47,766
Sanitation.....	3,405	26,113	55,216
Accident prevention.....	5,423	31,240	45,061
Fire protection.....	409	2,328	5,010
Children.....			1
Women and minors.....	5	58	92
Day of rest.....	39	692	1,289
Payment of wages.....	10	32	64

Total..... \$12,038 101,483 154,499

#### Mercantile orders

Administration.....	4,978	37,293	57,301
Sanitation.....	1,894	13,681	25,871
Accident prevention.....	880	4,848	2,339
Children.....			39
Women and minors.....	4	37	2
Day of rest.....	440	4,759	7,093
Payment of wages.....			2

Total..... 8,196 60,618 92,647

#### Mercantile compliances

Administration.....	4,978	37,292	57,301
Sanitation.....	1,873	12,972	25,753
Accident prevention.....	753	3,459	1,760
Children.....			29
Women and minors.....	3	18	2
Day of rest.....	405	4,358	6,287
Payment of wages.....		1	1

Total..... 8,012 58,100 91,131

#### Licensed tenement orders

Sanitation.....	234	1,706	3,424
Employing non-members of family.....	2	28	41
Prohibited employment.....	4	27	78

#### Licensed tenement compliances

Sanitation.....	153	1,351	2,591
Employing non-members of family.....	1	32	46
Prohibited employment.....	4	36	71

#### Mine, quarry and magazine

Orders.....	29	560	328
Compliances.....	78	307	410
Orders.....		26	30
Compliances.....		9	27
Orders.....	185	1,525	1,372
Compliances.....	130	1,371	1,276

#### Boiler

### PROSECUTIONS BEGUN

Administration.....	1	4	4
Sanitation.....	15	126	323
Accident prevention.....	3	30	40
Fire protection.....	12	126	216
Children.....	3	63	245
Women and minors.....	5	15	19
Day of rest.....		7	18
Payment of wages.....		1	4

Total..... 39 372 869

#### Factories

Administration.....		1	
Sanitation.....	3	35	62
Accident prevention.....		2	4
Children.....	15	77	151
Women and minors.....	1	23	37
Day of rest.....	1	10	13

Total..... 20 153 267

#### Tenements

		13	59
--	--	----	----

#### Mines and quarries

--	--	--	--

### ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS BY STOPPAGE OF WORK

Stoppage of work in unclean factories.....	4	4	42
Stoppage of work in unclean bakeries.....	1	1	
Stoppage of use of dangerous machinery.....	17	67	151
Tagging of goods in tenements.....	46	683	1,006
Revocation of tenement licenses.....	18	110	317

Note—Figures compiled by the Chief Statistician.

# PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## ANNUAL REPORTS.

Beginning with 1915 an annual report of the Industrial Commission, which became in that year the administrator of the Department, has been issued, containing the general report of the Commission and reports of the several bureaus of the Department. Reports for 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1919 can be supplied.

Proceedings of each of the annual Industrial Safety Congresses held under the auspices of the Commission are issued. Congresses were held in 1916-1920, inclusive. Proceedings for 1917, 1918 and 1920 only are now available.

Prior to 1915 annual reports of the Department or individual bureaus were published for many years dating back to 1883. Files of these may be consulted in many public libraries. Very largely these reports are now out of print.

## BULLETINS.

*Quarterly Bulletins.* A quarterly bulletin was published from 1899 to 1913, with 56 numbers issued. Most of these are now out of print, but files may be consulted in many public libraries. Particular numbers, or annual indexes (with title page), upon request will be furnished if available.

*Special Bulletins.* Beginning with the year 1914, a series of Special Bulletins on particular subjects and published at irregular intervals has been issued. Numbers and titles of bulletins in this series now available follow:

### 1915

- No. 71. Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
- No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (14 pages).
- No. 74. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914 (146 pages).

### 1916

- No. 77. Industrial Accident Prevention (54 pages).
- No. 79. Anthrax (22 pages).

### 1917

- No. 80. Fatal Accidents Due to Falls in Building Work (26 pages).
- No. 82. Hoods for Removing Dust, Fumes and Gases (22 pages).
- No. 83. Dangers in Manufacture of Paris Green (15 pages).
- No. 86. Dangers in the Manufacture and Industrial Uses of Wood Alcohol (18 pages).

### 1918

- No. 87. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (394 pages).
- No. 88. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1918 (71 pages).
- No. 90. Simple and Inexpensive Respirator for Dust (10 pages).

### 1919

- No. 91. Plan for Shop Safety and Health Organization (32 pages).
- No. 92. Weekly Earnings of Women in Five Industries (21 pages).
- No. 93. Industrial Replacement of Men by Women (69 pages).
- No. 94. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1919 (72 pages).
- No. 95. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (402 pages).
- No. 96. Health Hazards of Chemical Industry (69 pages).

### 1920

- No. 97. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (278 pages).
- No. 98. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (113 pages).

- No. 99. New York Labor Laws enacted in 1920 (93 pages).
- No. 100. The Telephone Industry (95 pages).
- No. 101. Asphyxiation in Garages (23 pages).

### 1921

- No. 102. Devices for Sanitary Control of Material Disengaged in Industrial Processes (31 pages).
- No. 103. Court Decisions on Labor Law and Industrial Disputes (200 pages).
- No. 106. Court Decisions on Compensation Law (302 pages).
- No. 107. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1921 (68 pages).
- No. 108. Sickness Among New York State Factory Workers (29 pages).
- No. 110. Women Who Work (40 pages).
- No. 111. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1922 (38 pages).
- No. 112. Economic Value of Maintaining Clean Windows and Lighting Fixtures (15 pages).

*The Industrial Bulletin.* This monthly publication was begun in October, 1921, as successor to The Bulletin and to the Labor Market Bulletin. The Bulletin, designed to give current information concerning the work of the Department and to serve as its official organ, had been published since October, 1915. Indexes for the six volumes and some of the later issues can be supplied. The Labor Market Bulletin had been published since September, 1915, and contained statistics of factory employment, earnings and retail food prices. The issues for the first two years, and some of later date, are out of print.

## LABOR LAWS.

Annual editions of New York laws relating to labor have been published since 1904. Only the latest editions can be furnished, namely, those for 1921, as follows:

- Labor Law (141 pages).
- Workmen's Compensation Law (120 pages).
- Miscellaneous Labor Laws (161 pages).

## INDUSTRIAL CODE BULLETINS AVAILABLE.

Subject.	Code Bulletin No.
Enclosure of factory stairways (rule 2).....	2
Storage of combustible material about factory stairways (rule 3)....	2
Sanitation of cannery labor camps (rules 200-232).....	3
Sanitary code for bakeries and confectioneries (rules 300-347).....	4
Fire alarm signal systems of factories (rule 375).....	5
Existing fire-escapes of factories (rule 80).....	6
Fireproof and fire-resisting material (factory construction and tests) (rules 500-513).....	7
Sanitation of factories and mercantile establishment (rules 100-198)...	9
Equipment, maintenance and sanitation of foundries and employment of women in core rooms (rules 550-559).....	10
Milling industry and malt-house elevators (rules 650-664).....	11
Removal of dust, gases and fumes from factories (rules 700-723)....	12
Fire-escapes as means of exit (rule 4).....	13
Steam boilers in factories, mines, tunnels and quarries (rules 800-850).	14
Smoking in factories (rule 15).....	15
Trough waterclosets (rule 10).....	16
Mines (rules 1000-1076), Quarries (rules 1100-1122).....	17
Rules relating to lighting of factories and mercantile establishments (rules 50-53).....	18
Guarding of dangerous machinery, vats, pans and elevated runways (rules 875-920).....	19
Automatic sprinkler systems (rule 75).....	20
Window cleaning (rule 5).....	21
*Rules relating to work in compressed air (rules 1150-1197).....	22
Erection, repair or demolition of buildings (rules 1200-1270).....	23
Fire drills (rule 25).....	24
*Rules relating to tunnel construction (rules 1350-1403).....	25
*Bulletins Nos. 22 and 25 combined in one publication	

Requests for any publication indicated as available for distribution should be addressed to The Industrial Commissioner, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

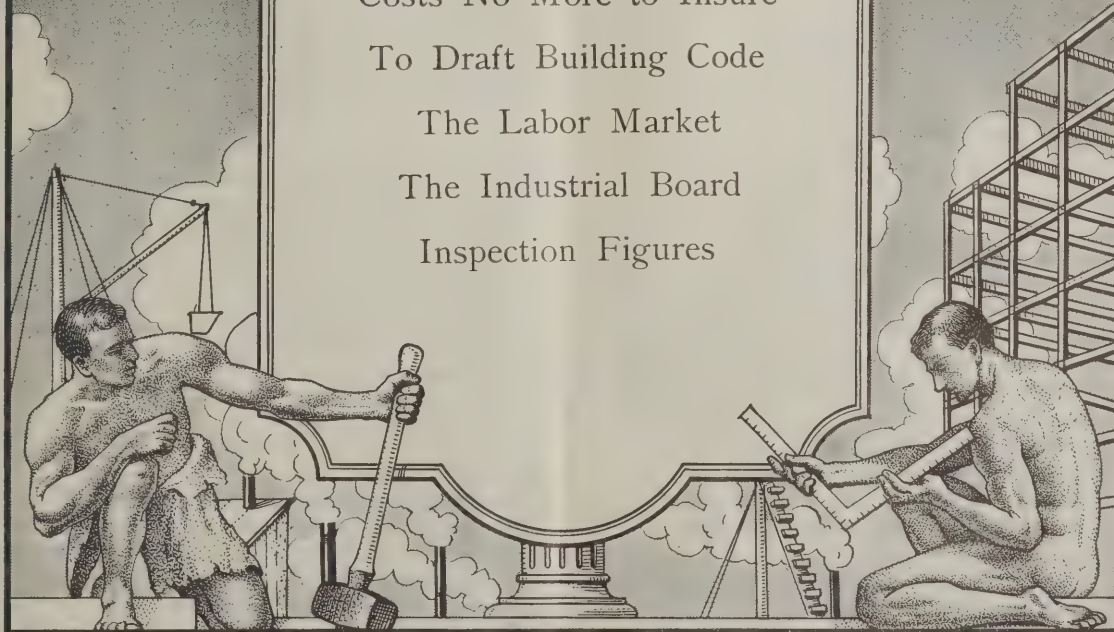


# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN



IN THIS ISSUE:

July Sets New Mark  
Costs No More to Insure  
To Draft Building Code  
The Labor Market  
The Industrial Board  
Inspection Figures



*Issued Monthly by The Industrial Commissioner of New York State*

Vol. 1

Albany, N. Y., July, 1922

No. 10

# DIRECTORY OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ALBANY OFFICE  
THE STATE CAPITOL

NEW YORK OFFICE  
124 EAST 28TH STREET

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER  
HENRY D. SAYER, *Richmond Hill*

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER  
M. H. CHRISTOPHERSON, *Yonkers*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD  
JOHN D. HIGGINS, *Oswego, Chairman*  
RICHARD H. CURRAN, *Rochester*      ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY, *Brooklyn*

## ALBANY

State Capitol, Fifth Floor, Rooms 514-526  
Offices of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Chief Statistician.  
Bureau of Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspector  
of District No. 5; Division of Boiler Inspection, Chief  
Boiler Inspector.  
Bureau of Industrial Relations: Division of Mediation  
and Arbitration.  
Division of Engineering.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
The State Insurance Fund.

132 State Street  
Division of Employment.

## NEW YORK CITY

124 East 28th Street  
Offices of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Office of Deputy Commissioner.  
Bureau of Inspection: Supervising Factory Inspectors  
of Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Division of Mercantile  
Inspection.  
Bureau of Research and Codes: Division of Industrial  
Codes; Division of Industrial Hygiene; Division of  
Women in Industry.  
Branch office of Chief Statistician.  
Division of Mediation and Arbitration.  
Division of Employment.  
The State Insurance Fund, Office of the Manager.

125 East 27th Street  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Home Work Inspection.  
Division of Aliens.

49 East 19th Street  
Division of Employment.

## BROOKLYN

310 Jay Street  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Employment.

## SYRACUSE

Griffin Building, No. 120 W. Jefferson Street  
Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Branch Office of Super-  
vising Factory Inspector of District No. 6.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
Division of Employment.  
The State Insurance Fund.

## ROCHESTER

Nelbach Building, 134 South Avenue  
Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Supervising Factory  
Inspector of District No. 6.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
The State Insurance Fund.

40 Elm Street  
Division of Employment.

## BUFFALO

Iroquois Building  
Branch Office of The Industrial Commissioner.  
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.  
Division of Factory Inspection: Supervising Factory  
Inspector of District No. 7.  
Division of Mercantile Inspection.  
The State Insurance Fund.

257 Washington Street  
Division of Employment.





# THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN

Issued each month at Albany, N. Y., by The Industrial  
Commissioner of New York State

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HENRY D. SAYER . . . The Industrial Commissioner  
VICTOR T. HOLLAND . . . . . Editor

Vol. 1 Albany, N. Y., July, 1922 No. 10

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## FACTORY BUILDINGS INCREASING

On another page of this issue of THE INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN will be found the July report of the Department's Engineering Division as to the plans presented to it for construction work on industrial buildings in the state outside of Greater New York.

The report contains some very interesting figures. It shows, as will be noted, that the plans presented during this month, called for expenditures on industrial buildings of close to \$3,000,000. It shows, too, that the proposed expenditures, are greater than for any month of the present year and also that the amount is greater than for any single month during 1921. It is nearly eight times the amount called for in the plans of July a year ago.

A study of the figures will show, too, that claims that have been made in some quarters that the plans that came to the Department were for repairs are not well grounded as over \$2,700,000 of the whole amount was for new factory buildings.

The figures are valuable as indicating the confidence on the part of manufacturers who are investing large sums in new buildings.

For the first seven months of this year, there have been submitted to the Department over 100 plans for new factory buildings representing an expenditure of over \$9,300,000.

## COMMITTEE TO PREPARE CODE

General Order No. 42 on another page of this issue, contains the names of the Advisory Committee appointed by Commissioner Sayer to draft a State Standard Building Code for Places of Public Assembly in accordance with the provisions of chapter 405 of the Laws of 1922. This law was passed by the last Legislature for the purpose of throwing proper safeguards about all places of public assembly, where 100 or more persons may assemble, conducted for pecuniary gain, such as picture houses, public halls, etc.

The duty of providing the safety standards for these places was imposed upon the Labor Department and the Industrial Commissioner has named the committee that will prepare the rules and standards for submission to the Industrial Board. Careful consideration was given to the selection of this committee, and Commissioner Sayer has designated for membership on it persons representing all interests affected by the law and the code. This committee has named subcommittees that are now at work preparing the rules and standards. These will be submitted at an early date to the Industrial Board and when adopted shall be known as the State Standard Building Code. These rules shall be the minimum standard and shall supersede any local or special ordinance on the subject inconsistent with the rules. Additional requirements, however may be called for by any locality.

## LABOR OF ALL KINDS IN DEMAND

Reports received by the Department from its employment offices throughout the state show that skilled labor in general is scarce, that common labor is practically absorbed and that the demand for good farm help exceeds the supply in every rural section of the state.

With respect to the skilled labor, the reports show that in about 50 per cent of the lines the employers pay a premium, in other words that the wage paid is higher than the prevailing rate in the locality.

The reports received from all offices of the state show that the common labor is practically absorbed although there may be said to be a small surplus in some places. This surplus, the reports show, is in localities where the common laborer is not willing to accept agricultural employment.

The reports also show that the floating element, the so called "traveling help" which was a serious problem with the Department a year ago now has disappeared. The employment offices through the state now find it a difficult matter to get men to leave their home localities for employment elsewhere in the state.

Textile strikes in the eastern states, it was predicted, would throw upon the New York state labor market a surplus of labor but the reports that the offices have received do not show this. A statement from Massachusetts said that 20 per cent of the textile workers who were on strike had left Massachusetts for other states but if they had come to New York, they have been absorbed.

Public work, the reports show, is being handicapped by lack of common labor at the prices fixed. Highway contracts and other public work entered into some time ago were fixed on a common labor base of 30 to 35 cents per hour. Now common labor is being paid from 40 to 55 cents per hour and because of this, the public work contractors are having difficulty in securing help of this kind at the lower rate.

The demand for farm help, as stated above, exceeds the supply all over the state. As an example of this may be cited the fact that one of the Department's offices for the week ending July 29th, placed 1,500 workers of which 90 per cent was farm labor. Farm labor is classed by the Department as including all agricultural work, garden fruit, etc.

The demand for domestics is far greater than the Department can supply. Throughout the state, there is a constant inquiry at the employment offices for domestic servants and the supply, according to the Department records, is but 44 per cent of the demand.

## TASTE OF NAILS CAUSES STRIKE

A rather unusual strike was recently brought to the attention of the Department when a force of lathers employed on a building in course of construction on Long Island struck because they did not like the taste of the nails they used.

In explanation, it may be said, that these craftsmen hold the nails that they are using in their mouths. It is a practice that has been followed for years and in the case cited the men announced, when they struck, that they did not like the taste of the nails. They explained that the nails appeared to have been treated with some sort of an acid that very quickly caused inflammation of the mouth.

The strike was of short duration as the Department mediators in short time disposed of the complaint, the contractors agreeing to furnish the kind of nails that are generally used in lathing work.

## DEATH BENEFIT OF 52 CENTS

Fifty-two cents a week was the rather unusual compensation award that was recently made in a case arising in the Syracuse district of the Department. It was a death benefit to a mother.

The son was attending school and was working on Saturdays for an ice company. His average wages for five weeks prior to his death was a little over \$2 and when the case was brought up for adjudication the award was made on the basis of twenty-five per cent of the boy's earnings, which amounted to 52 cents per week. In addition to this, there was of course an award of \$100 for funeral expenses.

# TO DRAFT BUILDING CODE

**Commissioner Sayer in General Order No. 42 Appoints Advisory Committee on Places of Public Assembly to Prepare State Standard Building Code**

In accordance with the requirements of Chapter 405 of the Laws of 1922, which is the new law governing places of public assembly, Industrial Commissioner Sayer has appointed a committee, known as the Advisory Committee on Places of Public Assembly, which is now engaged in drafting a code that will be known, when adopted by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, as the "State Standard Building Code."

The committee was announced by Commissioner Sayer in General Order No. 42 which follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK.  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.  
ALBANY.

*General Order No. 42, effective June 26, 1922*

There is hereby created in the Department of Labor an Advisory Committee on Places of Public Assembly. Such a committee is hereby authorized and empowered to propose rules and regulations relating to places of public assembly as provided for in Chapter 405 of the Laws of 1922. Such rules and regulations when adopted by the Industrial Board are to be known as the State Standard Building Code.

The following are appointed members of such committee:

- Richard J. Cullen, Chairman,
- Industrial Code Referee—Department of Labor.
- State of New York—Department of Labor*
- M. H. Christopherson, Deputy Commissioner.
- Thomas C. Eipper, Industrial Code Referee.
- Department of State Police*
- Capt. George P. Dutton, Deputy Superintendent, Albany, N. Y.
- Department of Health—State of New York*
- Matthias Nicol, Jr., M. D., Deputy Commissioner, Albany, N. Y.
- Conference of Mayors and Other City Officials of the State of N. Y.*
- Lewis H. Colpoys, City Building Inspector, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- International Theatrical Associations*
- Harry G. Sommers, Manager, Knickerbocker Theatre, Knickerbocker Theatre, New York City.
- Vaudeville Managers Protective Association*
- Pat. Casey, General Representative, Columbia Theatre Building, 47th St. and 7th Ave., New York City.
- Motion Picture Theatre Owners—State of New York*
- James J. Walker, General Counsel, 61 Broadway, New York City.
- New York State Hotel Association*
- Elmore C. Green, President, Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Actors Equity Association*
- Frank Gilmore, Executive Secretary, 115 W. 47th St., New York City.
- International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators*
- Charles C. Shay, International President, 110 W. 40th St., New York City.
- The New York State Federation of Labor*
- John M. O'Hanlon, Chairman, Legislative Committee, 25 South Hawk St., Albany, N. Y.
- National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters*
- L. L. Hall, 120 W. 42nd Street, New York City.
- New York Society of Architects*
- Henry B. Herts, 331 Madison Ave., New York City.
- New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects*
- Frederick Mathesius, Jr., Chairman Committee on Legislation, 320 Fifth Ave., New York City.

*Iron League of New York*

Aubrey Weymouth, Chief Engineer, Post and McCord, 101 Park Ave., N. Y. City.

*Illuminating Engineering Society*

L. B. Marks, 103 Park Ave., New York City.

*Board of Standards and Appeals, City of New York*

William E. Walsh, Chairman, Municipal Building, New York City.

*Bureaus of Buildings—City of New York*

Charles Brady, Superintendent, Bureau of Buildings, Borough of Manhattan, Municipal Building, New York City.

*New York Board of Fire Underwriters*

F. J. T. Stewart, Superintendent, Bureau of Surveys, New York Board of Fire Underwriters, 123 William St., New York City.

*City of Syracuse*

Wellington W. Taber, Superintendent of Bureau of Buildings, City Hall, Syracuse, N. Y.

*City of Rochester*

Simon J. Fennell, Superintendent of Buildings, Rochester, N. Y.

*City of Buffalo*

Frank T. Reynolds, Commissioner of Buildings, Buffalo, N. Y.

The following officers of the Department are hereby authorized to sit with the Committee in an advisory capacity without vote:

James L. Gernon, Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor, New York City.

William J. Picard, Assistant Engineer, Department of Labor, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

HENRY D. SAYER,  
The Industrial Commissioner.

In addressing the committee at its first meeting, Commissioner Sayer expressed his thanks to the members for their acceptance of places on the committee and outlined in a brief way some of the problems that presented themselves. "As you all know," said Commissioner Sayer, "the last Legislature created a new provision in the Labor Law, giving this Department general oversight and supervision in places of public assembly, which are defined to be any place conducted for pecuniary gain, in which 100 or more persons may assemble for recreation and amusement. The law is rather broad in its terms and does not seek to lay down any specific rules or standards, but leaves that entirely to the Industrial Board, merely directing that all such places shall be so constructed, erected and maintained as to provide reasonable and adequate safety for all persons employed therein or frequenting the same.

"The entire resources of the Department will be placed at your disposal for making any investigations or ascertaining any facts you may desire to know or to clear up any points as to which there may be any doubt.

"In creating the committee we have had regard for all the different interests that are or may be involved in this problem. We have representatives of the theatre owners, of various organizations of workers, who work in these kinds of places, we have engineers, building inspectors of the cities and architects. As we go along, from time to time, it may appear that other interests are affected, and if the committee thinks it necessary such interests can be represented.

"While a State Standard Code is to be adopted, it is definitely provided in the law that local authorities, where there is a local enforcing authority, shall have all the powers of the Industrial Commissioner in enforcing provisions of these rules. Wherever there is a building de-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 190)



# JULY SETS NEW MARK

**Engineering Division Reports Construction Work on Industrial Buildings During July Totals \$2,873,190, Which Exceeds Any Month of 1921 and 1922**

Plans for construction work on industrial buildings in the State outside of Greater New York which were submitted to the Engineering Division during July call for an expenditure of \$2,873,190. This is the largest amount proposed during any month of the present year. It exceeds March, which was high month for the first six months of 1922, by nearly \$600,000, and is over seven times as great as the amount called for in the plans submitted to the Engineering Division in July of last year. It is also greater than any month during 1921.

Of the total amount, \$2,717,800 was for new buildings, for which there were 22 plans submitted.

The plans submitted in June showed an increase over May. June's plans numbered 70, with a total proposed expenditure of \$1,150,029. Of the total amount, \$985,100 was for new buildings, for which there were 32 plans submitted. The plans during May called for an expenditure of \$1,013,650, of which \$946,000 was for new buildings.

For the first seven months of 1922, the Engineering Division received 316 plans, calling for an expenditure of \$10,198,837. Of this amount, \$9,381,400 was for new buildings for which there were submitted 107 plans.

For the first seven months of last year, the Engineering Division received 229 plans, calling for a total expenditure of \$5,885,907. Of the total amount, \$5,262,000 was for new buildings for which there were submitted 72 plans.

Plans submitted during June were distributed over 26 counties. Livingston county was high in proposed expenditure with a total of \$185,000. Niagara was second in expenditure with \$175,390 which was covered by ten plans. Cattaraugus county was third with a total of \$170,000. Monroe was fourth with \$160,800, and Erie fifth with \$144,500. Rensselaer was low with a proposed expenditure of \$225.

Details of plans as compared with the month of May are shown in the following table:

				<i>May</i>			
<i>June</i>							
	Plans	Cost		Plans	Cost		
New buildings ....	32	\$985,100		9	\$946,000		
Alterations .....	5	64,400		4	31,900		
Fire escapes .....	2	1,100		2	3,800		
New stairs .....	..	.....		1	600		
Plumbing .....	1	1,200		2	2,000		
Elevators .....	30	98,229		15	29,000		
Fire alarms .....	..	.....		1	350		
	<u>70</u>	<u>\$1,150,029</u>		<u>34</u>	<u>\$1,013,650</u>		

## JUNE PLANS, BY COUNTIES.

Cattaraugus .....	4	\$170,000
Chautauqua .....	2	17,194
Chenango .....	1	4,000
Cortland .....	1	7,000
Dutchess .....	1	2,300
Erie .....	5	144,500
Fulton .....	2	14,400
Genesee .....	1	27,000
Greene .....	1	19,000
Jefferson .....	2	5,250
Livingston .....	3	185,000
Madison .....	1	25,000
Monroe .....	6	160,800
Montgomery .....	4	24,650
Niagara .....	10	175,390
Oneida .....	3	38,700
Onondaga .....	4	10,820
Ontario .....	2	53,000
Oswego .....	2	16,700

Rensselaer .....	1	225
St. Lawrence .....	1	3,300
Schenectady .....	3	4,850
Steuben .....	1	1,500
Tompkins .....	3	13,200
Ulster .....	2	17,900
Westchester .....	4	8,350
	<u>70</u>	<u>\$1,150,029</u>

During June the Division examined 68 plans, of which 53 were approved, seven disapproved, five returned for amendment, and three referred to the Industrial Board for variations.

The July plans which numbered 49, were distributed over 23 counties. Erie county was high in proposed expenditure, its five plans calling for an outlay of \$796,000. Montgomery was second in expenditure with \$613,000 covered by seven plans. Chautauqua with one plan calling for a proposed expenditure of \$400,000 was third. Monroe county was fourth with \$328,900, covered by six plans, and Broome, with two plans, calling for an outlay of \$302,200 was fifth. Chenango county was low with \$250.

Details of plans as compared with the month of June are shown in the following table:

				<i>June</i>			
	Plans	Cost		Plans	Cost		
New buildings ....	22	\$2,717,800		32	\$985,100		
Alterations .....	9	111,400		5	64,400		
Fire escapes .....	1	1,500		2	1,100		
New stairs .....	..	.....		..	.....		
Plumbing .....	1	2,500		1	1,200		
Elevators .....	14	38,890		30	98,229		
Fire alarms .....	2	1,100		..	.....		
	<u>49</u>	<u>\$2,873,190</u>		<u>70</u>	<u>\$1,150,029</u>		

## JULY PLANS, BY COUNTIES.

Albany .....	2	\$81,700
Broome .....	2	302,200
Cattaraugus .....	1	60,000
Chautauqua .....	1	400,000
Chenango .....	1	250
Cayuga .....	1	1,500
Dutchess .....	1	600
Erie .....	5	796,000
Fulton .....	1	500
Franklin .....	1	15,000
Greene .....	1	1,335
Livingston .....	1	1,925
Monroe .....	6	328,900
Montgomery .....	7	613,000
Nassau .....	1	20,000
Niagara .....	7	98,500
Oneida .....	3	44,900
Onondaga .....	1	1,480
Rensselaer .....	1	60,000
Saratoga .....	1	35,000
St. Lawrence .....	1	2,000
Tompkins .....	1	1,700
Westchester .....	2	6,700
	<u>49</u>	<u>\$2,873,190</u>

During July the Division examined 62 plans, of which 48 were approved, seven disapproved, three returned for amendment, and four referred to the Industrial Board for variations.

# THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD

## Variations of the Labor Law Granted After Examination of Plans and Hearings by the Bureau of Research and Codes

The following variations from the provisions of the Labor Law have been granted by the Industrial Board upon the report of the Bureau of Research and Codes:

### STRUCTURAL CHANGES

WHEREAS, Retsof Mining Company, Retsof, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated June 16, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 1, of the Labor Law, re encasing of steel and fireproof doors and windows, Section 270, Subdivision 4, of the Labor Law, re enclosure of stairways, and Industrial Code Rule 110, re location of toilet facilities, in the proposed Breaker Building, Fuller Shaft, of the Retsof Mining Company, at Retsof N. Y., and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on July 8, 1922, at Rochester, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, an examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be of fireproof construction, six stories high and approximately 63 feet by 205 feet on first floor, with a wing, 25 feet by 110 feet adjacent to south end of east wall; second and third floors approximately 54 feet by 68 feet, with a north and south wing, each 15 feet by 39 feet; fourth, fifth and sixth floors approximately 54 feet by 68 feet; building will be used for the crushing and refining of Rock Salt with the following number of occupants: first floor, not more than 29 persons; second floor, not more than one person; third floor, four persons; fourth floor, none; fifth floor, one person, and sixth floor, seven persons; exits are one interior enclosed fireproof stairway and one interior unenclosed fireproof stairway, each 44 inches wide; toilet facilities are located on the first and third floors; the mine hoist adjoins this building and is connected therewith through openings in exterior wall; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law and rules and regulations of the Industrial Code, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law and rules and regulations will be observed and public safety secured;

Be it resolved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Retsof Mining Company on the proposed Breaker Building, Fuller Shaft, at Retsof, N. Y., upon the following terms: That an interior stairway constructed of incombustible material, without enclosure of fireproof material be permitted; and that doors constructed of three thicknesses,  $\frac{7}{8}$ " dressed, tongued and grooved white pine or other non-resinous wood board, not more than 8" wide, be permitted on openings in stairway enclosure and on openings into mine hoist shaft, provided the latter are equipped with an interlocking or other device which will insure the door being closed before the car or cage leaves the landing; and that windows of wood frame and sash, glazed with clear glass be permitted; and that steel roof trusses unencased in fireproof material be permitted; and that toilet facilities located only on first and third floors be permitted.

Be it further resolved that the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective July 11, 1922.

WHEREAS, Associated Industries, Inc., Iroquois Building, Buffalo, N. Y., on behalf of Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated May 16, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 264, Subdivision 7, of the Labor Law, re fireproof windows, Section 270, Subdivision 4, of the Labor Law, re enclosure of stairways, and Section 270, Subdivision 7, of the Labor Law, re enclosure of vertical openings, in the proposed building to be erected at Main, Mohawk and Pearl Streets, Buffalo, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on June 12, 1922, at Buffalo, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, an examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be of steel frame, brick and concrete construction, six stories high and approximately 91 feet by 231 feet, 9 inches, and sprinklered; will be used as a department store, including several repair departments; occupancy will be as follows: basement, merchandise and workroom, 50 persons employed; first floor, merchandise, 120 persons employed; second floor, merchandise, 75 persons employed; third floor, merchandise and work room, 100 persons employed; fourth floor, merchandise, 50 persons employed; fifth floor, merchandise, office and sample rooms, 50 persons employed; sixth floor, receiving and stock rooms and restaurant, 20 persons employed; exits will be two interior fireproof

enclosed stairways, each 60 inches wide, one extending from basement to the roof, the other terminating at top floor landing, with enclosure extending to underside of roof; in addition there will be two unenclosed stairways of incombustible material, one 7 feet wide, the other 8 feet wide, each extending from basement to first floor; there will be an unenclosed escalator extending from first to second floor; windows on the street fronts of the building will be of metal frame and sash glazed with plain glass windows; on the south side of building will be fireproof windows; this building will be constructed in sections and will replace one now on the site and occupied; during construction each section will be provided with not less than two exits from each floor; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

Be it resolved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Hens & Kelly on the proposed building to be erected at Main, Mohawk and Pearl Streets, Buffalo, N. Y., upon the following terms: That stairways constructed as described above be permitted; and that unenclosed escalator extending from first to second floor be permitted; and, that windows in the street fronts of the building constructed of metal frame and sash glazed with plain glass, be permitted.

Be it further resolved that the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective July 11, 1922.

WHEREAS, Kimberly, Clark Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated June 14, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits, and Section 270, Subdivision 4, re construction of stairways in the Addition to Screen Room of the Kimberly, Clark Co., Inc., Packard Road, near Pine Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on June 26, 1922, at Buffalo, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, an examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be an addition to present screen room building two stories high and approximately 32 feet by 50 feet, which is the size of the present building; the dividing wall will be removed, making one building 32 feet by 100 feet, constructed of steel, concrete and brick; building will be sprinklered; pulp in the liquid state will be screened; not more than two persons employed above the ground floor; exits will be the present unenclosed iron and concrete stairway located in the existing portion of the building and a door opening on to roof of one story temporary building at the south end of new portion; from roof, an iron balcony and stairway, 36 inches wide, to ground; when temporary structure is removed, balcony and stairway will be placed at door opening; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

Be it resolved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Kimberly, Clark Co., Inc., on the Addition to Screen Room, Packard Road, near Pine Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted as the required exits from the second floor of the screen room building.

Be it further resolved that the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective July 11, 1922.

WHEREAS, G. Morton Wolfe, 1377 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., on behalf of A. M. Sheehan, 209 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated June 12, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits, and Section 270, Subdivision 4, of the Labor Law, re enclosure of stairways, in the building to be erected at 496 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on June 23, 1922, at Buffalo, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, an examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be of brick and con-



crete, two stories high, and approximately 26 feet by 112 feet on first floor, and 26 feet by 81 feet on second floor; a portion of first floor at rear, 26 feet by 31 feet, is completely enclosed in fireproof material and separated from main building by fire wall; this portion will be sprinklered and used for the examination, repair and storage of films; other portion of building used for office purposes; occupants will be as follows: first floor, office portion, 12 persons; rear portion, 12 persons; second floor, eight persons; exits will be from first floor, grade exits, front and rear; at front, second floor, one 36" wide unenclosed metal stairway and an opening in rear wall leading to concrete roof of one story portion and thence to ground by means of iron balcony and 22" wide stairway; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on the said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured:

*Be it resolved* by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to A. M. Sheehan on the building to be erected at 496 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted, provided unobstructed access to Franklin Street is at all times afforded from foot of iron stairway in rear.

*Be it further resolved* that the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective July 11, 1922.

WHEREAS, Swansdown Knitting Co., Athens, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated June 15, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 3, of the Labor Law, re required exits, in the proposed Storehouse to be erected at Athens, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on June 26, 1922, at Albany, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, an examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be of fireproof construction, two stories high and approximately 60 feet by 66 feet, and sprinklered; will be used on ground floor as a picking room, and on second floor for the storage of knit goods in cases, and raw material in bags or bales; not more than four persons employed on ground floor and two persons employed on second floor at infrequent times; exits will be from ground floor two exits at grade; from second floor a horizontal exit by means of a fireproof bridge to building, located approximately 34 feet to the west, and a stationary iron ladder from door opening in southwest corner of building to loading platform and ground; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law and that in the granting of a variation on said building the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved* by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Swansdown Knitting Co., on the proposed Storehouse to be erected at Athens, N. Y., upon the following terms: That exits as described above be permitted.

*Be it further resolved* that the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective July 11, 1922.

WHEREAS, James M. Leary, 87 Walter Street, Buffalo, N. Y., on behalf of Niagara Linen Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated June 20, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 4, of the Labor Law, re enclosure of stairways, in the building now erected at 353 Louisiana Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on July 7, 1922, at Buffalo, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, an examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building is of brick and wood construction, two stories high and approximately 128 feet by 128 feet; will be used as a laundry; not more than 30 persons employed above the ground floor; exits are two interior steel stairways, each 8 feet wide, which will be enclosed in the first story, from the floor to the underside of the second floor in partitions constructed partly of stone and balance of 2" channel iron, metal lath and Portland cement plaster  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in thickness each side; well hole on second floor guarded by standard railing and toe board; flooring at second floor is composed of 2" plank and  $\frac{1}{2}$ " maple boards laid diagonally; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured:

*Be it resolved* by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to Niagara Linen Supply Co., on its building now erected at 353 Louisiana Street, Buffalo, N. Y., upon the following terms: That stairways as described above be permitted.

*Be it further resolved* that the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective July 19, 1922.

WHEREAS, The Frank S. Harden Co., McConnellsville, N. Y., filed with the Department of Labor a petition dated June 30, 1922, for a variation from the provisions of Section 270, Subdivision 4, of the Labor Law, re construction of stairways, and Section 270, Subdivision 7, of the Labor Law, re enclosure of vertical openings, in the proposed building of The Frank S. Harden Co., at McConnellsville, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on July 10, 1922, at Albany, N. Y., at which opportunity for all interested persons to be heard thereon was given, and

WHEREAS, an examination of the plans of the said building was made and report of such examination is on file in the offices of the Department, from which examination and public hearing it appears that the building will be of concrete and wood construction, two stories high and approximately 42 feet by 160 feet; will be used for the manufacture of chairs; not more than 12 persons employed above the ground floor; exits will be two interior wooden stairs, each 44 inches wide, enclosed on the first floor in partitions of fire-resisting material; well hole on second floor guarded by standard railing and toe board; elevator hoistway to be enclosed in partitions of fire-resisting material; and it appearing from such examination and public hearing that there are practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship in carrying out the strict provisions of the law, and that in the granting of a variation on said building, the spirit of the law will be observed and public safety secured;

*Be it resolved* by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor that a variation be and it hereby is granted to The Frank S. Harden Co. on its proposed building at McConnellsville, N. Y., upon the following terms: That two interior stairways constructed of wood and enclosed to the underside of second floor in fire-resisting material, as specified in Industrial Code Rule 504, be permitted; and that an elevator hoistway enclosed in partitions of fire-resisting material constructed in accordance with the provisions of Industrial Code Rule 504 for stairways, be permitted.

*Be it further resolved* that the said variation is granted only during the period that the conditions above set forth as to exits, number of occupants, nature of industry, etc., are maintained.

Effective July 19, 1922.

## INSPECTION BUREAU ORDERS REVIEWED

Orders issued by the Bureau of Inspection in the cases enumerated below were reviewed by the Industrial Board under the provisions of Section 110 of the Labor Law and action taken thereon as set forth by resolutions adopted at meetings held on July 11 and 19, 1922.

In each case a statement of existing conditions and recommendations was submitted to the Industrial Board, by The Industrial Commissioner, a copy of which had previously been submitted to the appellant, together with a notification of the date of hearing. Reference is made to the section of law, or code affected by the order and the decision. Orders are indicated in short form and the descriptions of conditions are digested, but a complete record in each case is filed in the Department's office at No. 124 East 28th Street, New York City, subject to examination by the public. The decisions of the Board are set forth in full.

## MEETING OF JULY 11

Premises affected	Appellant
204-10 Liberty St., Penn Yan.	Michael Stearn & Co.
Sec. 270 — Rules 430-434, 445-451-d, 425 to 429 inclusive.	
Order No. 3 — May 9, 1922 — Enclose hoistway in fireproof partitions.	
Order No. 4 — May 9, 1922 — Provide self-closing fireproof doors at entrances to elevator hoistway.	
Order No. 5 — May 9, 1922 — Provide buffers for elevator car.	
Order No. 6 — May 9, 1922 — Provide clearance from level of lowest landing to bottom of pit at least 3' 6".	
Order No. 7 — May 9, 1922 — Provide locks or latches, etc.	
Order No. 8 — May 9, 1922 — Provide at entrances to elevator hoistway gates or doors, self-closing.	

CONDITIONS: One story new building with small basement; 200 employees on first floor, none in basement. Orders relate to hoistway and elevator installed after November 1, 1920. No plans filed. Elevator is of direct connected electric drum type with instantaneous safeties under car. No governors. No operator. Distance of travel 14' 3" at speed of 30 feet per minute. Non-fireproof hoistway enclosures 6' high on 2 sides of shaft. Automatic trap door in shaft at first floor. Automatic gate 5' 6" high without lock or latch at first floor. Elevator used to convey material and finished product from basement to first floor and loading platform. The latter is 3' 6" above level of first floor and is protected by horizontal sliding door and four foot vertical sliding full automatic gate. No gate, door or shaft enclosure in basement.

DECISION: Accept present non-fireproof enclosure also gates and doors first floor and truck loading level on condition that a semi-automatic gate is provided at basement entrance and that hoistway is properly enclosed in basement by wood partitions 5' 6" high.

Premises affected	Appellant
922-26 Columbia St., Utica.	Ellen Carney by William Bray
Order No. 1 — May 23, 1922 — Provide two legal means of exit, etc.	

CONDITIONS: Four-story non-fireproof factory building erected before October 1, 1913. Open lofts, inflammable materials carried. No sprinkler system. Class A fire-alarm signal system installed. Occupant manufactures knit under-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 191)



# JUNE LABOR MARKET

Reviewed by The Chief Statistician

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(As reported by 1648 firms with over 489,000 employees or more than one-third of the factory workers in the State, and a weekly payroll of over \$12,000,000.)

Employment in the factories of New York State moved upward again in June. The increase of 2 per cent over May was especially significant because June is usually marked by a slackening in manufacturing industries; and the uncertainty due to the coal strike and the railroad shop situation would ordinarily have caused a set-back. This month, however, in addition to the usual seasonal increase in the men's clothing and in the canning and beverage industries, the increased employment in the manufacture of railroad equipment and of building materials indicates that the improvement in business conditions is more than sufficient to offset the usual summer decreases.

The number of employees engaged in manufacturing in New York State has risen 11 per cent since the month of lowest employment in August, 1921. This improvement has restored to employment one quarter of the workers who were released between March, 1920, at the height of unemployment, and August, 1921.

The most important increase in employment during June was in the metals, machinery and conveyances group, where employment was 3.5 per cent higher than in May. Employment in this group of industries is now 27 per cent higher than at its lowest point in August, 1921. Within the group the most important gain was that of 11 per cent in the railway equipment and repair shops where the firms making locomotives, freight cars and railway equipment reported increases in the number of their employees varying from 15 to 100 per cent. Most of the railway repair shops, especially the locomotive shops, added a large number of workers. Employment in this division is 65 per cent higher than a year ago. The structural steel division reported a gain of over 5 per cent, especially in the manufacture of railway bridges. The heating and ventilating apparatus division reported a similar gain. The manufacturers of sheet metal, and of both builders' and general hardware reported increases. There was another gain in June in the brass, copper and aluminum division. Employment in the iron and steel mills continues to rise; it is now more than 80 per cent higher than a year ago. In the machinery and electrical goods industry the chief gain was in the manufacture of elevators, printing machinery and electrical supplies. There was a decline from the recent high employment in the manufacture of radio equipment. Employment in the automobile and airplane division increased, except in the firms making high priced cars. There was a further decline of 4 per cent in the shipbuilding industry and a slight decrease in the manufacture of silverware and jewelry. These two divisions alone among the metal trades report fewer employees than a year ago. There was an increase in the manufacture of firearms, but employment in the cutlery establishments continues low.

The food products group reported a seasonal gain of 4 per cent in employment in June. Employment in this industry group is at almost exactly the same point as a year ago. In the canning industry employment increased 33 per cent compared with May. In the beverage industry the increase was 15 per cent, most of the additional workers being employed in the manufacture of grape juice and in fruit pressing rather than in the breweries. A large number of workers were added in the bakery industry, in the plants making biscuits and crackers. Employment increased in the sugar refineries and other grocery establishments. Employment in this division is 10 per cent higher than a year ago. The number of employees in the candy factories went down. There was practically no change this month in the flour and feed

division or in the cigar industry. The flour and feed establishments have 12 per cent more workers and the cigar industry 8 per cent fewer workers than a year ago.

The stone, clay and glass products group of industries again reported increased employment in June. This group and the metal trades show the largest gain in employment compared with a year ago. Employment in this group is only 9 per cent less than at the peak of employment for the group in June, 1920. The gains in employment over June of last year were reported by all the divisions of the group except the glass industry. The largest gain of 37 per cent occurred in the lime, cement and plaster mills. Compared with May, employment in the brick, tile and pottery division increased 4 per cent. There were substantial increases in the brick yards, especially in the plants that had been affected by the strike. Reductions were general in the pottery factories. The lime, cement and plaster mills continue to increase their forces. The decrease of 10 per cent in the glass industry was due to several minor reductions and the closing of one furnace for repairs. The increase in the miscellaneous stone products division was caused by a large increase in the plants making abrasives for the metal trades.

Of the wood manufactures industries, the saw and planing mills only reported an important increase in June. This division is affected by the demand for building materials. The number of employees engaged in the making of furniture and of miscellaneous wood products remained almost unchanged. The piano industry reported another slight seasonal loss. This industry group as a whole has increased employment 17 per cent since the month of greatest unemployment, that is, it has reemployed about one-half of the workers released since the spring of 1920.

Among the clothing industries the men's clothing factories reported a seasonal gain of 11 per cent and both the women's clothing and the women's headwear industries a seasonal decline of 13 and 14 per cent respectively. Among the women's wear industries the greatest decrease was among the cloak and suit makers, and in the modistes' shops in New York City. Some branches of the men's furnishings industry increased; there was a seasonal decrease in the manufacture of men's straw hats and a strike among the cloth hat and cap makers. Employment in the division as a whole is 14 per cent higher than a year ago. Employment in the women's underwear division declined in June. This division reports the largest reduction (23 per cent) below employment figures of a year ago of any industry except shipbuilding. The laundry industry continues to increase its forces. In the miscellaneous sewing industry the decrease in June was due to declines in the manufacture of embroidered linens and of sheets.

The textile industries reported no change in employment conditions compared with May. A reduction in the manufacture of broad silks and of silk gloves was offset by a gain in the wool manufactures division, especially in the worsted mills. There was a strike in a few of the knit goods mills. Within the year the cotton industry has increased the number of its employees 14 per cent. Employment in the silk mills is 8 per cent lower than a year ago.

The furs, leather and rubber goods industry group also showed very little change compared with May. There was a gain of 7 per cent in the fur industry, following the settlement of the strike in the hatters' fur establishments. There were gains in those shoe factories in Rochester which last month were practically closed down by the strike. The number of employees rose, following a decline last month, in the plants making leather bags and purses, resulting in a 3 per cent gain in the miscer-



laneous leather goods industry. In the pearl, horn, bone and hair goods industry division, there were reductions in the plants making buttons for the clothing trade. Most of the plants making rubber products decreased their forces. In this industry group, as in the other apparel industries, employment conditions changed very little compared with a year ago.

In the chemicals, oils and paints group the changes in June were small. The oil products division reported the largest increase, 2 per cent. In that division the oil refineries again increased their forces but the soap factories again had fewer employees. In the miscellaneous chemical industry the plants making photographic films added to the number of their employees. In the drugs and chemicals division employment decreased. In this industry group the number of employees is lower than it was a year ago, except in the paints division, where the increase was 11 per cent. There has been no appreciable upward movement among the chemical industries since the depression began.

There was an increase of 1 per cent compared with May in the manufacture of pulp and paper. Smaller increases were reported in the paper boxes and tubes division and in the making of miscellaneous paper goods. There was a small decline in printing and bookbinding. All these industries compare well with last year. The large increase in the pulp and paper mills, however, does not altogether represent improved conditions, because a year ago the industry was seriously affected by a strike. The number of employees is still 25 per cent below that of the summer of 1920.

There was a reduction of 2 per cent in the number of employees in the water, light and power group.

#### COURSE OF AVERAGE EARNINGS AND RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The average weekly earnings of employees in the manufacturing industries of New York State rose 32 cents from May to June. The gains reported were due to the gradual return of many establishments to full-time operations, and to the growing number of wage rate increases. The losses were the result of the usual summer reductions in working hours, especially the Saturday half holiday, and of the increase in employment which is causing the replacement on the payrolls of many of the relatively lower paid workers who were released during the depression.

There was very little change in average earnings during the first six months of 1922. The weekly average in June was \$24.91, or exactly the same as that of December, 1921. But the character of the changes indicates that this represents an improvement in business conditions. The reemployment of workers formerly unemployed operates at first to depress average earnings. This corresponds to the tendency at the beginning of the depression when average earnings rose at first as the lower paid operatives were released.

The increase in the total payroll of all employees—as distinct from the average earnings per employee—was 3 per cent. This represents the increase due both to additions to the number of employees and to longer working time. The greatest gain in payrolls was the seasonal increase in the food products group and in the men's clothing division. Large increases due to improved working conditions were reported in the stone, clay and glass industry group, especially in the brick yards, and in the metals and machinery group, particularly in the iron and steel mills and the factories making railroad equipment. The total payroll has risen 25 per cent since the low point in July of last year. It is 70 per cent of the total payroll in March, 1920, the highest recorded.

The retail cost of food in the United States increased 2 per cent from May to June, according to the report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The increase in Buffalo and Rochester was 2 per cent; the rise in New York City, 4 per cent. In June last year the retail cost of food went down for all the districts mentioned. Food prices are slightly higher than a year ago for all the districts except New York City.

In the metals, machinery and conveyances group average earnings increased 26 cents compared with May. In this group as a whole, earnings have shown no reduction

since January, and there has been a slight gain within the last few months. Within the group the largest increase in average earnings in June was that of \$2.09 in the iron and steel mills, due to increased working time and several increases in wage rates. The establishments making structural and architectural iron reported increased earnings, especially those making railroad bridges. The increased employment in the plants making railroad equipment and railway repairs led to a slight decrease in average earnings in that industry because some of the plants had been closed down entirely and only the highly paid supervising force retained, and because some of the new workers were irregularly employed as a result of the coal strike. In the automobile factories, also, the addition of new employees, who receive somewhat lower wages, partly offset increases in earnings due to longer working time. Earnings increased in the manufacture of cooking and heating apparatus, although some of the plants reported summer reductions in working time. Part of the increase was due to an advance in wage rates. Both increased working time and some advances in wage rates accounted for the higher earnings in the machinery and electrical goods industry. In the sheet metal work division, there were decreases in the making of hardware, especially for automobiles, but a substantial increase in the making of tin cans. The only important decrease among the metal trades was in shipbuilding. Most of the increases were in up-State plants. Practically every division of the group reported smaller increases or larger reductions in New York City than up-State.

The stone, clay and glass plants reported the largest general increases of any group of industries. In this group also, every division reported better conditions up-State than in New York City. Average earnings remain considerably lower than a year ago. In the miscellaneous stone products division, earnings were reduced in the cut stone establishments in New York City, but rose \$1.41 in the up-State plants making abrasives and other stone products for the metal trades. In the brick yards, increased working time, the settlement of the strike, and numerous wage rate increases, caused a substantial increase in earnings. Earnings rose in the pottery plants also. A large increase in earnings in the glass industry was due in part to the closing of some furnaces, and hiring of higher paid mechanics for repairs. Some of the cement and plaster mills granted increases in wage rates.

Among the wood manufactures, earnings increased only in the saw and planing mills. Both the furniture and piano industries reported large reductions in earnings in New York City. Among the miscellaneous wood products establishments, earnings were reduced in the plants making shoe lasts as a result of the strike in the Rochester shoe factories. In the wood manufactures group of industries earnings have remained fairly stationary since January, 1921. There has been no definite upward movement in earnings.

Among the chemical, oil and paint industries average earnings rose slightly compared with May. The gain was chiefly in New York City. Earnings in this group have shown a slight upward tendency since March, 1922. The largest increase from May to June was in the paints division in the up-State plants. The only other important change in the group during the month was the small gain in the drugs and chemicals industry.

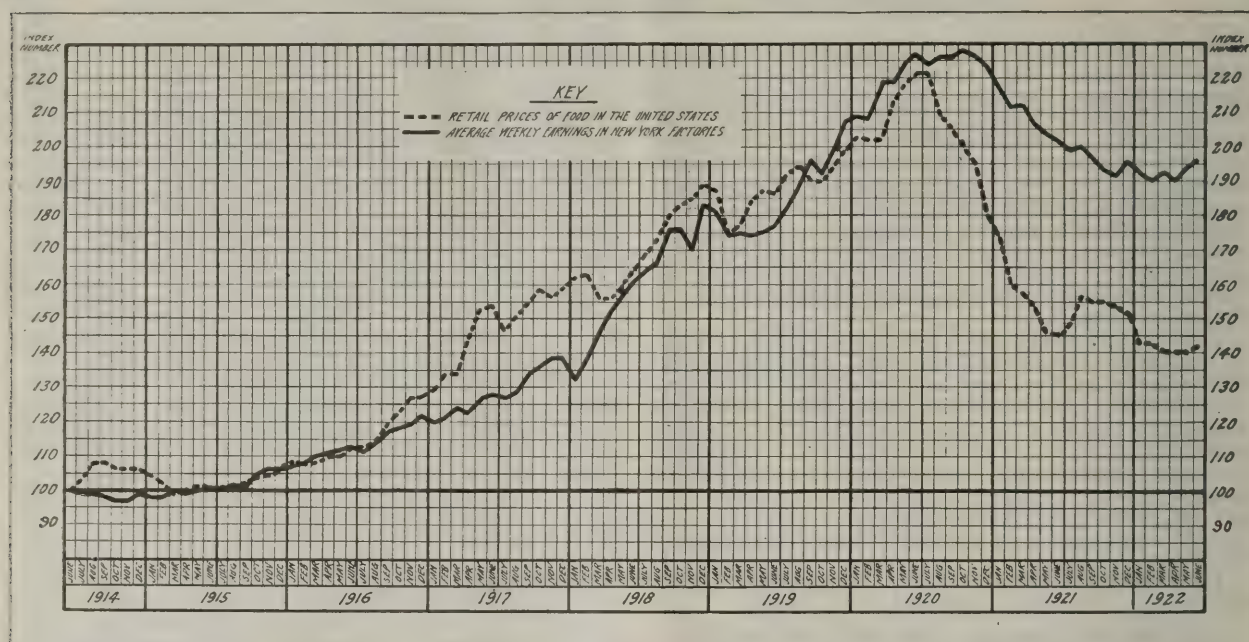
Large increases in average earnings occurred in June in the clothing industries. The men's clothing factories reported a seasonal gain, amounting to \$3.34 in the large up-State factories. There were slight increases in the men's furnishings establishments except in the manufacture of straw hats. Although the number of employees making women's clothing was greatly reduced in June, average earnings rose, because more of the lower paid workers were released and the supervising forces retained. In the millinery industry the increase in average earnings from the same cause was \$1.57. Earnings rose in the establishments making sheets. The men's clothing factories and the millinery shops show the largest reductions in earnings compared with a year ago.

The textile group of industries reported no change in earnings from May to June. A few reductions in this

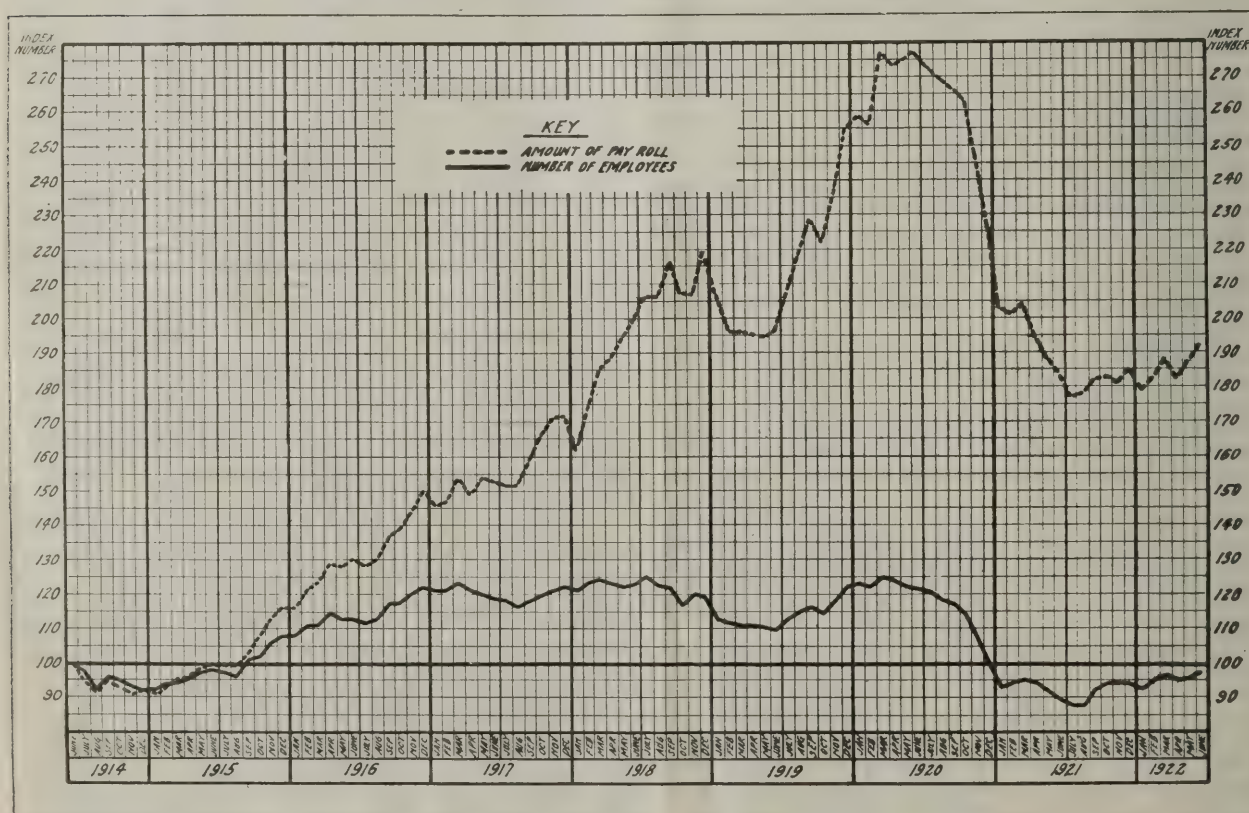
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 195)



COMPARISON OF COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES WITH COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES



INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE





## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								RATIO OF JUNE, 1922, TO JUNE, 1914 (JUNE, 1914=100)		Per- centage distrib- ution of employ- ees re- ported in June
	EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		Em- ployees	Payroll	
	Apr., '22 to May, '22	May, '22 to June, '22	Apr., '22 to May, '22	May, '22 to June, '22	May, '21 to May, '22	June, '21 to June, '22	May, '21 to May, '22	June, '21 to June, '22			
	Apr., '22 to May, '22	May, '22 to June, '22	Apr., '22 to May, '22	May, '22 to June, '22	May, '21 to May, '22	June, '21 to June, '22	May, '21 to May, '22	June, '21 to June, '22			
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.....	+9.9	+1.1	+13.3	+4.9	+16.7	+19.2	+6.2	+14.1	97	191	2.9
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products..	+15.4	+5.8	+10.4	+7.7	+17.2	+22.9	+1.7	+10.6	127	220	0.6
Lime, cement and plaster.....	+6.1	+3.8	+16.0	+4.8	+24.3	+36.9	+16.0	+30.0	102	200	0.7
Brick, tile and pottery.....	+17.6	+3.9	+28.4	+9.1	+22.3	+19.3	+10.8	+14.1	96	193	1.0
Glass.....	+0.1	-9.5	-2.4	-3.1	+3.2	+1.4	+4.1	+2.3	76	156	0.6
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.....	+4.2	+3.5	+5.9	+4.5	+6.8	+19.2	-1.1	+12.9	107	195	32.9
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	+0.3	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2	-10.6	-9.0	-17.9	-5.7	101	184	0.7
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.....	+5.1	+3.8	+6.4	+4.7	+18.8	+24.9	+13.4	+18.9	122	222	2.4
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	+9.1	+1.5	+15.1	+10.2	+54.7	+81.2	+29.3	+66.5	94	160	2.0
Structural and architectural iron work.....	-2.4	+5.4	+4.2	+9.7	-14.6	+15.4	-22.6	+7.9	49	99	0.2
Sheet metal work and hardware.....	+4.5	+3.6	+6.3	+3.0	+6.2	+13.4	-1.2	+9.8	93	182	2.5
Firearms, tools and cutlery.....	-2.6	-0.2	-1.5	+0.8	-11.0	-0.8	-10.6	+0.7	78	131	0.8
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus	+2.5	+5.1	+4.5	+7.2	+32.8	+59.9	+12.9	+44.1	149	276	1.7
Machinery (including electrical apparatus)	+3.4	+2.5	+4.8	+3.8	-0.7	+8.9	-6.1	+7.6	107	190	9.5
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.....	+8.9	+2.4	+10.7	+3.6	+9.9	+12.7	-0.9	+3.1	144	255	3.4
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops	+3.0	+10.8	+4.4	+9.7	+27.3	+64.5	+8.7	+34.6	105	212	5.4
Boat and ship building.....	+8.6	-3.6	+13.0	-9.7	-32.8	-29.3	-32.3	-34.6	101	157	0.8
Instruments and appliances.....	+2.6	+0.3	+2.7	+0.5	-7.1	+1.4	-7.8	+0.2	102	182	3.5
Wood Manufactures.....	+0.6	+0.8	+2.4	-0.5	+12.2	+13.2	+13.1	+11.2	93	188	5.0
Saw mill and planing mill products.....	+5.7	+3.3	+8.9	+4.0	+21.4	+19.4	+19.4	+16.9	87	172	1.3
Furniture and cabinet work.....	-1.3	+0.5	-0.7	-0.6	+10.0	+10.8	+9.8	+8.9	96	188	1.6
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments	-4.2	-1.1	-1.6	-4.0	+19.5	+19.0	+23.1	+17.8	87	192	1.0
Miscellaneous wood and allied products....	+2.6	+0.2	+4.6	-2.1	+0.8	+5.3	+2.4	+2.4	102	210	1.1
Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.....	-1.8	+0.4	+0.7	+3.8	+1.4	-0.4	-3.8	-3.5	103	214	7.7
Leather.....	-0.3	+0.1	+4.4	+3.9	+11.1	+3.0	-3.9	-5.7	115	215	0.5
Furs and fur goods.....	-4.3	+6.8	+6.1	+6.4	-4.7	+0.8	-16.8	-9.8	94	236	0.3
Boots and shoes.....	-0.7	+1.1	+0.3	+4.1	+1.1	-1.9	-3.8	-5.3	116	231	4.7
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods....	-3.7	+2.8	+1.5	+8.2	+1.7	+5.6	-10.2	-1.2	72	149	1.0
Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	-5.8	-8.3	-2.1	-4.1	-5.7	-6.8	+6.3	+4.4	102	241	0.6
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.....	-2.1	-1.7	-0.8	+1.9	+9.6	+7.2	+7.8	+8.0	82	187	0.6
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.....	+1.2	+0.8	+2.8	+1.7	-6.6	-4.6	-9.9	-7.0	102	197	5.3
Drugs and chemicals.....	+1.4	-1.7	+0.9	-0.2	-7.3	-7.4	-10.5	-8.1	91	163	1.1
Paints, dyes and colors.....	+2.4	+1.1	+2.8	+3.2	+5.3	+10.7	+1.3	+6.3	104	192	0.5
Animal and mineral oil products.....	+0.7	+1.7	+3.3	+2.8	-6.7	-3.6	-9.5	-5.3	97	194	2.1
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	+1.2	+1.3	+3.2	+1.0	-9.3	-7.7	-12.8	-11.6	119	233	1.6
Paper.....	+1.2	+1.0	+2.7	-0.1	+23.8	+36.9	+29.5	+32.8	95	192	1.6
Printing and Paper Goods.....	-0.9	-0.5	+0.7	-0.2	+5.7	+5.0	+9.1	+6.9	97	197	8.2
Paper boxes and tubes.....	+1.1	+0.8	+2.8	+1.4	-1.0	+12.8	+7.9	+14.6	65	148	0.8
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	-7.0	+0.5	-4.1	+0.9	+5.2	+10.4	+5.6	+8.2	92	186	1.2
Printing and book making.....	+0.1	-0.8	+1.3	-0.6	+6.7	+3.1	+9.7	+6.1	104	205	6.2
Textiles.....	-0.6	*	+1.7	+0.2	+7.4	+4.8	+3.3	+1.1	93	193	12.0
Silk and silk goods.....	-1.3	-3.0	+0.4	-3.8	-3.4	-8.4	-11.8	-16.6	88	158	1.9
Wool manufactures.....	+2.2	+2.4	+5.8	+2.0	+9.6	+7.5	+12.1	+8.8	101	234	3.6
Cotton goods.....	+2.7	+0.1	+6.4	-0.4	+17.5	+14.0	+8.7	+3.1	125	252	1.4
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.	-4.7	-0.6	+4.3	+0.2	+12.6	+7.8	+2.2	-1.3	85	160	3.1
Other textiles and allied products.....	+0.4	-0.3	+0.4	+0.6	+2.1	+4.3	+1.0	+6.1	86	182	2.0
Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.....	-4.8	-0.6	-5.4	+3.0	-1.8	-0.4	-8.7	-4.4	80	164	13.4
Men's clothing.....	-4.9	+10.7	-1.7	+19.4	*	+2.8	-11.4	-3.8	93	199	4.4
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	-1.1	-1.2	-0.2	†	+7.1	+14.2	+0.9	+17.6	88	156	3.5
Women's clothing.....	-8.9	-13.0	-12.5	-11.1	-10.7	-12.8	-13.1	-14.4	58	127	2.2
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	-7.7	-2.9	-5.8	-2.8	-19.1	-22.6	-20.5	-22.3	69	153	1.2
Women's headwear.....	-10.3	-13.7	-17.5	-8.1	+5.8	-6.1	+3.4	-10.2	90	196	0.6
Miscellaneous sewing.....	-2.6	-1.2	+0.9	+1.0	+0.6	-2.1	-5.1	-4.9	76	158	0.5
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.....	+1.8	+2.0	+2.4	+2.0	+7.7	+13.1	+3.2	+9.2	86	176	1.0
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	+1.4	+3.8	+4.8	+5.2	+2.3	+1.7	-4.3	-0.8	97	197	10.0
Flour, feed and other cereal products.....	+0.9	+0.4	+4.3	+2.9	+9.9	+12.4	+4.7	+10.8	118	220	0.5
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.	+23.4	+32.8	+15.7	+26.4	+39.9	+3.4	+22.7	+13.0	62	153	0.5
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	-2.9	+2.1	-3.1	+4.9	+9.7	+9.7	+3.4	+7.2	120	241	2.0
Meat and dairy products.....	+3.7	+1.7	+8.1	+4.4	-2.6	+3.0	-10.1	+1.3	122	232	0.9
Bread and other bakery products.....	+1.0	+5.6	+3.4	+4.7	-0.3	+0.7	-6.7	-4.3	138	287	2.7
Confectionery and ice cream.....	-0.4	-1.9	+4.0	-2.4	+10.1	+5.2	+6.3	+5.6	119	249	1.0
Beverages.....	+4.3	+15.2	+5.7	+14.7	-8.8	-1.8	-13.5	-5.8	61	98	0.6
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	+3.1	-0.3	+17.6	+4.4	-5.4	-8.1	-13.1	-12.7	60	127	1.8
Water, Light and Power.....	+4.4	-2.4	+3.2	-0.6	§	-2.8	-6.1	-7.1	108	223	1.0
Total.....	+0.9	+1.5	+2.7	+2.9	+4.5	+8.1	-0.6	+4.8	97	192	100.0

\* Increase of less than 0.05 per cent. † Decrease of less than 0.05 per cent. § No change.

## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

INDUSTRY GROUPS	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE								NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE ESTAB- LISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, JUNE, 1922			
	EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		EMPLOYEES		PAYROLL		TOTAL STATE		NEW YORK CITY	
	Apr., '22 to May, '22	May, '22 to June, '22	Apr., '22 to May, '22	May, '22 to June, '22	May, '21 to May, '22	June, '21 to June, '22	May, '21 to May, '22	June, '21 to June, '22	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees
	Apr., '22 to May, '22	May, '22 to June, '22	Apr., '22 to May, '22	May, '22 to June, '22	May, '21 to May, '22	June, '21 to June, '22	May, '21 to May, '22	June, '21 to June, '22	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees
Stone, clay and glass products.....	+2	-1	+7	-2	+8	+5	-1	-2	73	13,995	26	2,677
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	+3	†	+5	-1	-3	+2	-9	-5	346	161,153	96	32,108
Wood manufactures.....	+2	*	+4	-2	+14	+18	+16	+16	135	24,467	55	11,929
Furs, leather and rubber goods.....	-2	-1	+3	+3	*	-2	-8	-5	141	37,715	75	12,883
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	+1	+1	+5	+3	-6	-3	-10	-6	57	25,937	29	8,180
Paper.....	†	-1	+2	-1	+6	+4	+9	+6	167	147,987	92	29,256
Printing and paper goods.....	†	-1	*	-1	†	-3	-7	-5	147	58,765	30	9,313
Textiles.....	-1	-3	*	-3	†	-3	-3	-5	393	66,001	304	37,197
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.	-5	-4	-5	-3	†	-3	-3	-5	171	48,934	66	32,407
Food, beverages and tobacco.....	-1	+3	+3	+5	*	+1	-7	-2	13	4,664	7	2,649
Water, light and power.....	*	*	+2	†	-4	-11	-10	-10				
Total.....	-1	-1	+1	†	+1	+1	-3	-1	1,648	489,618	780	178,599

\* Increase of less than 0.5 per cent. † Decrease of less than 0.5 per cent. ‡ Of this number, 26 establishments manufacture paper and employ 7,671 workers.

**COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January.....		98	107	120	132	181	209	217	192
February.....		98	108	121	139	174	208	211	190
March.....		100	110	124	147	175	219	212	193
April.....		99	111	122	152	174	219	206	190
May.....		100	112	127	157	175	224	204	194
June.....	100	101	113	128	161	177	227	202	196
July.....	99	100	111	127	164	182	224	199	
August.....	99	102	114	129	167	188	226	200	
September.....	98	101	117	134	176	196	226	197	
October.....	97	105	118	136	176	192	228	193	
November.....	97	106	119	139	170	200	226	191	
December.....	99	106	122	139	183	207	223	196	
Average for year.....	98	101	114	129	160	185	222	203	

**COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES**  
(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100. Derived from the relative prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January.....		104	108	129	162	187	203	174	143
February.....		102	107	134	163	174	202	160	143
March.....		99	108	134	156	177	202	158	140
April.....		100	110	146	156	184	213	154	140
May.....		101	110	153	160	187	218	146	140
June.....	100	101	113	154	164	186	221	145	142
July.....	103	101	112	147	169	192	221	149	
August.....	108	101	114	151	173	194	209	157	
September.....	108	102	119	155	180	190	205	155	
October.....	106	104	122	159	183	190	200	155	
November.....	106	105	127	157	185	194	195	154	
December.....	106	106	127	159	189	199	180	152	
Average for year.....	105	102	115	147	170	188	206	155	

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES**  
(Includes all employees in both office and shop)

MONTH	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month	Week including 15th of month
January.....		\$12.44	\$13.53	\$15.28	\$16.81	\$23.03	\$26.52	\$27.61	\$24.43
February.....		12.41	13.77	15.31	17.66	22.07	26.47	26.77	24.17
March.....		12.65	13.96	15.79	18.71	22.20	27.87	26.97	24.57
April.....		12.54	14.15	15.50	19.25	22.11	27.80	26.20	24.15
May.....		12.74	14.24	16.08	19.91	22.23	28.45	25.86	24.59
June.....	\$12.70	12.81	14.41	16.20	20.44	22.51	28.77	25.71	24.91
July.....	12.54	12.66	14.11	16.17	20.78	23.10	28.49	25.26	
August.....	12.53	12.89	14.44	16.44	21.23	23.85	28.71	25.43	
September.....	12.48	12.86	14.87	16.97	22.31	24.83	28.73	25.07	
October.....	12.26	13.30	14.95	17.33	22.34	24.41	28.93	24.53	
November.....	12.32	13.45	15.16	17.69	21.60	25.37	28.70	24.32	
December.....	12.56	13.49	15.51	17.71	23.18	26.32	28.35	24.91	
Average for year...	\$12.48	\$12.85	\$14.43	\$16.37	\$20.35	\$23.50	\$28.15	\$25.72	

NOTE — The average weekly earning is obtained by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll for the given week.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY, BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER**  
(Derived from retail food prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Base for New York City and Buffalo is January, 1915, as 100, whereas for Rochester the base is May, 1916, as 100.)

MONTH	NEW YORK CITY								BUFFALO								ROCHESTER*							
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	
Jan...	100	103	126	160	183	199	172	145	100	104	130	169	193	204	175	146	...	122	149	174	185	158	131	
Feb...	97	102	131	158	171	197	156	144	99	102	138	168	173	202	157	147	...	128	149	158	184	142	130	
Mar...	95	103	129	144	173	194	153	139	95	104	138	154	178	201	154	141	...	126	134	158	182	136	125	
April...	96	104	135	145	178	204	152	139	97	107	150	151	182	213	150	141	...	135	133	162	187	134	125	
May...	97	105	147	153	176	206	145	139	97	107	158	163	188	212	139	138	100	141	144	167	192	127	124	
June...	97	109	147	160	178	209	144	143	98	110	160	167	186	219	137	140	103	142	149	165	194	124	*123	
July...	97	106	140	163	183	211	147	...	98	110	150	175	194	221	147	...	103	134	156	172	196	132	...	
Aug...	97	108	143	166	184	199	155	...	99	115	154	178	197	210	157	...	106	136	158	175	187	142	...	
Sept...	98	112	149	174	181	198	153	...	99	119	157	183	194	206	152	...	111	141	163	171	184	137	...	
Oct...	100	116	155	178	183	195	155	...	102	120	162	187	190	202	154	...	111	147	166	169	179	138	...	
Nov...	102	120	151	182	190	192	155	...	103	129	162	188	192	199	154	...	120	145	167	174	177	140	...	
Dec...	103	120	155	186	194	177	155	...	104	129	163	191	198	181	153	...	122	145	172	179	168	140	...	
Avg.	98	109	142	164	181	198	154	...	99	113	152	173	189	206	152	...	*110	*137	*153	*169	*185	*138	...	

\* Comparison of figures for Rochester must not be made with figures for Buffalo or New York City because the base figure for Rochester is different from that used for Buffalo and New York City.



# **AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN JUNE IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES†** (Includes all employees in both office and shop)

INDUSTRY	THE STATE					NEW YORK CITY					OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY				
	1922	1921	\$1919	1918	1916	1922	1921	\$1919	1918	1916	1922	1921	\$1919	1918	1916
<b>Stone, Clay and Glass Products.</b>	\$24.92	\$26.04	\$24.19	\$21.31	\$14.33	\$30.52	\$32.46	\$25.14	\$21.67	\$15.58	\$23.60	\$24.25	\$24.00	\$21.24	\$13.96
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.	26.92	29.01	25.77	22.20	16.08	40.34	41.11	27.40	25.11	20.07	22.14	28.93	25.52	21.74	14.61
Lime, cement and plaster.	26.75	28.18	25.97	23.06	15.41	25.44	24.67	28.96	24.27	15.86	27.02	28.93	25.44	23.91	15.36
Brick, tile and pottery.	22.61	23.64	21.00	18.94	12.00	26.56	26.91	23.08	22.28	14.36	22.08	23.23	21.12	18.33	11.67
Glass.	24.74	27.79	25.16	23.76	16.62	26.46	28.52	24.85	21.91	15.92	26.30	27.56	25.24	21.39	15.39
<b>Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.</b>	26.33	27.08	25.01	23.06	15.28	28.99	28.89	25.22	21.01	14.40	24.31	23.70	24.70	22.15	16.79
Gold, silver and precious stones.	25.97	27.49	25.01	23.06	15.28	28.99	28.89	25.22	21.01	14.40	24.31	23.70	24.70	22.15	16.79
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	26.30	27.08	25.01	23.06	15.28	28.99	28.89	25.22	21.01	14.40	24.31	23.70	24.70	22.15	16.79
Pig iron and rolling mill products.	26.30	27.08	25.01	23.06	15.28	28.99	28.89	25.22	21.01	14.40	24.31	23.70	24.70	22.15	16.79
Structural and architectural iron work.	26.30	27.08	25.01	23.06	15.28	28.99	28.89	25.22	21.01	14.40	24.31	23.70	24.70	22.15	16.79
Sheet metal work and hardware.	24.32	25.11	23.06	21.46	15.21	32.22	35.29	32.03	25.89	17.61	27.44	28.41	23.68	21.46	20.21
Firearms, tools and cutlery.	22.66	23.32	21.00	19.50	13.66	24.40	26.41	21.00	18.59	12.61	24.22	24.41	21.79	20.01	14.28
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.	25.60	26.32	24.19	22.76	15.72	23.90	29.94	23.32	22.16	16.60	25.70	28.30	26.57	23.91	17.19
Machinery (including electrical apparatus).	25.83	26.15	24.19	22.08	16.28	25.91	27.29	21.57	20.42	16.19	25.81	25.83	26.57	23.91	17.19
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes.	29.26	31.99	26.17	23.38	17.94	34.32	36.16	29.15	25.75	18.65	28.56	31.05	25.84	23.48	16.30
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops.	29.26	31.99	26.17	23.38	17.94	34.32	36.16	29.15	25.75	18.65	28.56	31.05	25.84	23.48	16.30
Boat and ship building.	27.32	29.50	30.80	29.00	21.12	27.43	29.47	30.70	28.11	21.97	26.10	29.95	31.60	23.97	17.33
Instruments and appliances.	24.33	24.63	21.90	19.28	15.09	24.02	23.30	20.54	18.04	14.04	24.42	24.96	22.36	19.68	15.48
<b>Wood Manufactures.</b>	24.42	24.85	20.75	18.58	13.32	23.37	25.83	21.57	18.85	13.47	23.51	23.98	19.95	18.33	13.18
Saw mill and planing mill products.	25.06	25.60	21.30	19.36	13.33	26.00	27.79	22.35	19.81	13.40	23.33	23.80	20.83	18.98	13.27
Furniture and cabinet work.	24.65	25.08	20.34	18.50	13.80	26.62	29.67	22.80	20.40	15.01	23.21	23.65	19.52	17.99	13.07
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.	25.26	25.53	21.53	19.00	14.64	26.89	26.92	23.06	19.76	15.05	22.06	22.82	18.22	17.00	13.66
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.	22.58	23.21	19.72	17.44	11.75	20.93	21.82	18.87	16.61	11.15	26.50	26.08	21.45	19.21	13.00
<b>Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.</b>	24.43	25.22	22.16	19.57	13.46	27.39	28.53	23.35	20.94	14.04	22.90	22.62	21.58	18.75	13.12
Leather.	20.71	22.62	21.38	20.17	13.78	32.96	36.82	30.63	23.69	15.61	20.71	22.62	21.58	18.75	13.12
Furs and fur goods.	32.96	36.82	30.63	23.69	15.61	32.96	36.82	30.63	23.69	15.61	32.96	36.82	30.63	23.69	15.61
Boots and shoes.	24.65	25.54	22.98	20.42	14.10	26.62	29.50	21.56	17.51	12.55	24.00	24.43	22.82	19.16	13.61
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.	22.87	24.45	19.96	17.73	12.09	27.12	27.70	20.58	18.42	12.24	27.34	24.08	18.70	17.92	12.07
Rubber and gutta percha goods.	25.81	27.09	23.09	21.64	15.82	27.70	28.73	21.00	15.86	11.08	26.26	26.01	17.31	15.80	10.87
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.	21.81	23.69	18.64	15.82	10.96	23.50	26.73	21.00	15.86	11.08	26.26	26.01	17.31	15.80	10.87
<b>Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.</b>	25.92	26.61	22.44	20.60	14.90	25.77	26.73	21.00	15.86	11.08	26.26	26.01	17.31	15.80	10.87
Drugs and chemicals.	23.99	25.82	20.93	18.42	14.32	20.41	26.84	16.70	14.50	11.58	25.99	26.56	22.40	21.03	14.98
Paints, dyes and colors.	23.99	25.82	20.93	18.42	14.32	20.41	26.84	16.70	14.50	11.58	25.99	26.56	22.40	21.03	14.98
Animal and mineral oil products.	25.66	26.71	21.25	19.56	14.05	25.96	27.31	21.07	19.39	14.14	24.57	24.26	21.91	19.91	15.83
Miscellaneous chemical products.	25.66	26.71	21.25	19.56	14.05	25.96	27.31	21.07	19.39	14.14	24.57	24.26	21.91	19.91	15.83
<b>Paper.</b>	27.42	28.59	22.51	20.49	14.78	28.07	28.70	21.18	19.14	16.54	27.89	28.50	25.60	21.90	14.80
<b>Printing and Paper Goods.</b>	30.88	33.33	23.71	19.58	15.77	32.69	31.88	25.11	20.43	16.42	26.23	26.76	25.98	21.99	15.82
Paper boxes and tubes.	23.11	22.75	17.92	15.20	11.35	25.51	24.03	20.06	16.17	12.09	20.26	20.51	18.63	13.30	9.63
Miscellaneous paper goods.	23.57	24.05	18.63	15.73	12.42	24.49	24.74	18.01	15.80	12.47	20.77	21.79	17.92	13.30	12.26
Printing and book making.	33.27	32.34	23.75	21.25	17.38	34.95	33.97	26.99	22.06	18.08	28.84	27.85	21.79	18.85	15.31
<b>Textiles.</b>	20.05	20.78	17.89	16.13	11.16	20.45	20.89	18.77	15.89	11.07	19.97	20.76	17.82	16.18	11.16
Silk and silk goods.	17.81	19.54	15.70	14.00	10.54	18.81	20.81	17.03	13.87	10.74	16.97	20.76	14.82	17.15	10.38
Wool manufactures.	23.51	23.23	19.20	17.10	11.86	20.45	20.81	17.03	13.87	10.74	16.97	20.76	14.82	17.15	10.38
Cotton goods.	19.42	21.47	19.00	17.85	11.64	20.45	20.81	17.03	13.87	10.74	16.97	20.76	14.82	17.15	10.38
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.	16.94	18.50	16.44	15.42	10.26	20.45	20.81	17.03	13.87	10.74	16.97	20.76	14.82	17.15	10.38
Other textiles and allied products.	21.33	20.97	19.80	17.37	11.93	21.89	20.73	20.15	18.15	11.76	20.92	21.17	19.52	16.65	12.10
<b>Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, Etc.</b>	22.34	23.28	18.82	15.99	11.68	25.88	26.53	23.91	17.55	12.35	17.77	28.84	15.94	13.12	10.65
Men's clothing.	25.70	27.46	21.86	17.81	13.43	30.75	30.66	23.91	17.55	12.35	17.77	28.84	15.94	13.12	10.65
Men's shirts and furnishings.	16.55	16.09	14.51	13.42	10.47	20.36	23.10	19.07	17.11	11.39	15.29	13.66	12.96	11.99	10.13
Women's clothing.	28.13	28.66	22.61	18.80	13.24	29.69	27.72	20.43	18.61	13.66	13.38	14.04	11.62	10.70	7.95
Women's underwear and furnishings.	19.73	19.66	16.27	13.42	9.50	20.47	20.72	17.00	13.86	9.76	13.38	14.04	11.62	10.70	7.95
Women's headwear.	23.75	27.15	20.39	18.53	12.57	25.99	27.23	20.43	18.61	13.66	13.38	14.04	11.62	10.70	7.95
Miscellaneous sewing.	17.38	17.89	14.70	13.47	8.93	19.80	20.98	17.37	14.37	10.29	16.70	21.17	16.31	13.78	8.87
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.	18.37	19.02	15.85	13.47	9.94	20.47	20.72	17.00	13.86	9.76	13.38	14.04	11.62	10.70	7.95
<b>Food, Beverages and Tobacco.</b>	23.86	24.48	21.25	17.82	13.41	23.94	24.69	21.63	17.72	13.30	23.71	24.07	20.58	18.03	13.61
Flour, feed and other cereal products.	27.14	27.53	21.67	15.48	10.38	28.00	26.26	25.99	22.08	16.94	26.96	26.96	24.51	21.89	15.17
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.	18.04	16.51	16.31	12.26	8.93	22.71	21.06	16.97	13.89	10.22	16.99	15.33	16.33	11.87	9.47
Groceries not elsewhere classified.	26.68	27.31	24.78	21.06	15.65	24.81	24.11	20.74	18.40	15.70	26.90	26.42	23.80	22.00	15.60
Meat and dairy products.	24.11	25.06	25.97	23.25	16.41	29.81	30.45	29.07	24.92	18.42	26.04	26.42	23.80	22.00	15.60
Bread and other bakery products.	24.11	25.06	25.97	23.25	16.41	29.81	30.45	29.07	24.92	18.42	26.04	26.42	23.80	22.00	15.60
Confectionery and ice cream.	19.43	19.37	15.62	13.58	10.38	19.84	19.84	16.09	13.50	10.51	17.91	18.48	14.55	13.79	10.94
Beverages.	31.79	33.16	28.64	24.41	19.92	37.51	38.58	31.18	26.20	20.73	24.99	26.69	25.37	22.99	18.80
Cigars and other tobacco products.	19.10	20.11	15.99	14.69	9.97	42.00	41.77	16.87	15.41	10.16	33.37	33.71	26.42	23.69	19.15
<b>Water, Light and Power.</b>	32.96	34.47	26.53	23.21	18.07	32.64	35.04	26.62	22.84	17.01	33.37	33.71	26.42	23.69	19.15
<b>Total.</b>	\$24.91	\$25.71	\$22.51	\$20.44	\$14.41	\$26.68	\$27.42	\$22.93	\$19.36	\$14.16	\$23.90	\$24.62	\$22.26	\$21.01	\$14.55

\* Reports do not cover a sufficient number of employees to permit the publication of an average weekly earnings.

† Averages for June of 1915, 1917 and 1920, appear in the June, 1921, issue of the Labor Market Bulletin.

‡ These average weekly earnings represent actual, not full-time earnings. They are computed by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll, including both office and shop. These earnings are consequently influenced by changes in the amount of time worked, as well as by changes in wage rates. The inclusion of office employees, whose salaries commonly average higher than the earnings of shop employees, does not materially affect the average weekly earnings, as office employees constitute only a small percentage of the total number of workers.



# COSTS NO MORE TO INSURE

Refuting Misleading Articles in Newspapers, Commissioner Sayer Points Out That Political Subdivisions of State Benefit Through Change in the Law

Misleading articles as to the cost of workmen's compensation to political subdivisions of the State have appeared so frequently in newspapers of the State that Industrial Commissioner Sayer has issued a statement in which he points out the fallacy of these articles. Changes made in the compensation law, which became operative on the first of July were said in newspaper articles to be the cause of a much greater cost to counties, cities and villages, the articles going on to say that these political subdivisions could no longer carry their own insurance but would be forced by the changes in the law to insure in insurance companies. This, the articles stated, would mean an added burden to the counties, as the cost would be greatly increased. In some instances, it was even stated that the extra cost would run into thousands of dollars.

Refuting these statements, Commissioner Sayer said:

"My attention has recently been drawn to numerous articles to the effect that under an amendment to the workmen's compensation law passed by the last Legislature, political subdivisions of the State are no longer permitted to pay compensation directly to injured employees, but that the counties, cities and other divisions will be required to insure its compensation risk with insurance companies at great expense.

"It is difficult to imagine a more misleading or untrue statement. The exact contrary is the fact. By the terms of the amended compensation law any county, city, town or village is permitted, if it chooses, to insure its compensation risk with the State Insurance Fund or any private company, just as it always could. But, if such county, city, town or village does not do so, it shall be deemed to be a self-insurer, that is, permitted to pay compensation direct, and in such cases the county, city, town or village shall not be required to obtain the consent of the Industrial Commissioner, nor to deposit with him any securities, such as a private employer would.

"On the first of July, when the new law went into effect, every county, city, town, and village throughout the State automatically became a self-insurer, unless by its own choice and action it insures its risk otherwise. There is no compulsion on it to insure any more than there ever was. There will be no such thing, and can be no such thing as a non-insured county or city hereafter, to be sued at common law and compelled to pay large judgments for damages. Neither can their status be affected by any arbitrary action of any industrial commissioner, or be required to deposit securities to secure its rights. This absurd claim has been made before; it was voiced at a public meeting before the Governor, when he had this bill before him, and the absurdity of it was so fully disclosed at that hearing that the question was dropped.

"This new statute is not only very greatly in the interest of the county and other political subdivisions of the State, but also greatly in the interest of the workmen employed in the county and city service. They are absolutely assured of compensation for injuries, with the full taxing power of the county or political subdivision back of their claim.

"No county or city or any political subdivision of the State will be obliged to expend additional money for compensation risks after July 1."

The amended compensation law, in article 4, section 50, provides that an employer shall secure compensation to his employees in one of three ways: First, by insuring in the State Insurance Fund; second, by insuring with any stock corporation or mutual association authorized to carry workmen's compensation and third, through self insurance. The same section provides that a county, city, village, town or other political subdivision of the State may insure through either the first or second way as given above. Continuing, the law says:

"a. If it does not do so, such county, city, town, village or other political subdivision shall be deemed to have elected to secure compensation pursuant to subdivision three of this section. Such a county, city, town, village or other political subdivision shall not be required to furnish proof of financial ability or to make deposit of securities in compliance with such subdivision, but shall be obliged to meet all other requirements prescribed by this chapter for employers so electing. Such county, city, town, village or other political subdivision shall file with the commissioner notice of such election.

"b. Whenever compensation is awarded to a claimant for injury to an employee of a self-insuring county, town or political subdivision, other than a city or a village, the treasurer of the county employing such employee, or containing the town or other political subdivision that employs him, shall, upon presentation of the award forthwith begin payment of it in accordance with this chapter, using any money of the county available therefor. If none is available, he shall by temporary loan upon the credit of the county immediately borrow sufficient money to meet compensation payments that will fall due prior to collection of the next tax levy. The board of supervisors shall thereupon levy upon the taxable property of the county, if for injury to a county employee, and of the particular town or other political subdivision, if for injury to an employee of such town or other political subdivision, a sum sufficient to enable the treasurer to repay such loan and to continue compensation payments according to the requirements of the case.

"c. Whenever compensation is awarded to a claimant for injury to an employee of a self-insuring city or village, the treasurer of the city or village shall, upon presentation of the award forthwith begin payment of it in accordance with this chapter, using any money of the city or village available therefore. If none is available, he shall by temporary loan upon the credit of the city or village immediately borrow sufficient money to meet compensation payments that will fall due prior to such time as the city or village may appropriate for the purpose. The city or village shall thereupon appropriate a sum sufficient to enable the treasurer to repay such loan and to continue compensation payments according to the requirements of the case."

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 180)

partment or a building inspector, this Department has no control or authority over that situation other than the general duty to observe the manner in which the law is being enforced, but the local authorities have all the powers of the Industrial Commissioner in the matter of enforcement. Outside of cities where there is no local building inspector, the State Police are given the power to enforce the rules and regulations that may be adopted. Conditions have developed, our survey shows, where every

little crossroad, hamlet or place has its moving picture house and in some of these places conditions obtain that should not be tolerated.

"I think gentlemen, you have a fairly large sized contract on your hands and it is perhaps unnecessary for me to remind you that after October 1 next, no place of public assembly may be conducted without a certificate of compliance with the law and the rules of the Department. These rules while they will be the State standard, are the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 195)



wear. Occupancy of building 37, of whom 35 are above the first and 30 above second floor. Exits consist of two interior stairways not properly enclosed fire-resisting. Doors open out but are not self-closing. One Rule 4 fire escape on side of building. One stairway at rear of north side extends from fourth to second floors with an exit to street by stairway directly across the room. There is second stairway from fourth to second floors at west end of building. At bottom of stairs there is a door leading to counterbalanced fire escape stairs from second floor to ground. Owner and occupant have agreed to reduce occupancy above second floor to 25 and to continue to first floor stairway at rear side of building with a door opening out on the yard from which a passage to street will be maintained.

**DECISION:** Accept exits as satisfactory when rear stairs are continued direct to first floor with an opening from bottom of stairs to yard, and thence to street, provided that at no time more than 25 persons are employed above second floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
50-54 Pine St., Lockport. Keiter-Fry Mfg. Co., Inc.  
Rules 466-a, 453.

Order No. 1—May 22, 1922—Cease using drum type elevator, etc., until two hoisting ropes are provided, etc.

Order No. 3—May 22, 1922—Reconstruct hoistway, etc., to provide clearance between top of counterweight and overhead beam, etc.

**CONDITIONS:** Freight elevator running from cellar to third floors, installed after November 1, 1920, in a building erected before October 1, 1913; 11 factory employees. Elevator not frequently used. Was formerly installed in building, which was taken over for school purposes, and, as a consideration of the termination of the lease, the appellant was permitted to remove the elevator to its present location. Capacity of elevator is 1,000 pounds, and weight test for this capacity indicated that car worked properly.

**DECISION:** In view of this elevator having been moved from another building, its limited capacity and use, accept elevator as installed and waive orders No. 1 and No. 3 provided the hoistway door contacts are provided with an emergency release and key provided for latches, key to be placed in a glass covered box at cellar terminal, or kept in possession of a responsible person.

Premises affected Appellant  
84 State St., Auburn. Princess Mfg. Co.  
(Sec. 271-1.)  
Order No. 1—September 26, 1921—Provide an additional approval legal means of exit, etc.

**CONDITIONS:** Three-story non-fireproof tenant factory building, erected before October, 1913, used for the manufacture of dresses and aprons. Occupancy 24, of whom 18 are above second floor. Exits are one interior stairs, one imperfect fire escape.

**DECISION:** Accept present fire escape as second means of exit when fireproof casement window or door at least 2 feet high by 64 inches high has been provided at second floor balcony; all windows on second floor made fireproof; counterbalanced stairs provided from second floor fire escape balcony to grade. If more than 25 persons are employed above first floor, appellants to provide fire alarm signal system.

Premises affected Appellant  
501-5 Charlotte St., Utica. M. F. Land & S. Korman  
Rogers Engraving Co.  
(Section 271-1.)  
Order No. 2—April 6, 1922—Provide additional means of exit, etc.

**CONDITIONS:** Three and four-story non-fireproof mercantile and factory building, erected before October, 1913. No sprinkler or fire alarm systems installed. Occupancy 21, of whom eight are above the second floor. Exits are two interior stairs, which, however, are not always available to the employees in both sections of the building. The Rogers Engraving Company occupies second floor of four-story section as an office and third floor as photo-engraving plant, with six employees; fourth floor is vacant. Steps have been provided from third floor plant to window leading to an adjoining roof, from which roof there is access to stairs in an adjoining building.

**DECISION:** Accept present exits as satisfactory while not more than six persons, all males, are employed on third floor and none on fourth floor.

Premises affected Appellant  
Groveland. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western  
Railroad Co.  
(Sec. 295.)  
Order No. 1—April 20, 1922—Provide two convenient sanitary inside rim flush waterclosets, etc.

**CONDITIONS:** There is a force of 42 men employed at this plant in three shifts, as follows: Twenty-two on first shift, 10 on second shift, eight on third shift, two foremen, four mechanics and six helpers are employed in round house. No sewers. Plant is located on low ground near creek. Present facilities consist of an outhouse partly enclosed, no doors windows or seats.

**DECISION:** The two chemical toilets properly enclosed, heated, lighted and ventilated be accepted as compliance. Such toilets may be installed in a new building to be erected in the yard, convenient to both the indoor and outdoor employees.

Premises affected Appellant  
9 Factory Place, Port Chester. Rose Itskowitz  
Rule 484-c.  
Order No. 1—November 25, 1921—Provide bulk head under hoist descending into exit, etc.

**CONDITIONS:** Order relates to carriage hoist installed before April 15, 1915, in three-story building erected before October 1, 1913. Occupancy of building 15 persons. Hoistway terminals at first and third floors. Travels 25 feet at a very slow speed, (hand power). No regular operator; no safeties. Hoistway enclosed on two sides to height of 6'. Gates 5' 6" high close by action of car.

**DECISION:** Allow use of carriage hoist as installed provided "tell-tale" chains 4' long, 6" between centers are placed on under side of platform on all sides where there are openings in the shaft; also that a warning bell be arranged to ring continually when car is below second floor landing. No one to be permitted to ride on car at any time.

Premises affected Appellant  
Main St., Bolivar. Brook Bros.  
Rule 300.

Order No. 1—June 19, 1922—Reconstruct side walls of bakery to be of material impervious to water, etc.

**CONDITIONS:** Bakery located on first floor of second-story frame building. Second floor used by owners as living apartments. Dimensions of bake room 15' x 33', 11' high. One oven heated by natural gas. Walls and ceiling of baker-room of 2" matched pine, limewashed. Daily output of bakery from 100 to 500 loaves. No materials stored in workroom which is kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

**DECISION:** That side walls and ceiling be painted with two coats of waterproof paint and one coat of enamel paint, and conditions accepted while workroom is kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

#### CASH PAYMENT OF WAGES

Request of the Beerston Acetate Company, of Olean, for permission to pay employees at its Beerston plant every two weeks, and, hold back several additional days pay to make up payroll. The board adopted the following resolution: "RESOLVED, that the employer in this case be informed that the Board has no power to grant any variation from a statutory provision that is definite and there is no other provision of a statute to grant any variation therefrom."

Premises affected Appellant  
56 Main St., Delhi. Delhi Motor Sales Co.  
(Sec. 270-3-7.)  
Rules 467, 425 to 426, inclusive.  
Order No. 1—May 11, 1922—Provide two legal means of exit, etc.

Order No. 4—May 11, 1922—Cease using carriage elevator installed subsequent to January 1, 1915, etc.

Order No. 5—May 11, 1922—Properly enclose hoistway in partitions of fireproof material, extending from lowest terminal to (a) 3 feet above roof, (b) to roof of pent house, when provided, (c) to fireproof roof slab, such enclosure to be flush with hoistway line and ventilated.

Order No. 6—May 11, 1922—Provide fireproof doors at all entrances to hoistway, etc.

**CONDITIONS:** Two-story non-fireproof building erected partly before and partly after October 1, 1913. Classed as a new building. Lofts divided. Inflammable material carried and no sprinklers installed. Occupancy seven, of whom three are employed above the first floor. Exits are two interior stairs located in the old section, not remote.

Re Elevator: This is a carriage hoist which operates between the first and second floors, a distance of ten feet at a very slow speed. No safeties provided. Hoistway enclosed on three sides not fireproof. Platform is lifted by means of two 3-ton differential chain blocks attached to 1" steel rods on each side of platform.

**DECISION:** Re No. 1. Accept present stairways as first required means of exit, and, as a second means of exit, accept a 34" fire escape at northwest corner of the building, provided that a 36" door be cut through the west or street end of the old dividing wall.

Re No. 4. Permit use of carriage hoist when same has been equipped with limit stops at the upper terminal and with safety dogs operating automatically at the second floor landing. No one to be permitted to ride on car. Non-fireproof enclosures not less than 6" high, with selfclosing gates 5' 6" high to be provided at first and second floors, or, ramp to be provided for taking automobiles to and from second floor of building.

Premises affected Appellant  
640 Sixth Ave., New York City. G. A. & H. Boehm  
Mercantile Establishment.

(Sec. 378 and 371.)  
Order No. 1—February 6, 1922—Provide suitable water-closets.

Order No. 2—February 6, 1922—Provide wash basin.

**CONDITIONS:** To reach toilets and wash basins in basement, which appellant claims are available to employees of the store at 640 Sixth Avenue, it is necessary to leave the above establishment and walk a distance of 35 feet on 6th Avenue to corner of 37th Street, and then 45 feet on 37th Street to the entrance of building at No. 65 West 37th Street, and thence to the rear of hall and down stairs to basement. Such arrangement is not convenient or accessible within the meaning of the law. The Industrial Commissioner recommended, in a letter dated May 31, 1922, that the order be complied with. Question of jurisdiction was raised by the appellant.



**DECISION:** The opinion of Deputy Attorney General Cunningham having held that the Department had jurisdiction, and, that conviction had been obtained after prosecution under similar circumstances, the action of the Board was as follows:

"That the Industrial Board accepts and approves the recommendation heretofore made by the Industrial Commission in letter to the appellant under date of May 31, 1922."

The Chief Factory Inspector called the attention of the Board to an omission made in recommendation of the Industrial Commissioner as contained in a letter dated May 16, 1922, to Louis C. A. Lewin, appellant on behalf of Herman Aschmann, owner of premises 20-24 South Main Street, Portchester, New York. The recommendation should have stated that the requirement for enclosing interior stairs in fire-resisting partitions be held in abeyance while occupancy was not increased beyond that of March 1st, to wit, 41. Upon motion duly made and seconded, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the amendment as above set forth is affirmed and made the action of the Board."

The application of the New York Employing Printers' Association was adjourned indefinitely, pending a complete investigation relative to proper guards for automatic power paper cutting machines.

**Premises affected**

250 Main st., Binghamton, N. Y.,

**Appellant**

George W. Lindsay.

Order No. 7 of notice of May 31, 1921 appealed from viz.:

7. Provide two legal means of exit from building remote from each other in accordance with Section 270 within 20 days or immediately prohibit the operation of factories in your building above first floor until at least two legal means of exit have been provided.

This is a two-story nonfireproof factory building; erected after October 1, 1913. Walls are of concrete blocks which show indications of cracking; building is poorly constructed, 1st floor is at present occupied by Slagle Bros. as an automobile garage and for the manufacture of automobile telometers. At the time of visit, there were but five factory employees in the building and therefore the building was not a factory building. The occupant desires to use the 2nd floor for manufacturing purposes and to employ on such floor about 50 persons.

**Exits.** The present exits from the 2nd floor consist of an outside unenclosed wood stairway not substantially constructed. It has a railing on the top landing which is only about 18" high and the railing along the stairs is only about 2 feet high. The 2nd exit, which is not remote from the 1st exit, consists of a wood floor laid across the roof of a one-story extension and a ramp reaching from the roof of the one-story extension to the ground. The ramp is wide enough and strong enough to permit automobile being brought up and across the roof of the extension and on to the 2nd floor of the main building. It would be a very good 2nd means of exit, if there were a proper remote 1st means of exit. There is room to install a 44" fireproof stairway at the southeast corner of the main building and same can be constructed either outside or inside of the building.

**MOD.:** Accept as a 1st required means of exit an interior stairway to be located at the southeast corner of the building. Such stairway to be at least 44" wide and not to exceed 37½ degrees from the horizontal; stairs may be constructed of wood but the stairs and landing at the 1st floor must be enclosed with fireproof partitions extending from the bottom of the stairs to the ceiling of the 1st floor. The stairwell on the 2nd floor to be protected by standard railings. Direct egress to the outer air to be provided from the foot of such stairway. An accommodation door may be made between the 1st floor and the stairway enclosure if same be protected by a self-closing fireproof door arranged to open towards the 1st floor workroom. Accept as 2nd means of exit the ramp hereinbefore described, provided it is maintained at all times in an unobstructed and structurally safe condition and to be kept free from snow and ice.

**Premises affected**

Kings Canal, Waterford.

**Appellant**

Beaver Mills, Inc.

Order No. 14 of notice of January 14, 1921 appealed from, viz.:

14. Arrange sliding fire doors to stairs to open out, etc.

This is a 4-story nonfireproof brick factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building 171; above the 1st floor, 135; above the 2nd, 75. The occupancy given here is the maximum, not the present.

**Exits** consist of one interior stairway, enclosed in fireproof partitions, doors to which slide and close by the fusing of a link. One exterior stairway, perfect. One imperfect fire escape on the side. One horizontal exit on all floors, perfect, and an additional one at 2nd floor. Exits remote; safe egress from roof.

The doors could be made to open outwardly without blocking the stairs except at the first floor, where it would be difficult to arrange doors to open outwardly without blocking either the stairs or the door to outer air. Owing to the limited occupancy as compared with the exit capacity, over 300 to a floor, and the fact that the doors are kept open at all times, I believe there is at present a safe condition and the changing of the doors would entail an unnecessary hardship.

**MOD.:** Hold order in abeyance provided doors are kept open during working hours and exit guards are designated to close the sliding doors in case of emergency.

**Premises affected**

432-438 N. Union St., Olean.

**Appellant**

F. W. Forness, Jr.

Orders Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of notice of Feb. 1, 1921 appealed from viz.:

1. Enclose stairways fireproof and make stair 44" wide.
2. Provide additional means of exit or cease employing etc.
3. Provide self-closing fire doors at elevator openings.

This is a 3-story and cellar fireproof building erected after October 1, 1913; used as an automobile salesroom, garage and repair shop; building is constructed of brick and concrete, with concrete floors; incombustible treads in stairway; building practically unburnable but the contents are not. The elevator shaft and stairway are only partially enclosed fireproof. But one imperfect means of exit is at present provided. The stairway is located at one side of the elevator shaft, about 25 feet from the front of building, and is separated therefrom by a fireproof wall the length of the shaft. No fireproof passage from foot of stairs to street or from one flight of stairs to the other. Cellar used for storage of second hand cars. No employees. First floor used as salesroom, office and live storage. One floor man, one salesman, two females in office. Second floor used as dead storage of new cars. No employees. Third floor used as repair shop, 7 to 10 males employed according to season.

**MOD.:** Re No. 1—Accept present stairway with self-closing nonfireproof doors opening outwardly at foot of stairs on cellar, 1st and 2nd floors.

Re No. 3—Accept elevator openings without fireproof doors.

Re No. 2—Accept exits from 1st floor as follows: a, main door to street; b, door through wall to yard at northeast corner; c, door through wall to yard at southeast corner. The two latter to be made accessible at all times and steps to be provided from floor to grade. Accept exits from 2nd floor as follows: a, stairs to 1st floor; b, iron bridge from southeast corner to adjoining building at south; c, outside iron stairs at least 2 feet wide from northeast corner up to roof of adjoining 2 story building at north. Accept exits from 3rd floor as follows: a, stairs to 2nd floor; b, opening to be cut through south wall and steps provided to reach roof of 2-story building at south—opening to be protected by standard fire door opening outwardly; c, window approximately at center of north wall to be cut down to floor level and provided with a standard fire door opening outwardly—steps to be provided to reach roof of 2-story adjoining building at north and also steps to be provided from such 2-story roof to the higher 2-story roof adjoining on the north.

**Premises affected**

Watertown, Water St.

**Appellant**

Kops Brothers.

Orders Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of notice of March 26, 1920 appealed from, viz.:

4. Provide one additional legal means of exit, etc.
5. Cease employing, etc.
6. Provide self-closing devices on exits to stair halls.
7. Provide ventilation by window or skylight to stair halls.
8. Provide fire doors on both elevator shaftways.
9. Provide self-closing devices on door to watercloset, males.
10. Provide self-closing devices on door to watercloset, females.
11. Properly cover roof with fireproof material.

The building is practically fireproof two stories in height and is constructed of stone and concrete, with nonfireproof roof and floor. With open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 217; above the 1st floor, 204.

**Exits:** 2 interior stairways, enclosed with fireproof partitions, doors to same open outwardly and not self-closing. Wire glass is provided in the enclosure of the stairways at first floor, in excess of 720 sq. inches, same, however, does not cause any particularly hazardous condition, in view of the fact that there are but 13 people on the ground floor. It will be necessary, however, to arrange that the two pivoted sections in the stairway enclosure be made self-closing. The fact that the roof is not of fireproof construction does not add to the hazard in this building in that the same is on the outskirts of the city and is isolated. While it is true that there is a center point on the 2nd floor that is more than 100 feet distant from an exit, this fact does not add to the hazard of the employees for the reason that the two fireproof stairways are located at the extreme ends of the building and the employees cannot be trapped. On December 15, 1920, the Industrial Commission granted an extension of time until May 1, 1921, on condition that the second floor occupancy would at no time exceed 204 persons and that a supervised fire drill, participated in by all employees be held regularly once each month. In compliance with such condition fire alarm signal system has been installed and fire drills held.

**MOD.:** Waive items 4, 5, 7 and 11. Require compliance with items 6, 8, 9 and 10 on condition that fire drills continue to be held regularly and the occupancy is not permitted to exceed 204 persons on the 2nd floor.

**Premises affected**

Lawrence St., Spring Valley.

**Appellant**

Spring Valley Wood

Products Corp.

Orders Nos. 12 and 13 of notice of January 3, 1921 appealed from, viz.:

12. Provide two legal means of exit.
13. Remove present illegal wood stairway.

This is a 3-story nonfireproof brick building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 3; above the 1st floor, 1; above the 2nd, 2.

**Exits** consist of one interior open stairway, not properly enclosed. Exits remote; safe egress from roof by adjoining buildings. Imperfect horizontal exit on 2nd floor. There are 13 employees in the entire group of connected buildings.

**MOD.:** While conditions remain as at present, that present means of exit be deemed satisfactory.



Premises affected	Appellant
Tefft Farms, Buffalo.	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.
Orders Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of notice of July 30, 1920 appealed from. viz.:	

1. Provide at least three waterclosets and one urinal, etc.
2. Provide at least four basins, etc.
3. Provide proper supply of pure and clean drinking water, etc.

Orders 1 and 2 relate to a railroad car repair yard where 33 men are employed. In connection with the repair yard there are two buildings each about 20'x50'; one is used as a blacksmith shop with two employees who work in and out of the building and the other building is used by 3 carpenters who work mostly outside in the yard. The remainder of the men work on railroad cars doing minor repairs. Cars stand on the yard tracks. No power driven machinery in any of the buildings. No washing facilities are provided. There is a privy with two compartments. Privy is quite centrally located but is not provided with a vault nor is any heat provided. There are practical difficulties in providing water flushed closets at this railroad car repair yard for the reason that the nearest water supply is some 2000 feet away and nearest sewer is about 1½ miles away.

MOD.: In view of the fact that but four people are employed in the two buildings, and that the balance of the employees are scattered over a large area and work outdoors at all times accept the following as a satisfactory compliance with item No. 1: A new privy to be constructed at a central location, privy to have at least two compartments and to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Sanitary Code. The present location of the privy and the immediate surroundings thereto to be thoroughly disinfected and filled in. Relative to item 2—accept as a satisfactory compliance with water supply from rain barrels adjacent to buildings, provided such rain barrels are thoroughly cleaned and kept covered. Item 3 has been complied with.

Premises affected	Appellant
884 Hudson ave., Rochester.	Polish Clothing Mfg. Co.

Order No. 5 of notice of May 9, 1921 appealed from, viz. :  
5. Fireproof all windows in stair tower, etc.  
This is a 4-story nonfireproof building, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 84; above the 1st floor, 81; above the 2nd, 67.

above the main floor. Exits consist of two interior stairways, enclosed with fireproof materials, doors to which open outwardly and are self-closing. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof. Four double windows in rear stairhall tower are within 25 feet of wooden buildings - two windows are on north side and two are on east side of tower. Wooden building on north side is to be replaced by brick building but no date of erecting this building could be given at this time. Wooden building on east side is not to be removed. Distance from factory building to north wooden building is 12 feet, to east building is 9 feet. Windows sized 6' 9" x 6' 9" and 8' x 7' 2". Plans for building approved by Engineering Division January 28, 1920.

MOD: Waive order.

Premises affected	Appellant
1035 Seneca St., Buffalo.	Eldad Milling Co.

Order No. 5 of notice of October 25, 1920 appealed from, viz.:  
 3. Provide an additional means of exit, etc.  
 This is a 4 and 2-story building of wood construction, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 14; above the 1st floor, 4; above the 2nd, 4. One man on 2nd floor of grinding and bin section for about an average of two hours per day.

The Exit consists of one interior fireproof stairway extending to roof of four-story section, enclosed in fireproof partitions, doors to which slide and are self-closing. Appellant contends that the building is provided with two means of exit—that the metal chute which is provided with metal doors at each floor, but is entirely open between floors, is a second means of exit. The spiral shoot in question was tested, and could be made safe for the few employees who would be required to use it as a means of exit, if the sides were made higher. A fireproof stairway is provided, which however, does not reach the outer air, but arrangements could be made to provide a fireproof vestibule on the main floor at the door leading into the rear and another door leading to the outer air. This stairway is not over 3 feet wide, but is ample for the number of employees. There are two vertical openings, unprotected by fireproof enclosures, one containing the spiral shoot and the other a one-man elevator. In view of the small number of employees, the requirement for all vertical openings to be enclosed fireproof could be safely waived in the case of the spiral shoot and the one-man elevator. There is a tower section, extending above the main building, which is reached by an outside iron stairway from the roof of the main building. There is some hoisting machinery located in the tower, which is occasionally oiled, but no one is employed there regularly.

MOD.: That while not more than two persons are employed above the ground, that the present fireproof enclosed stairway be accepted as a first required means of exit, provided the space is vestibuled at the bottom stairway on the first floor and an exit provided therefrom directly to the outer air; that the spiral shoot be accepted as a 2d means of exit provided the sides are made at least 12 inches high and entirely free from rough edges or projections of any kind. That requirements for enclosing all vertical openings be waived while not more than four persons are employed, (above the first floor). Accept present exit from tower section, in view of the fact that such section is only occasionally visited by one man.

Premises affected	Appellant
110 Willow St., Liverpool.	Peter Duerr & Bros.
Order No. 2 of notice of January 11, 1921, appealed from,	
viz.:	

2. Provide an additional legal means of exit.  
This is a 3-story nonfireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 22; above the 1st floor, 5; above the 2nd, one occasionally.

Exits consist of one interior stairway, not properly enclosed, doors to enclosure open outwardly. Two imperfect horizontal exits consist of a wooden bridge properly railed but not enclosed. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

MOD.: Accept an outside wood stairs, 24 inches in width, and reached on west side of 2-story part adjoining 3-story section connected to the ladder by a platform over the roof of a 2-story section; or lock and keep locked all means of reaching third floor and accept present exits from second floor, while occupancy remains unchanged.

Premises affected	Appellant
106 Noxon St., Syracuse, N. Y.	Nut Grove Butter Co.

Order No. 6 of notice of June 21, 1921, appealed from, viz.:

6. Provide an additional legal means of exit.

This is a 4-story non-fireproof factory building, erected before October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 10; above the first floor, 5; above the second, 5.

Exit consists of one interior stairway extending from the cellar to the fourth floor, with partitions of wood, laths and plaster, doors to which open outwardly. Three imperfect fire escapes on north and east sides consisting of straight iron ladders connecting balconies at each floor. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

MOD.: Restrict the employment of females above the second floor and accept present straight iron ladders and balconies when the ladders have been extended down to the ground in a stationary manner and occupancy not increased.

Premises affected	Appellant
West Broadway, Salem, N. Y.	Humphrey Die & Tool Corp.

Orders No. 7 of notice of October 21, 1920, appealed from  
viz.:

7. Provide inside watercloset for use of employees.

Order was issued October 21, 1920, and on December 1, 1920, an extension of time was granted to July 1, 1921, in view of statement by the Company to the effect that they intended to erect a new building in which water closets and washing facilities were to be placed. Statement is made that owing to the business conditions, this new building cannot be erected at this time. At the time of the last inspection, 15 men were employed at the plant.

MOD.: In view of the present business conditions and that the present buildings are not provided with sewer facilities, accept proper installation of an approved type of chemical closet.

Premises affected	Appellant
348 Whitney St., Rochester, N. Y.	Northeast Electric Co.

Orders Nos. 12, 13 and 14 of notice of June 8, 1920, appealed from, viz.:

12. Enclose iron stairway in fireproof material.
13. Provide fireproof doors for same stairway.
14. Make same stairway 44" wide.

This is a 3-story non-fireproof building, erected before and since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 107; above the first floor, 64; above the second, 11.

Exits consist of three interior stairways, two of which are properly enclosed in fireproof partitions, doors to which open outwardly and are self-closing. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof. These stairways are 44" and 48" wide respectively. Balcony is above second floor on east side of building. Both enclosed stairways serve balcony. Open stairway is at north end of balcony and extends from second floor to balcony. This stairway is not an exit but would serve as such in case of necessity because it is located at a dead end of balcony. Balcony constitutes the third floor. Said stairway is constructed of steel and is 36" wide. At time of inspection seven females were found employed between this open stairway and nearest enclosed stairway.

MOD.: Waive orders on condition that north stair is extended to first floor or that an exit is provided from north end of balcony to roof of adjacent building on east.

Premises affected	Appellant
Lyonsdale, N. Y.	Moyer & Pratt.

Orders Nos. 24 and 25 of notice of January 19, 1920 appealed from, viz.

24. Properly enclose present stairway in fireproof partitions.  
25. Provide one additional means of exit, etc.  
This is a 1-story and basement non-fireproof factory building erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building. 35; in basement, 2; on first floor, 33.

Exits consist of three interior stairways, leading from first floor to basement, not properly enclosed, doors to enclosure open inwardly.

MOD.: That present conditions be accepted with basement door to outside swinging in as grade interferes.



Premises affected  
Lockwood and Hopkins Sts. Buffalo.

Appellant  
Maritime Milling  
Company.

Orders Nos. 28, 31, 32, 33 and 34 of notice of March 31, 1921 appealed from, viz.:

28. Provide suitable and convenient sanitary waterclosets. i. e., extend enclosure of two watercloset compartments so as to provide a depth of 4' inside or at least 15" further than the front of closet bowl.

31. Make stair treads 10" wide, provide a fireproof passage-way from landing of stairs to open area, provided a 2nd means of exit from each floor area, 2nd floor, cease employing on 2nd floor.

32. Enclose passenger elevator (Humphrey Hoist) in partitions of fireproof material.

33. Provide at all entrances to elevator hoistway (Humphrey Hoist) fire doors which shall be self-closing, manually operated or power driven.

34. Enclose (2) bag chutes extending from 2nd to 1st floor and (1) spiral chute extending from 5th to 1st floor in partitions of fireproof material.

This is a 1 and 5-story fireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with divided lofts on second floor only; no automatic sprinkler system installed; combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 30; above the 1st floor, 12; above the 2nd, 6. The second floor is the only floor in the building which has a divided loft. The north section is 12' by 78', used as a machine shop, occupancy one to two males and has but one means of exit, the fireproof stairway in the northwest corner. The south section is 36' by 78', used for milling, occupancy at present four men but probably will be increased to eight men and has but one means of exit, a fireproof stairway located in the southeast corner. The space between the north and south sections, 40', is occupied by grain bins and there is no connection between the north and south sections.

Exits. This building has two interior fireproof stairs built of incombustible material, stairs are 44" wide and treads are 9 1/2" wide. At the foot of each stairway on the 1st floor there is an exit — a 44" self-closing fire door which leads from the stairway enclosure into a one-story warehouse. There are a number of openings in the one-story warehouse to the outside. At the foot of each stairway there is also a door which leads from workroom to stairway at first floor.

At each stairway on first floor and within a few feet of the doors leading from workroom to stairway there is in the mill part, an exterior door which is used for loading and unloading cars. On the outside of the building adjacent to the space where the stairway should have an opening to the outside, is a railroad track within 3' of the building which makes it impossible for an exit at grade at this location. Four imperfect horizontal exits on the first floor.

Order No. 28 relates to two waterclosets located in a toilet room on 1st floor and orders issued did not intend to convey the meaning that same were located on the 5th floor. The waterclosets installed in the toilet room have partitions which extend 15" further than the closet bowls and and the depth of the compartment is 3' 6".

Orders No. 32 and No. 33 relate to a passenger elevator (Humphrey Hoist) which runs from the 1st to the 5th floor with two openings in each floor. This hoist and openings have no enclosure of any kind.

Order No. 34 relates to two bag chutes extending from 1st to 2nd floor, also one spiral chute extending from 1st to 5th floors. These chutes are not enclosed. The two bag chutes at the 2nd floor have iron hinged floor doors set in iron frames and held open by iron rods. The spiral chute has a metal fire shutter, material 1/4" thick, at each floor opening and was designed to be held open by fusible links which at present are not in place and chain holds the doors in an open position. MOD.: In re No. 28 — Accept existing installation as satisfactory.

In re No. 31 — Accept as a second means of exit from the second floor a spiral chute at the southwest corner of the building; also that the stairway in the northwest end of the building be accepted as sufficient exit for the two persons occasionally employed there, provided, conditions remain as shown on drawings submitted by the appellant at this meeting.

Re orders No. 32 and No. 33 — that an extension of time be granted until rules are formulated for passenger elevators of the Humphrey Hoist type.

Re order No. 34 — Accept existing installations as a satisfactory compliance with order, when the fire shutter doors on the spiral chute have been put in operative condition by means of chains and fusible links and the iron floor doors located on the second floor at the openings to the two bag chutes have been made so as to be operative by means of counterweights, chain and fusible links.

Premises affected

Moir, N. Y.

Orders Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of notice of April 30, 1920 appealed from, viz.:

1. Reconstruct present stairs.
2. Provide an additional fireproof stairway.
3. Immediately cease employing, etc.

This is a 1 and 2-story nonfireproof factory building, erected since October 1, 1913; with open lofts; no automatic sprinkler system installed; no combustibles carried; no fire alarm signal system installed. Occupancy of building, 9 to 11. 7 of whom are factory employees; above the 1st floor, 2 to 4.

Exits consist of two interior stairways, extending from the 1st to the 2nd floor, not properly enclosed. Exits remote; no safe egress from roof.

First floor has a forge shop and office; second floor has a stock room and sleeping quarters for trainmen who happen to reach there on end of a day's work. No one regularly employed in stock room. There are two inside stairways from 2nd floor enclosed with wood siding and covered on outside with heavy

sheet metal. In addition there is an outside stairway with direct access from either sleeping quarters and stockroom. MOD.: Accept present stairways as a compliance with orders 1, 2 and 3.

Premises affected

Republican Press, Salamanca.

Appellant

Matthew Weber.

Orders No. 1 of notice of May 7, 1921, appealed from, viz.: 1. The conditions under which the variation of 11-23-16 was granted being no longer in existence, etc., comply with former order — Provide an additional, legal means of exit from all floors of building, etc.

A variation was granted November 23, 1916, the terms of which were violated and therefore it became necessary on May 7, 1920 to again issue an order to provide an additional required means of exit from all floors of building as per requirements of Section 79-b of the Labor Law. A reinspection was made by Inspector Irwin July 3, 1920. As a result of such inspection the Industrial Commission recommended to the Industrial Board as follows: "That arrangements be made with the owners of the bank building to provide an available ladder to get down from roof scuttle to 3rd floor and thence to stairway and that a stairway be provided from end of 2nd floor, rear balcony to run down into open yard at rear of adjoining building, which is now owned by appellant, and from yard to street and thus provide a suitable means of escape from building, and that stairway and passage to above exits be at all times kept clear and unobstructed." It is relative to the above recommendation the appellant has protested.

On August 17, 1921, the Chief Factory Inspector found the premises to consist of a 3-story brick building, approximately 20 feet wide and 30 feet deep; all floors and the cellar being used by the appellant as a newspaper and job printing establishment. Two persons are employed on the 1st floor at office and editorial work. Four persons on the 2nd floor employed at factory work. Four persons on the 3rd floor employed at factory work. A total of ten persons in the building. The employees on the 2nd floor also work part of the time in the cellar.

Exits. There is a stairway at the southeast corner of the building leading from 1st to 2nd floor; same is unlighted and dark. There is a stair leading from the 2nd to 3rd floor. 2nd means of exit from the 2nd floor is by means of several steps to a window, through the window and down several steps to a wood balcony which fills in the space between the rear portions of 2 adjoining buildings. The building to the left is occupied in part as a club-room and is not accessible. There is a door leading to the building at the right of the balcony which such building is occupied for storage purposes by the appellant; however, such door was locked with a key and afterwards when admittance was gained and the street door of the adjoining building was reached, it was found locked with a key which such key could not be found. The 2nd means of exit from the 3rd floor is a narrow digit of stairs (detached from the main stairs) extending to the roof. From such point, three adjoining roofs may be reached. However, there is no escape from such adjoining roofs except by means of a scuttle in the roof of the bank building adjoining the appellant's building on the east. Underneath the scuttle in the roof of the bank building there is a small portable ladder which might or might not be in place when needed. There is a scuttle in the roof of the building adjoining the bank building but no ladder is provided from the scuttle down into the building. The stairs from the 3rd floor to the roof of appellant's building in addition to being narrow are nearly blocked with equipment. The plaster of the ceiling of the 2nd floor is broken; stairs are dark and the walls are unclean and the general housekeeping is considerably below standard. The premises as at present arranged and used constitutes a hazardous condition for the employees therein.

MOD.: Accept as first required means of exit, the interior wood stairway from 3rd floor to street, provided treads are maintained safe and in proper repair; stairs are kept lighted; that the door swung across the stair in the middle of the flight between 1st and 2nd floors be removed. Accept as the 2nd means of exit from the 2nd floor, the present window with steps on each side, provided the door leading from balcony to the adjoining building at the west be kept unlocked and unfastened at all times during working hours and that the street door at the bottom of the stairs in the adjoining building to the west be provided with a lock so arranged that the door will be openable from the inside by the turning of a knob and that cannot be opened from the street except by means of key; that all passageways leading to such stairs in the adjoining building to the west, and the stairs themselves, be properly lighted by artificial light when necessary during working hours. Accept as 2nd means of exit from the 3rd floor the present stairs to the roof, if an unobstructed passageway at least 2 feet wide be provided to enable employees to easily reach the stairs; however the ladder below the scuttle in the roof of the bank building must be attached permanently in place so as not to be removable.

Premises affected

373 North St., Rochester.

Appellant

James Lockhart.

Order of October 27, 1919 appealed from, viz.:

Provide a Class A fire alarm signal system, and drills, etc. Chief Factory Inspector Havens, on July 7, 1921, found that the so-called dead end does not create an unsafe condition; that there is no extension forming a wing or dead end on the 3rd floor, and that such condition only applies to the 1st and 2nd floors. On the first floor such wing is used only for stock, only two or three people being employed. On the 2nd floor at the time of visit there was not a dozen people employed in such wing. Tables are so arranged that they do not interfere with egress in either direction. There is no point on the factory floor more than 100 feet distant from an exit.

MOD.: Accept present conditions as satisfactory, and waive for fire alarm signal system.